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C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JANUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

*lacks April &  
August*

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1929

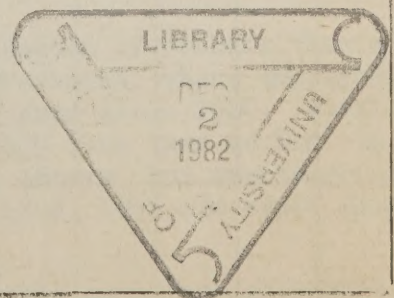
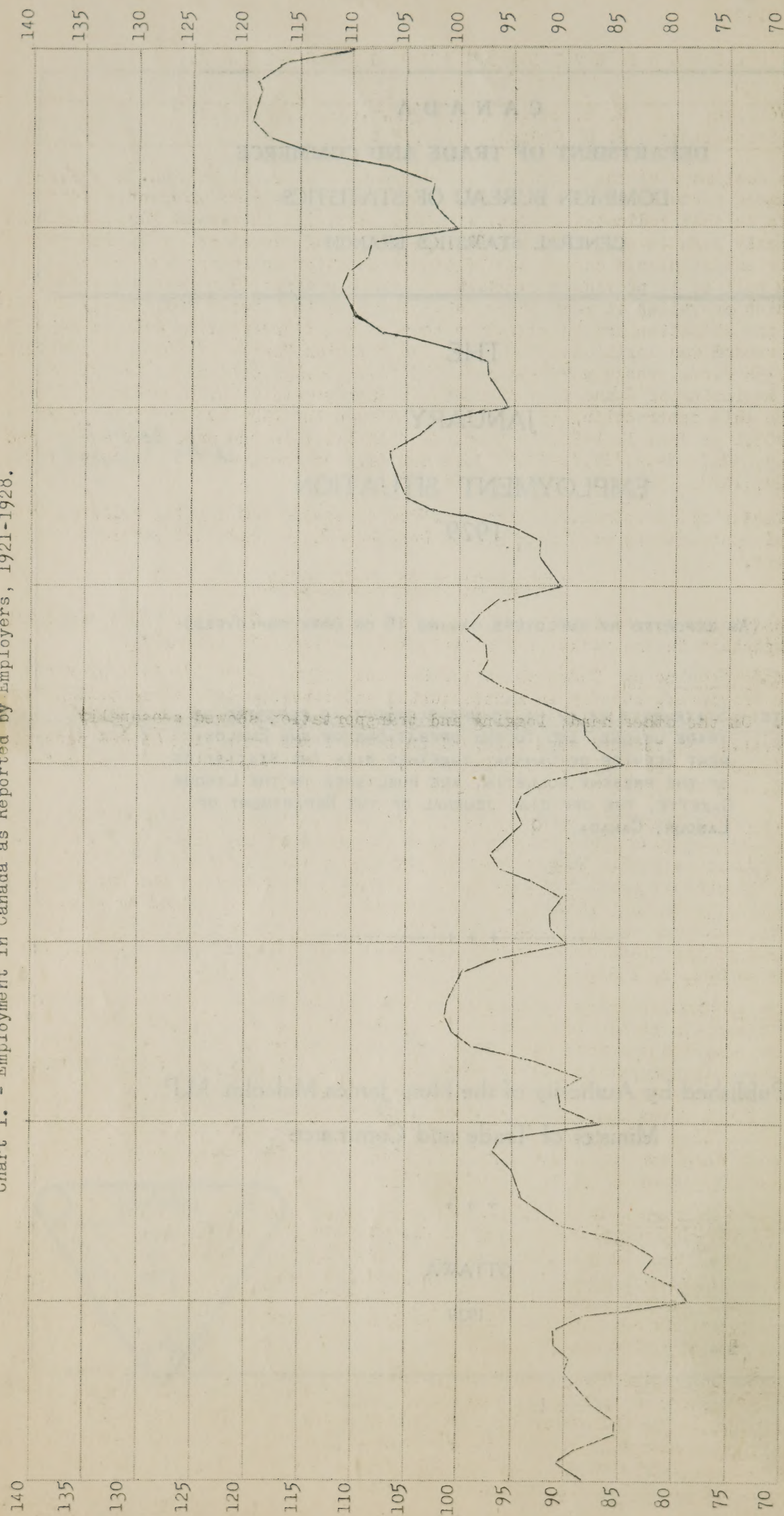




Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1921-1928.



1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 24, 1929.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1929, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The year-end epidemic of influenza which prevailed in many areas, also resulted in reduced employment. Despite these factors, the situation continues better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,358 firms, whose payrolls declined from 983,698 persons on Dec. 1 to 918,780 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 65,000 persons, or 6.6 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 109.1 on Jan. 1, 1929, as compared with 116.7 in the preceding month, and with 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions as compared with December while trade and services registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed seasonally heightened activity. Statements were received from 494 firms employing 68,688 persons, compared with 72,149 at the beginning of December. Smaller reductions had been noted on Jan. 1, 1928, but the index was then several points lower.

Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was less than on the same date in 1928, and the situation continued much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of tobacco products, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,420 co-operating employers aggregated 251,092 workers, as against 272,588 on Dec. 1, 1928.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance, and trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 391,422 persons was employed by the 2,918 firms whose returns were received, and who had 415,613 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved a rather smaller proportion of the reported employees than was the case on Jan. 1, 1928, while the index continued higher than on the same date in other years of the record.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a greater number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1928, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than at the commencement of any other year since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 862 employers of 131,326 workers, or 9,679 less than on Dec. 1. Construction and transportation reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were less extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last eight years. The 662 firms furnishing data reported 76,252 employees, as against 82,343 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food, electric current and other factories, and in mining and trade.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins with the first English settlers in 1607, who came to the New World to seek a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. The settlers had to learn to live with the Indians, who were their neighbors and sometimes their enemies. The settlers also had to learn to live with the elements of the New World, which were often hostile to them. The story of the United States is a story of a people who have overcome many hardships and have built a great nation.

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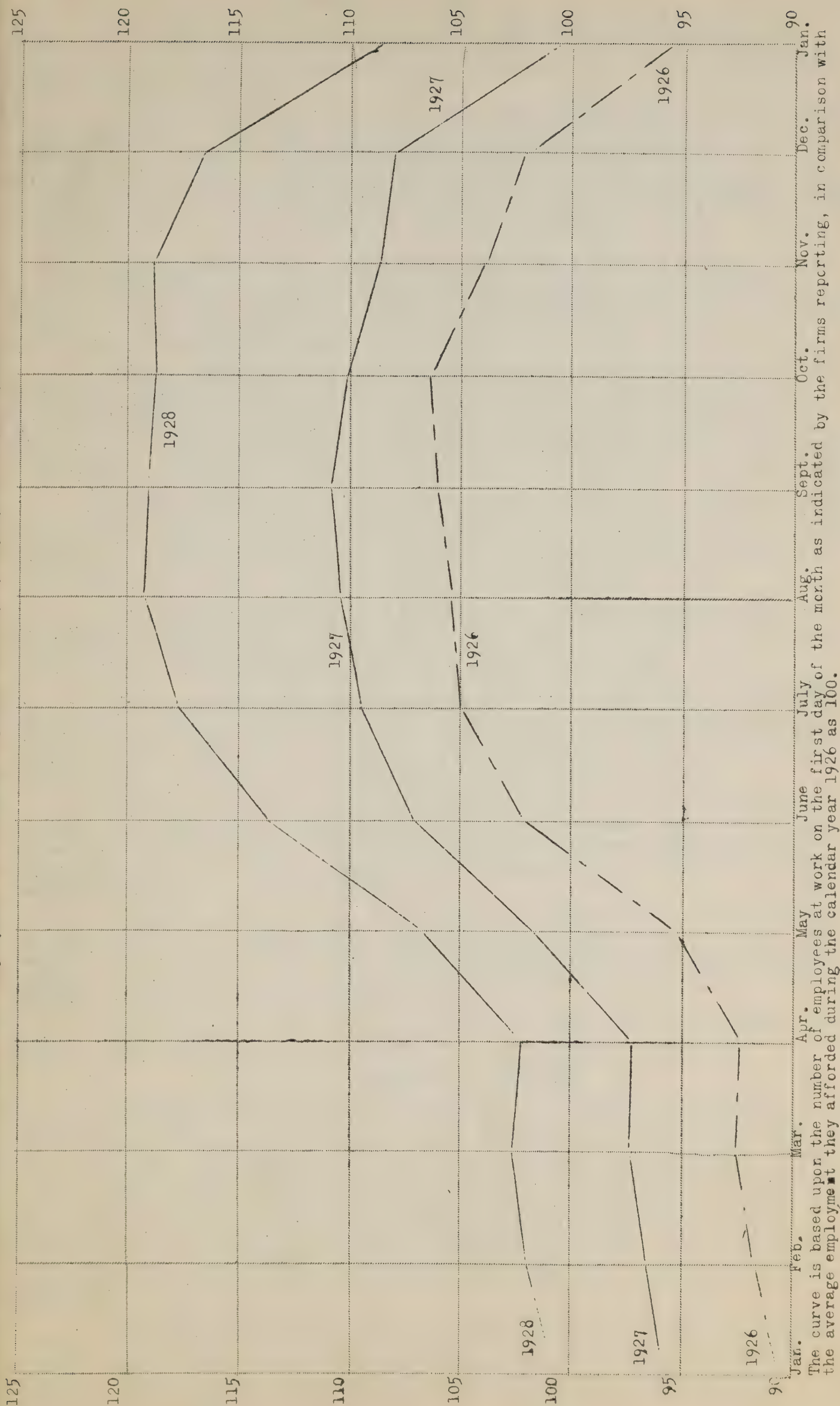
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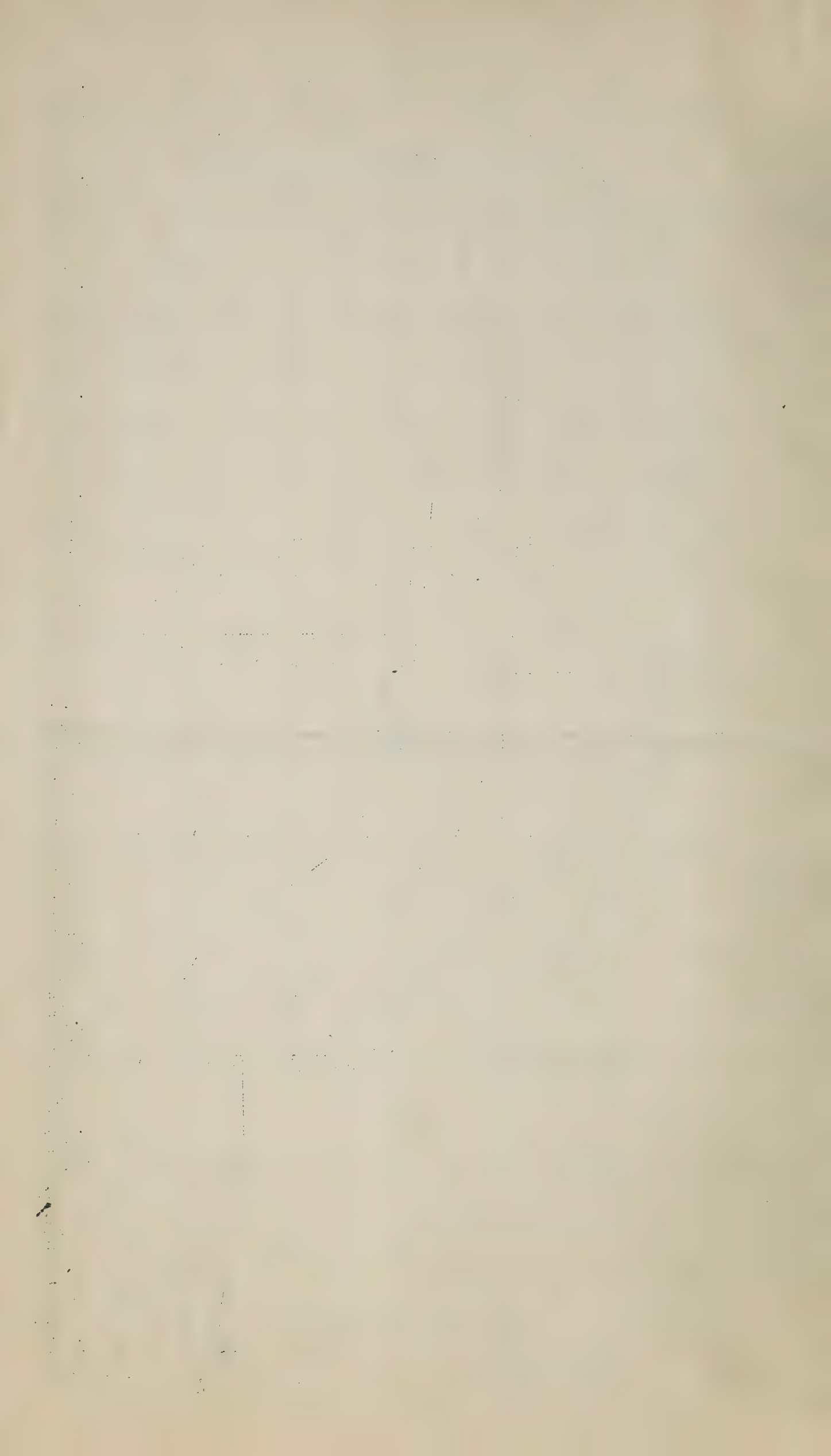
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as reported monthly by employers - 1926-1928.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg reporting reduced employment, while practically no change was shown in Vancouver.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1928, when conditions were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 753 firms with 121,674 employees, as compared with 131,727 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in food, building material and tobacco factories; on the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in the iron and steel group.

Quebec.- Manufactures, construction and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 104 employers reduced their staffs from 11,202 persons on Dec. 1 to 10,602 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a smaller seasonal drop than on Jan. 1, 1928, and the general situation was much better than it was either then or at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles and foods; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker, but trade showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 838 firms with 115,606 employees, compared with 120,556 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while little change, on the whole, occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 129 reporting establishments aggregated 10,863 persons, or 771 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a larger number of employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was, however, in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 201 firms in Hamilton employing 34,394 workers, as against 35,013 on Dec. 1. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1928, were very much more marked, and the index then was many points lower.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1928, but employment continued in much greater volume than on the same date of other years for which statistics are available. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 125 establishments with 16,909 persons in their employ, or 604 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, but transportation and communications were also slacker. The 298 co-operating firms reported 31,085 employees, compared with 33,184 in the preceding month. This reduction involved many more workers than were released on Jan. 1, 1928, when employment was <sup>in</sup>practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Little general change took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 259 employers of 26,641 persons, practically the same number as on Dec. 1. Pronounced losses had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was several points lower. Transportation afforded increased employment, while there were losses in manufactures, construction and trade.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

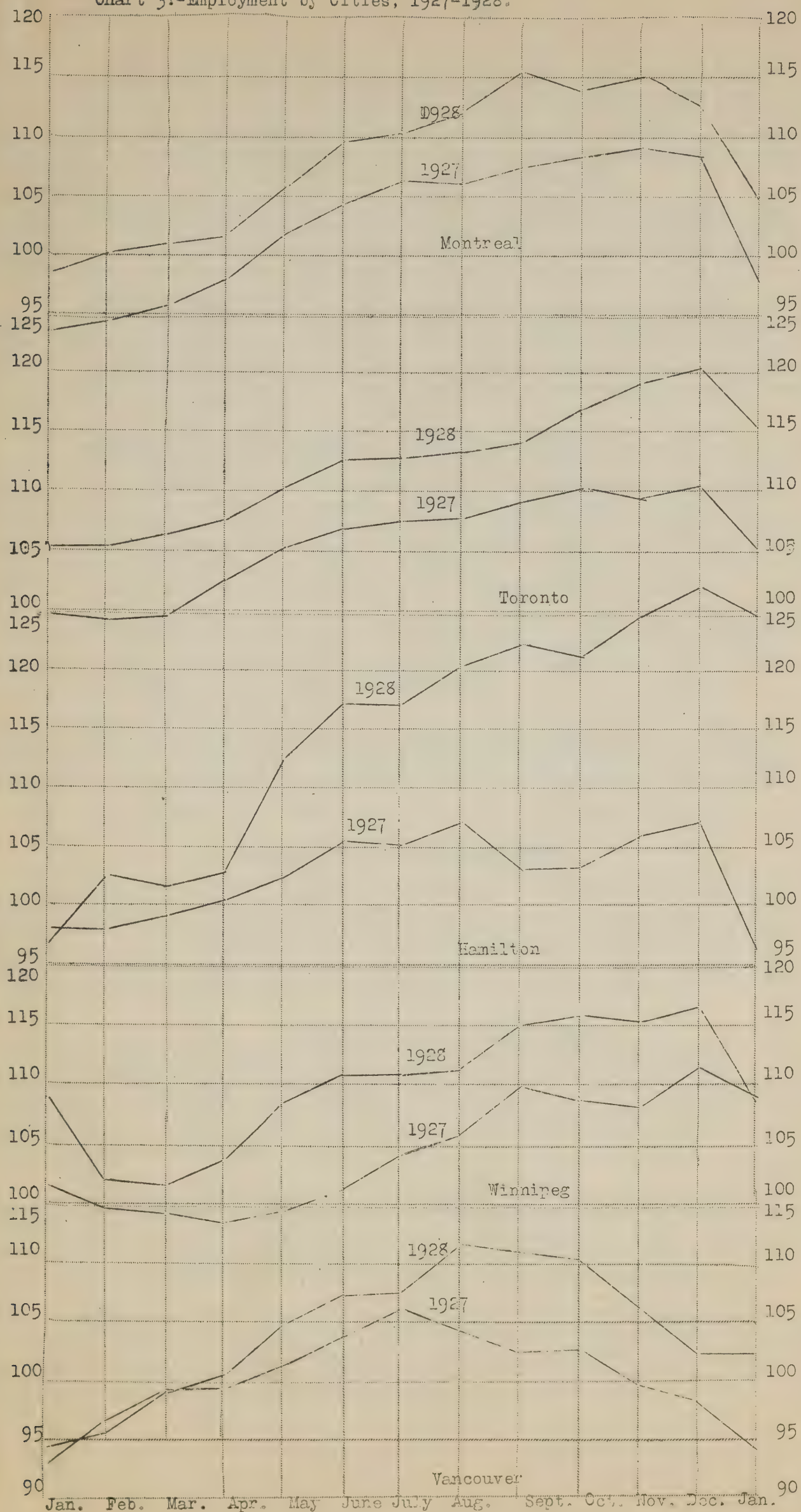
Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were smaller than on Jan. 1, 1927 and 1928, and the situation continued more favourable than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, leather and tobacco industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, while during the period under review the staffs of many factories suffered seriously from the wide-spread epidemic of influenza; considerable improvement, however, may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,810 manufacturers, employing 499,949 operatives, compared with 527,573 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging camps showed a smaller falling-off than on the same date of last year, while employment continued in greater volume than at the beginning of January of most years of the record. A combined working force of 43,401 men was reported by the 233 co-operating firms, who had 44,625 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement was downward in Quebec and British Columbia.





Chart 31—Employment by Cities, 1927-1928.







Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, exceeding that noted on the same date in 1928; the index, however, was higher than on Jan. 1 of other years of the record. Returns were received from 209 operators with 50,473 workers, compared with 52,618 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals other than coal, also in metallic ore mines, while coal-mining also showed curtailment.

Communications.- Reductions in personnel were noted in telephones and telegraphs, but the situation compared favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 27,677 on Dec. 1 to 27,181 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- Although the contractions indicated in transportation were larger than at the beginning of January, 1928, the general situation continued better than at the beginning of 1928 or of any other year for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses on Jan. 1, 1929, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 296 employers, who reported 115,723 workers, as compared with 126,525 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines exceeded those of Jan. 1 in previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1928. Employment, however, was still comparatively active, the index, at 87.4, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 796 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 81,006, a decrease of 23,631 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were extensive in all divisions.

Services.- There was an increase in the service group, mainly hotels and restaurants; 187 firms employed 17,827 persons, or 141 more than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1928, a reduction had been indicated and the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was much lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 640 co-operating employers reported 83,220 workers, compared with 82,357 in their last report. Employment was at the highest level so far reached in this record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during November; among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.2 on Nov. 26, 1928, as compared with 11.8 on Oct. 22, 1928, and 9.9 on Nov. 21, 1927. The latest press reports stated that 1,520,700 persons were out of work on Dec. 31, 1928, an increase of 184,400 over the corresponding date of 1927.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,012 factories show that they employed 212,161 persons in December, compared with 213,345 in November, a decline of 0.5 p.c. The largest losses were in hoot and shoe and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants, while cotton mills and motor works were busier.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a gain in December as compared with November; the index (based upon the 1922 average as 100) stood at 103.6, compared with 102.5 in the preceding month and 98.6 in December, 1927. The metal, leather, printing, clothing, meat-packing and trade industries showed improvement, while building, textiles and building materials afforded less employment.

Wisconsin.- The volume of factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.3 p.c. lower in November than October, but was 5.2 p.c. higher than in November a year ago. The greatest loss was in the stone and allied industries group, while the largest gain took place in the food division. The 423 manufacturers furnishing data to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin employed 78,546 persons.





Note: "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Apr. 1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	93.9
Sept. 1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.2	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1929.						
	100.0	7.5	27.3	42.6	14.3	8.3





TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	112.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	117.3	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	117.3	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	120.4	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	122.4	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	121.4	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	124.6	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	127.1	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	124.8	137.5	109.9	102.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1929.	13.2	1.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.8	3.4	2.9

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1929.	100.0	54.4	4.7	5.5	3.0	12.6	8.8	1.9	9.1





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
Manufacturing	54.4	107.8	113.4	97.9	94.7	90.0	81.7	86.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	109.8	112.2	102.1	91.9	91.3	89.8	81.9
Fur and products	.1	80.5	90.8	93.7	96.6	96.9	94.2	116.0
Leather and products	1.6	85.8	93.9	102.6	102.9	93.5	92.8	95.5
Lumber and products	4.5	84.2	95.4	78.1	77.4	77.3	70.0	74.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	70.6	84.9	65.5	67.6	71.1	65.0	70.9
Furniture	1.0	112.9	121.4	105.3	94.9	88.2	75.7	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	103.3	108.6	97.9	95.3	88.9	81.7	70.3
Musical instruments	.4	110.4	116.4	102.2	105.1	95.7	82.2	80.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	98.1	111.8	87.7	92.0	91.9	87.9	118.2
Pulp and paper products	6.7	106.1	110.0	104.4	98.7	93.0	88.2	99.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	100.1	106.1	102.3	95.6	87.5	79.7	94.2
Paper products	.9	107.2	115.3	104.9	98.3	95.3	90.4	70.5
Printing and publishing	2.5	114.6	113.7	107.9	103.3	99.8	98.1	107.4
Rubber products	2.0	142.2	145.3	116.2	102.2	106.6	80.9	57.4
Textile products	8.2	102.4	108.8	99.9	98.2	94.4	86.2	92.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	106.9	110.6	108.8	100.9	98.9	88.3	103.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	109.4	113.5	92.5	99.6	89.0	80.1	73.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	93.0	103.9	93.9	93.2	90.6	85.0	65.5
Other textile products	1.0	100.2	107.8	101.4	97.7	98.8	92.6	119.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	113.5	125.6	109.7	92.6	88.0	76.9	90.2
Tobacco	.8	96.1	117.9	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.0	137.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	153.5	159.4	116.3	111.2	102.6	138.7	105.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	110.2	114.0	102.8	95.0	92.4	90.8	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	108.3	120.1	89.8	93.3	79.9	70.0	80.8
Electric current	1.5	114.1	123.9	107.8	97.6	97.2	102.1	93.6
Electrical apparatus	1.4	128.7	128.9	109.5	108.3	93.5	96.9	86.3
Iron and steel products	16.0	116.9	118.2	96.9	94.2	86.7	74.3	90.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	117.6	125.8	105.4	97.2	95.4	63.2	94.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	117.4	124.2	110.7	100.9	92.3	83.1	95.0
Agricultural implements	1.0	141.5	147.4	95.1	106.5	85.7	49.3	64.9
Land vehicles	7.4	113.3	108.8	92.0	88.7	85.9	78.3	96.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	130.1	122.7	82.8	64.0	52.6	41.2	76.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	112.8	108.7	68.2	100.6	103.9	64.6	74.6
Heating appliances	.5	120.7	140.0	98.6	93.1	89.6	77.1	87.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	150.4	154.5	117.7	93.7	80.7	62.3	82.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	120.2	121.3	90.3	101.2	87.7	86.5	81.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	106.8	114.0	99.4	97.6	88.0	78.6	84.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	121.7	126.1	107.9	100.7	88.5	75.3	79.9
Mineral products	1.3	122.9	131.5	101.6	96.4	94.0	91.5	89.3
Miscellaneous	.4	105.4	109.1	95.5	100.2	91.7	90.0	92.2
Logging	4.7	171.0	178.1	163.2	136.1	129.2	150.5	166.2
Mining	5.5	116.2	121.0	112.6	104.7	100.9	101.6	105.1
Coal	3.1	111.1	113.4	113.5	110.4	106.3	107.5	113.0
Metallic ores	1.6	126.6	130.2	119.5	101.7	94.7	98.4	92.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	118.0	134.4	97.8	88.1	89.5	74.1	87.9
Communications	3.0	112.6	114.7	102.9	99.6	95.6	93.6	89.5
Telegraphs	.7	117.8	122.8	99.0	95.2	91.1	87.6	88.6
Telephones	2.3	111.2	112.6	104.0	100.7	96.8	95.2	89.8
Transportation	12.6	102.6	112.2	99.4	99.1	95.9	91.4	99.1
Street railways and cartage	2.4	113.4	118.2	104.0	97.1	96.6	95.4	104.3
Steam railways	8.9	103.5	111.0	103.2	102.0	99.6	94.7	103.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	83.4	111.0	72.7	85.6	74.9	67.7	67.8
Construction and maintenance	8.8	87.4	113.2	78.6	73.1	63.4	57.2	60.6
Building	4.0	96.6	125.0	82.8	86.7	68.3	57.1	62.3
Highway	1.2	70.4	111.8	63.1	40.0	46.0	45.6	49.1
Railway	3.6	85.0	102.5	79.0	73.5	66.0	61.7	66.2
Services	1.9	118.0	117.2	105.3	96.7	90.1	89.5	89.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	114.9	112.9	99.0	93.0	87.6	89.1	91.4
Professional	.2	113.6	116.1	107.8	96.0	96.7	99.2	95.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	124.0	124.2	113.9	102.2	91.5	86.7	83.7
Trade	9.1	128.5	127.4	120.4	109.9	101.3	95.3	98.6
Retail	6.6	136.8	133.7	127.1	115.3	102.8	95.3	99.9
Wholesale	2.5	110.4	113.8	107.3	99.8	98.3	96.0	96.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.1	116.7	100.7	95.9	90.7	84.9	89.8

1/ The Relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	35.9	99.6	105.9	88.0	90.0	89.7	76.1	95.1
Lumber Products	3.9	67.7	80.1	56.5	60.3	69.6	59.8	60.8
Pulp and Paper	3.8	104.5	117.6	101.4	97.0	89.0	80.9	90.4
Textile Products	4.9	95.2	98.0	89.8	98.5	94.0	83.8	100.3
Iron and Steel	13.4	115.4	118.4	100.5	99.1	99.5	72.4	118.0
Other Manufactures	9.9	100.0	105.9	86.0	92.6	88.4	84.9	89.4
Logging	3.6	182.0	113.5	306.7	272.7	100.0	162.7	251.3
Mining	23.5	108.3	111.6	107.2	110.2	99.9	100.4	102.1
Communications	3.1	110.1	112.3	109.8	99.5	96.9	101.7	109.3
Transportation	17.3	103.3	86.4	106.3	131.6	118.7	109.3	106.4
Construction	9.3	80.8	128.4	62.3	58.4	58.9	50.6	56.0
Services	.8	128.6	134.0	79.2	87.9	85.1	85.3	84.4
Trade	6.5	121.3	122.1	105.2	102.7	101.5	104.1	105.9
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>	100.0	103.3	108.1	97.1	101.8	94.7	88.1	96.9
<u>Quebec</u>	61.7	105.4	109.9	100.5	95.7	91.5	85.2	90.0
Manufacturing	3.1	79.1	90.3	83.5	82.9	78.1	71.5	79.6
Lumber Products	8.9	103.0	107.1	100.3	97.6	90.8	82.8	89.4
Pulp and Paper	13.7	105.8	106.9	108.9	99.2	96.0	89.2	91.4
Textile Products	13.8	109.6	109.3	94.0	94.0	92.1	79.9	93.7
Iron and Steel	22.2	108.5	117.3	102.9	96.5	91.5	86.3	89.0
Other Manufactures	5.5	181.7	212.9	187.9	135.4	101.3	114.2	124.8
Logging	1.9	124.4	141.4	115.6	93.0	77.6	60.3	78.7
Mining	3.0	114.3	116.2	103.9	100.5	94.6	97.1	81.4
Communications	11.7	94.1	112.0	90.2	84.0	81.5	80.0	88.7
Transportation	7.9	67.0	90.0	69.9	75.2	52.1	52.3	54.3
Construction	1.8	107.1	105.5	102.7	95.9	88.7	90.2	88.3
Services	6.5	124.9	130.4	120.4	109.2	103.7	90.3	89.2
Trade	100.0	103.3	112.6	99.6	93.6	86.5	81.0	86.3
<u>Quebec - All Industries</u>	63.7	110.3	116.5	98.1	94.8	89.1	80.4	84.8
<u>Ontario</u>	4.7	88.5	98.7	82.1	77.5	76.3	69.8	75.3
Manufacturing	7.3	110.1	113.2	107.8	101.1	96.2	92.9	93.9
Lumber Products	8.8	99.2	110.0	92.5	97.4	93.0	84.7	82.9
Pulp and Paper	20.7	120.9	123.0	97.3	91.9	82.2	66.9	83.0
Textile Products	22.2	112.1	119.6	102.5	99.0	94.7	88.8	87.2
Iron and Steel	4.4	203.5	196.2	197.3	163.9	185.7	235.9	245.0
Other Manufactures	3.0	126.1	130.8	115.7	102.2	93.8	94.2	100.8
Logging	2.6	112.0	113.2	102.8	100.4	96.8	92.7	92.4
Mining	8.9	102.2	113.7	96.4	98.1	94.7	93.6	101.7
Communications	7.3	105.6	132.0	92.2	77.3	72.3	70.5	77.5
Transportation	1.8	127.0	125.5	112.3	97.7	91.6	92.3	92.4
Construction	8.3	134.2	126.2	120.7	112.5	104.6	102.6	110.1
Services	100.0	113.8	120.5	101.9	96.8	91.9	86.7	91.7
Trade	31.5	118.6	121.2	104.2	99.8	94.7	92.1	93.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	2.2	129.3	126.7	104.3	88.6	74.1	80.8	85.3
Lumber Products	2.9	108.0	107.5	117.8	98.6	95.0	102.4	98.0
Pulp and Paper	1.5	112.6	137.6	109.2	98.3	93.6	71.4	81.4
Textile Products	14.1	117.6	114.9	100.8	101.4	98.0	92.5	99.2
Iron and Steel	10.8	121.9	130.0	104.3	100.7	94.4	94.7	89.0
Other Manufactures	2.4	234.9	207.7	245.1	249.7	232.2	208.0	257.7
Logging	7.4	133.2	136.2	136.0	116.2	114.9	129.4	131.7
Mining	3.5	115.7	121.9	99.9	96.0	96.2	91.7	95.3
Communications	21.9	112.1	124.6	111.1	105.2	104.3	92.8	106.4
Transportation	14.0	94.8	121.3	77.1	71.8	62.2	47.7	52.3
Construction	2.2	121.5	123.4	101.4	92.3	83.8	79.9	82.5
Services	17.1	127.0	128.9	125.3	109.5	98.2	88.5	94.5
Trade	100.0	116.6	125.3	107.5	99.9	94.4	87.5	93.6
<u>Prairie Provinces - All Industries</u>	39.1	95.6	104.9	86.4	85.5	83.6	73.7	70.7
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	13.0	78.1	92.9	70.2	76.8	81.1	71.1	72.6
Lumber Products	5.3	97.5	102.4	98.3	91.7	86.3	81.0	74.6
Pulp and Paper	1.3	112.9	112.0	96.9	92.8	91.2	66.2	72.7
Textile Products	5.0	105.7	108.8	91.6	96.9	90.0	91.6	87.0
Iron and Steel	14.5	112.4	119.0	97.9	89.4	83.5	72.2	63.8
Other Manufactures	9.1	103.7	128.8	74.9	75.2	83.6	84.2	99.1
Logging	10.4	99.7	103.1	96.8	93.2	109.3	106.2	104.2
Mining	3.6	107.0	107.6	99.3	99.9	91.9	85.1	78.0
Communications	14.2	105.6	105.4	101.8	95.0	97.5	95.0	95.8
Transportation	10.2	89.1	97.8	81.5	68.9	79.2	59.9	52.1
Construction	3.7	111.2	109.8	103.9	101.3	96.1	91.2	88.7
Services	9.7	121.7	124.4	119.5	109.4	93.7	95.8	85.0
Trade	100.0	100.4	107.9	91.4	87.7	89.2	82.4	80.7
<u>British Columbia - All Industries</u>								

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Jan. 1926 = 100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	68.0	104.9	108.3	99.3	95.6	91.8	85.7	93.2
Plant Products - edible	4.7	99.8	111.5	90.9	97.8	92.0	86.9	89.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	108.7	109.9	103.6	103.0	100.1	98.1	99.4
Textiles	12.1	99.0	98.9	104.5	96.7	96.6	93.5	99.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	100.7	117.1	101.5	87.5	83.4	70.4	95.7
Iron and steel	17.6	111.5	108.5	92.9	89.2	86.7	74.0	86.3
Other manufactures	23.3	104.8	110.3	101.4	99.3	95.1	90.8	91.0
Communications	4.7	112.7	113.8	106.0	102.1	96.0	99.7	80.6
Transportation	5.9	78.1	122.1	74.0	65.4	61.1	60.3	55.9
Construction	6.4	94.8	125.6	84.7	77.3	71.0	67.9	68.3
Trade	12.0	125.9	130.1	120.5	109.5	104.1	89.1	89.0
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.6	113.0	98.6	93.7	89.2	85.6	87.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	62.1	114.2	120.9	109.7	103.3	93.6	96.6	-
Leather products	17.8	94.2	101.2	111.0	104.1	98.1	105.2	-
Other manufactures	44.3	124.7	131.8	109.3	101.2	91.0	92.0	-
Transportation	11.2	101.9	117.5	83.3	81.5	73.9	84.1	-
Construction	14.2	141.0	151.4	105.5	115.7	78.7	79.6	-
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.7	122.1	109.3	102.0	90.9	93.1	-
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.8	107.5	115.5	101.6	97.8	94.1	88.0	90.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	103.4	118.2	99.8	92.7	100.1	89.0	87.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	121.3	123.0	109.5	103.5	100.1	96.6	98.4
Textiles	10.0	93.4	107.3	93.5	96.3	93.0	91.0	88.0
Iron and steel	11.8	119.8	121.5	99.7	96.9	90.6	68.6	84.1
Other manufactures	25.2	105.0	113.5	103.7	97.7	92.8	91.0	93.0
Communications	4.4	108.2	109.3	100.4	100.1	96.0	94.5	88.2
Transportation	5.4	121.8	136.8	98.7	94.8	100.9	103.9	129.4
Construction	5.0	154.9	178.7	122.4	76.5	57.3	65.8	58.0
Trade	19.9	134.9	124.2	116.1	112.9	104.4	102.2	110.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	115.5	120.5	105.1	99.7	95.1	90.8	94.5
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	59.5	103.8	112.7	104.7	93.1	92.2	88.1	91.0
Lumber products	7.3	71.8	96.0	71.3	66.2	61.2	53.1	51.3
Pulp and paper	24.4	109.6	110.1	105.5	100.8	102.0	99.4	98.1
Other manufactures	27.8	111.8	122.6	119.5	98.0	97.7	89.8	104.5
Construction	5.7	113.5	138.3	102.3	48.4	74.2	-	78.7
Trade	16.9	115.2	116.5	115.7	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.8	115.1	105.1	93.0	93.4	92.8	97.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.8	125.0	127.6	94.1	99.3	89.1	79.9	79.6
Textiles	17.2	96.8	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1	91.7	73.8
Electrical apparatus	11.5	130.3	133.4	105.1	112.4	87.4	105.2	96.9
Iron and steel	35.2	155.6	158.1	99.1	96.1	81.8	63.6	68.7
Other manufactures	20.9	112.3	117.2	92.2	97.9	92.3	83.5	93.4
Construction	4.2	139.2	184.2	84.9	66.1	102.2	47.7	120.2
Trade	5.2	104.8	106.3	133.2	99.8	100.3	101.6	114.0
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.8	127.1	96.8	98.0	89.5	81.1	83.2
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	82.3	137.7	141.3	77.9	51.7	50.3	-	-
Iron and steel	65.7	137.8	140.8	66.7	40.6	41.8	-	-
Other manufactures	16.6	137.3	143.3	124.4	97.4	102.7	-	-
Construction	5.7	115.9	148.4	111.0	60.4	97.6	-	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	137.5	142.5	83.1	57.5	56.9	-	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.0	111.5	121.1	101.8	98.4	92.1	87.4	86.1
Animal products - edible	4.6	113.5	120.4	112.2	108.2	101.9	102.9	82.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	100.2	113.1	93.8	95.7	95.0	95.7	119.7
Printing and publishing	7.4	115.4	116.3	105.8	96.1	93.9	106.8	98.0
Textiles	4.9	105.2	131.2	106.5	94.6	94.7	75.9	83.6
Other manufactures	17.8	113.2	122.2	98.1	98.6	87.3	76.9	74.2
Transportation	6.0	100.1	111.8	101.7	102.1	98.5	95.9	108.0
Construction	2.6	35.5	63.9	44.1	71.2	41.7	10.6	35.1
Trade	46.3	125.5	127.8	131.3	111.4	97.3	87.3	91.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.9	116.8	109.2	101.6	91.4	83.3	87.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	37.2	93.9	94.3	86.1	87.5	86.3	83.3	81.0
Lumber products	9.7	71.1	74.6	71.5	81.6	80.6	83.6	89.2
Other manufactures	27.5	105.8	104.5	94.5	91.0	89.2	83.1	76.2
Communications	8.7	104.8	104.7	99.3	101.0	92.1	87.8	73.4
Transportation	18.0	109.3	102.1	100.9	92.2	96.5	96.7	90.6
Construction	6.5	79.1	83.2	46.4	59.1	98.0	43.4	23.3
Services	5.6	115.5	111.2	110.3	105.3	99.2	92.1	88.5
Trade	23.8	122.1	125.6	121.0	110.5	92.6	94.0	85.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	102.9	102.8	94.2	92.9	91.6	85.1	78.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
FEBRUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. James Macdonald, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

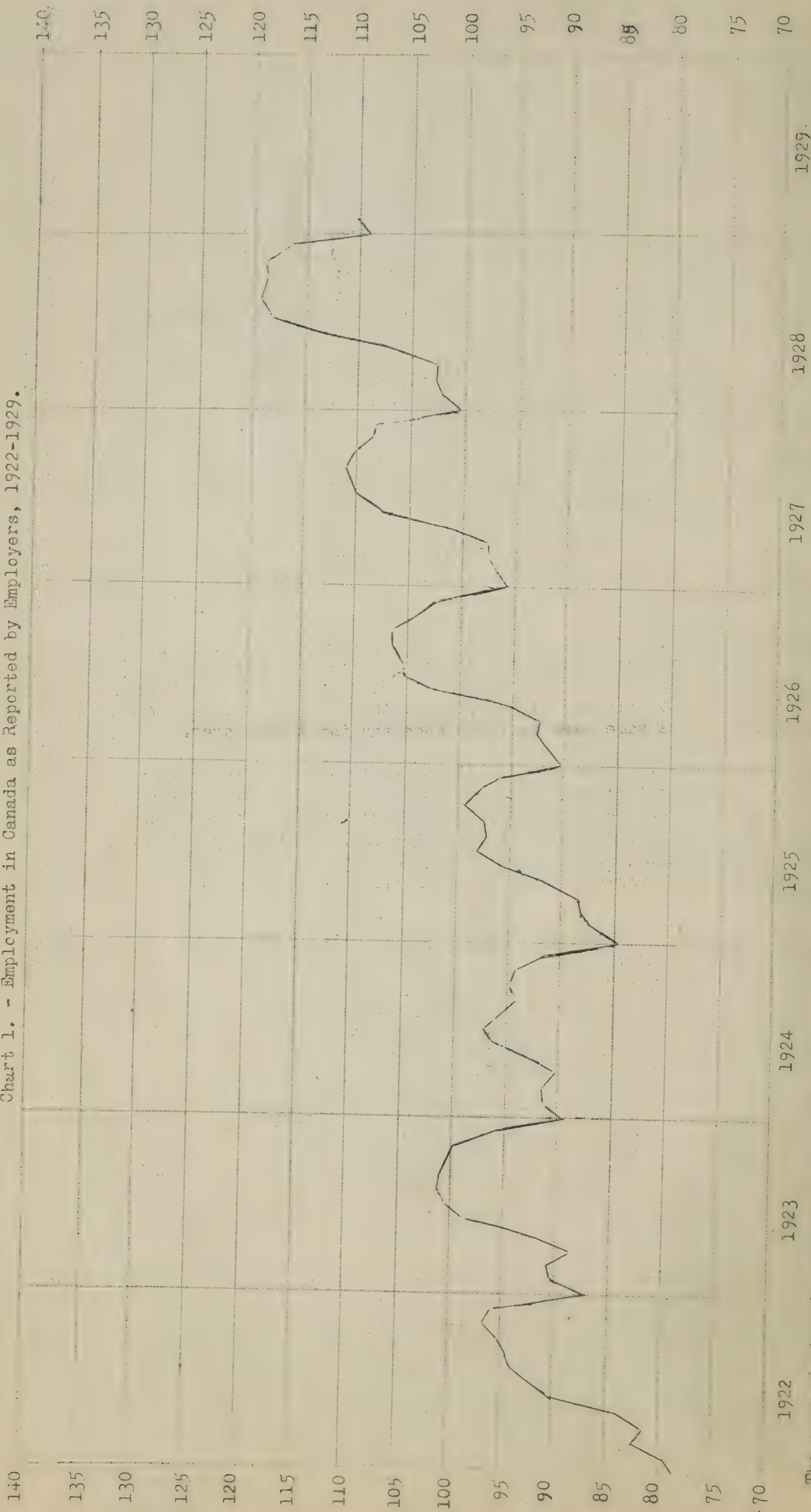
+ + +

OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Feb. 25, 1929.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment was, however, in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,391 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,943 persons, as compared with 921,404 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was rather more extensive than on the same date in the three preceding years, caused the index to stand at 110.5, while on Jan. 1, 1929, it was 109.1, and on Feb. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 81.2, respectively.

Unusually pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging and mining also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction, trade and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces; where logging, mining and transportation were brisker. The seasonal advance in transportation was especially marked. Statistics were received from 511 firms, employing 69,752 workers, compared with 69,171 at the beginning of January. Contractions had been indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- The recovery in Quebec caused the re-instatement of a greater number of workers than on Feb. 1 of last year, when employment was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles, lumber and tobacco products) showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation and construction recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,427 co-operating employers aggregated 258,177 persons, as against 251,897 in the last report.

Ontario.- Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and pulp and paper divisions. Logging also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction. According to data received from 2,920 firms, their staffs rose from 91,925 at the beginning of January, to 405,166 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on Feb. 1 of the four preceding years, while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1928, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 877 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,383 persons to 127,761 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

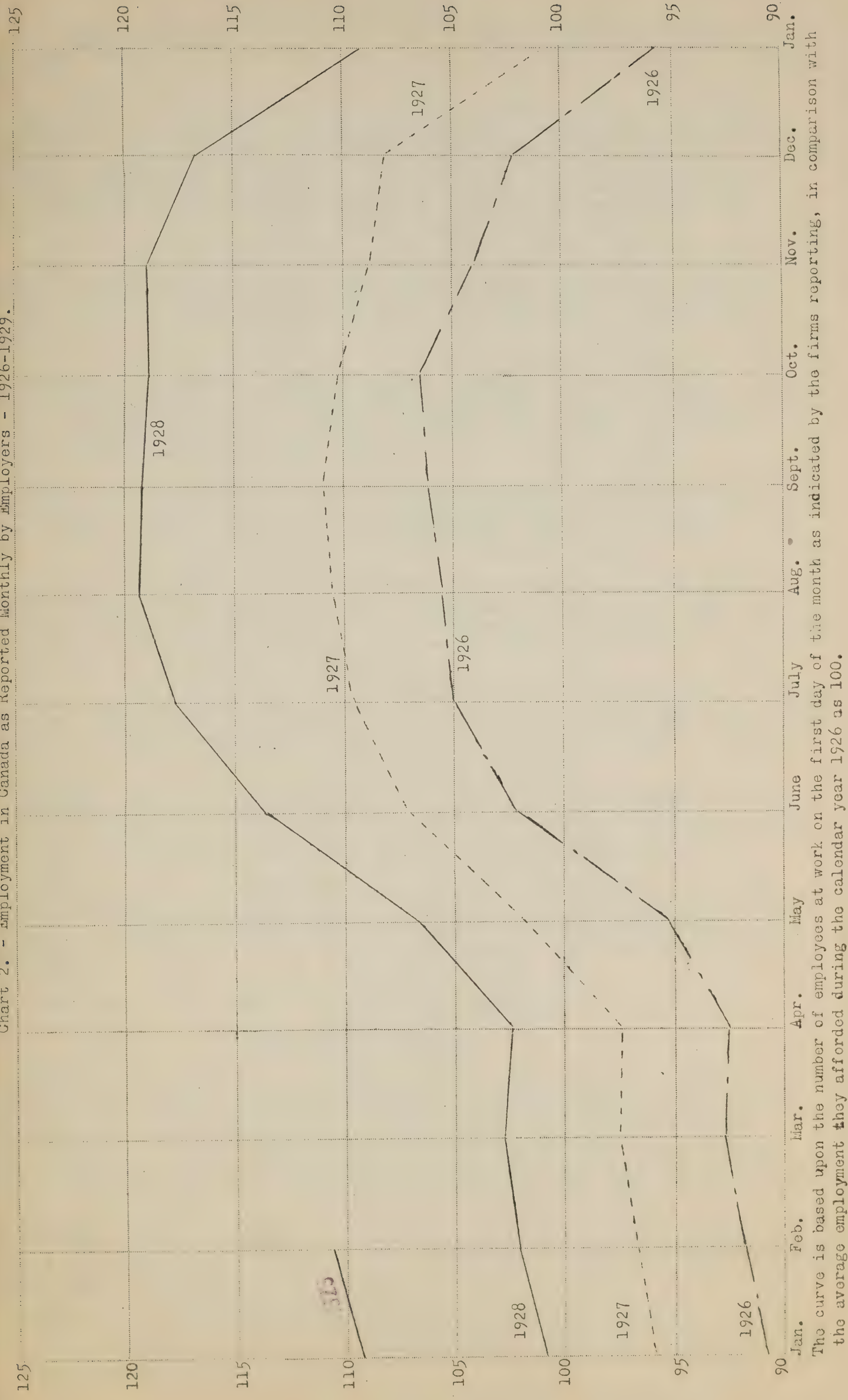
British Columbia.- Further reductions were registered at the beginning of February, but employment continued more active than on the same date of last year. The working forces of the 656 reporting firms aggregated 73,087, a decrease of 3,180 as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. There was considerable improvement in mining, but logging, construction and transportation were slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





-2-  
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES .

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed reductions.

Montreal.-- Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and building material groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 752 firms employing 124,849 workers, as compared with 121,918 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of Feb. 1 in 1928 or in 1927, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.-- Returns tabulated from 104 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 97 persons to 10,597 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported improvement, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then advanced.

Toronto.-- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 436 in the number employed by the 839 co-operating firms, who had 116,415 employees. A similar gain had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago; the index then stood at 105.4, compared with 115.9 on the date under review.

Ottawa.-- Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, while trade was seasonally quiet; 135 employers had 11,224 workers, or 254 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1928; rather smaller additions to staffs had then been indicated.

Hamilton.-- The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Textiles, on the other hand, registered curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 204 firms employing 35,364 persons, compared with 34,375 in the preceding month. The index was many points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the movement was also upward.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.-- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 2,707 workers were taken on by the 123 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 19,658. Employment was more active than on the same date of 1928 or of any other year for which data are available.

Winnipeg.-- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 302 firms with 31,035 employees, as compared with 31,525 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February of last year, when greater curtailment had been noted.

Vancouver.-- The manufacturing industries reported slight expansion, while construction and transportation were slacker. A combined working force of 25,833 persons was recorded by the 255 employers furnishing data, who had 26,575 in their last report. Employment was better than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, although improvement had then been registered.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- The revival in manufacturing was more marked than on Feb. 1 of most years of the record, while the index was higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 3,830 manufacturers employing 526,798 operatives, compared with 501,234 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, rubber and musical instrument factories.

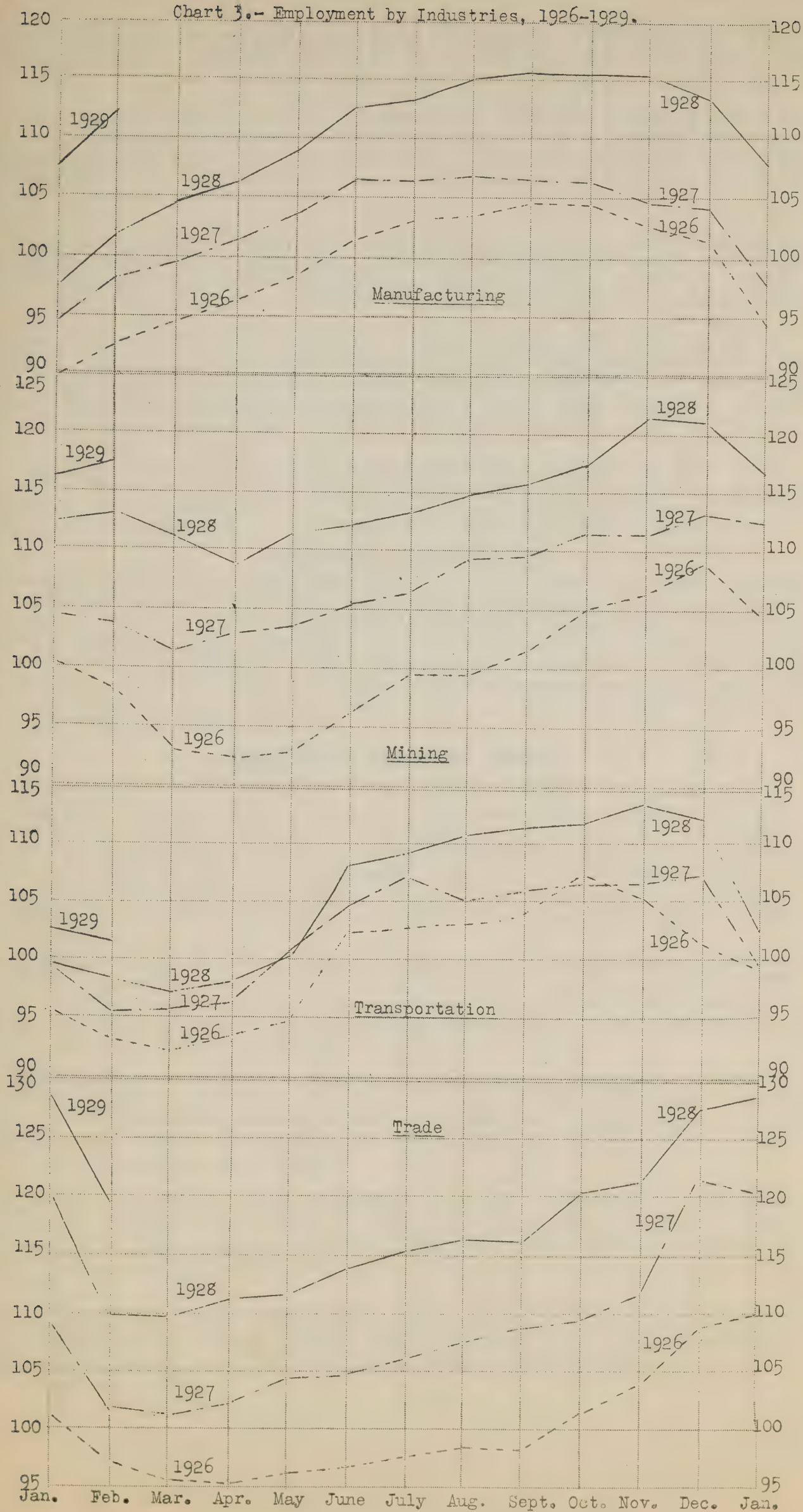
Logging.-- Seasonal expansion on a larger scale than at the beginning of February, 1928, was shown in logging camps, 243 of which enlarged their staffs from 43,578 men on January 1 to 45,596 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of other years for which data are available.

Mining.-- There were gains in employment in coal and metallic ore mining; the situation in the mining group as a whole was better than on February 1 of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 213 operators with 51,416 employees, or 674 more than at the beginning of January.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1926-1929.







Communications.- The working force of the 188 companies and branches reporting stood at 26,879 persons, compared with 27,289 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last nine years.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division; increases in local transportation were offset by losses in steam railway and water transportation. A combined payroll of 114,532 workers was employed by the 293 co-operating firms, who had 115,822 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on February 1 of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines; there was a reduction of 8,155 in the staffs of the 769 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 72,913 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Trade.- Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also slightly slacker; 5,818 persons were let out from the forces of the 660 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 77,464 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed substantial improvement during the first three weeks of December, but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a sharp rise, partly seasonal in character. Among the 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries, was 11.2 on Dec. 17, 1928, as compared with 12.2 on Nov. 26, 1928, and 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,394,100 persons were out of work on Jan. 28, 1929, a decrease of 31,500 on the week, but an increase of 225,200 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufactures in the United States was 0.1 p.c. higher in December, 1928, than in November, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The index of employment (with the monthly average for 1923 as 100) stood at 87.8 in December, as compared with 87.7 in November, 1928, and 85.1 in December, 1927. Group gains were shown in food, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, non-ferrous metals and the group of miscellaneous industries, while the recorded decreases were practically all of a seasonal character.

New York.- There was a decline of less than one p.c. in employment between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15 in factories in New York State, partly owing to closings for annual inventories and repairs. Most industries registered reductions, those in food, heating apparatus, metal and clothing factories being most pronounced. On the other hand, the automobile group showed improvement.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,012 establishments show that they employed 210,552 persons in January, as compared with 212,627 in December, a decrease of one p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were large losses in the woollen and worsted, rubber footwear and tobacco divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in the number employed by the reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in stone, clay, glass, wood, food, beverage and tobacco factories and in trade and construction, while the metals, machinery and conveyance, fur and leather groups were busier, as was coal mining.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.9 p.c. lower in December, 1928, than in November, but was 4.6 p.c. higher than in December, 1927. Food, building material, rubber, metal, paper and some other industries reported declines.





Note: "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb.	1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb.	1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb.	1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Jan.	1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb.	1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar.	1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Apr.	1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May	1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June	1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July	1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug.	1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	93.9
Sept.	1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct.	1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov.	1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec.	1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan.	1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb.	1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar.	1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr.	1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May	1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June	1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July	1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug.	1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept.	1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct.	1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov.	1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec.	1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb.	1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar.	1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr.	1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May	1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June	1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July	1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug.	1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept.	1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct.	1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov.	1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec.	1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr.	1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1929.		100.0	7.5	27.6	43.4	13.7	7.8





TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.3	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1929.								
	13.4	1.1	12.5	1.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.8

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.3	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1929.									
	100.0	56.4	4.9	5.5	2.9	12.3	7.8	1.9	8.3





-6-  
TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
Manufacturing	56.4	112.8	107.8	102.3	98.2	93.0	85.8	91.9
Animal products - edible	1.7	105.1	109.8	97.3	92.8	87.1	87.2	83.5
Fur and products	.1	80.0	80.5	89.4	89.3	91.7	85.8	108.8
Leather and products	1.7	92.3	85.8	106.4	104.9	96.8	95.4	102.7
Lumber and products	4.7	87.6	84.2	86.1	81.9	81.1	75.1	79.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	71.0	70.6	73.5	70.8	72.7	67.5	73.1
Furniture	1.1	121.9	112.9	113.3	102.8	96.7	89.1	-
Other lumber products	1.2	111.6	103.3	105.2	101.3	95.8	88.7	95.0
Musical instruments	.3	102.5	110.4	97.8	99.6	85.4	80.3	88.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	97.2	98.1	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.6	88.7
Pulp and paper products	6.9	109.6	106.1	107.7	101.1	95.2	89.2	92.0
Pulp and paper	3.4	104.7	100.1	107.8	99.1	90.6	82.1	86.3
Paper products	.9	110.4	107.2	105.3	101.2	95.9	93.7	96.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	116.3	114.6	108.9	104.0	101.4	97.7	98.7
Rubber products	1.9	138.9	142.2	118.6	108.5	104.3	87.6	81.9
Textile products	8.4	107.5	102.4	105.7	101.8	98.6	92.4	93.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	109.1	106.9	111.1	103.6	100.1	92.7	88.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	110.7	109.4	99.6	101.2	94.6	84.8	88.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	102.3	93.0	101.1	100.4	99.2	95.7	102.5
Other textile products	1.1	109.4	100.2	111.7	102.1	100.1	98.3	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	127.3	113.5	118.3	105.1	92.0	95.5	102.1
Tobacco	1.0	120.3	96.1	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	138.3	141.0	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	151.0	153.5	138.9	102.9	103.2	150.2	113.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	112.8	110.2	108.5	100.7	96.2	94.0	101.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.6	108.3	96.3	89.8	75.7	67.9	83.2
Electric current	1.5	115.6	114.1	107.2	96.6	94.1	99.2	92.8
Electrical apparatus	1.4	130.3	128.7	108.4	108.0	93.8	94.1	90.4
Iron and steel products	17.4	126.5	114.9	101.7	99.8	93.6	80.8	97.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	134.7	117.6	108.6	99.6	92.8	73.5	101.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	127.1	117.4	114.1	104.4	95.5	86.7	98.3
Agricultural implements	1.1	121.1	106.8	99.4	109.9	90.0	56.2	72.3
Land vehicles	8.1	126.9	113.3	96.4	96.5	94.3	85.6	102.8
Automobiles and parts	2.7	177.7	130.1	96.4	99.1	87.0	50.0	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	105.2	112.8	99.0	114.5	97.4	81.4	106.9
Heating appliances	.5	118.5	120.7	91.7	92.2	92.4	76.8	89.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	167.6	150.4	126.9	99.6	89.5	73.9	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	132.0	120.2	96.6	100.9	96.2	82.2	91.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	111.6	106.8	104.1	100.9	92.2	82.2	92.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	128.0	121.7	113.9	104.4	91.0	78.2	84.0
Mineral products	1.3	126.1	122.9	102.8	96.6	96.2	91.7	88.7
Miscellaneous	.5	108.9	105.4	95.8	103.3	95.5	91.4	100.0
Logging	4.9	178.3	171.0	169.5	149.1	145.5	156.7	175.1
Mining	5.5	117.8	116.2	113.2	104.0	98.4	97.4	108.8
Coal	3.1	113.7	111.1	113.6	107.9	101.7	100.0	118.5
Metallic ores	1.6	128.3	126.6	120.7	102.8	94.9	100.1	95.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	115.4	118.0	99.9	91.6	90.9	70.9	83.8
Communications	2.9	110.9	112.6	100.9	99.1	95.1	92.4	89.3
Telegraphs	.6	108.1	117.8	98.1	95.5	88.0	83.1	85.7
Telephones	2.3	111.7	111.2	101.7	100.3	97.0	94.9	90.4
Transportation	12.3	101.6	102.6	98.8	95.4	93.4	90.9	95.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	114.4	113.4	105.6	97.8	95.9	94.8	98.4
Steam railways	8.7	102.6	103.5	101.7	98.3	96.1	95.0	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	78.6	83.4	73.5	77.1	76.1	62.6	66.9
Construction and maintenance	7.8	79.3	87.4	75.6	67.6	61.0	60.3	58.1
Building	3.7	93.0	96.6	84.6	82.9	69.5	55.8	56.3
Highway	.7	43.0	70.4	54.0	30.3	30.5	53.8	26.4
Railway	3.4	79.9	85.0	74.9	68.9	65.4	67.9	70.6
Services	1.9	117.3	118.0	105.8	95.9	90.1	89.2	88.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	113.2	114.9	99.6	92.0	88.1	88.4	89.4
Professional	.2	118.5	113.6	113.8	96.6	96.5	96.7	98.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	123.4	124.0	112.0	101.4	90.7	87.8	84.9
Trade	8.3	119.7	128.5	110.0	102.2	97.4	93.5	90.5
Retail	5.9	124.5	136.8	112.5	103.7	96.9	91.9	88.0
Wholesale	2.4	109.4	110.4	105.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.5	109.1	102.0	96.6	91.8	87.1	91.7

The Relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by firms making returns on the date under review.



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TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		35.2	99.3	99.6	88.4	88.0	90.9	82.6	89.0
	Lumber Products	3.8	67.6	67.7	65.3	58.2	66.8	67.8	62.0
	Pulp and Paper	3.9	108.1	104.5	99.6	97.7	91.3	85.8	96.3
	Textile Products	4.9	97.0	95.2	94.4	103.0	96.5	98.5	100.6
	Iron and Steel	14.2	124.5	115.4	99.9	95.0	105.2	80.7	95.3
	Other Manufactures	8.4	85.7	100.0	81.8	86.8	85.8	84.4	89.4
	Logging	3.8	185.1	182.0	328.0	291.3	227.3	119.0	285.7
	Mining	23.5	109.6	108.3	107.3	106.7	92.4	93.3	104.4
	Communications	3.2	109.2	110.1	104.2	100.4	96.6	99.1	101.6
	Transportation	19.0	115.5	103.3	106.5	128.9	120.8	113.7	105.2
	Construction	8.4	75.4	80.8	57.9	44.2	60.4	50.5	41.0
	Services	.9	131.6	128.6	91.7	88.5	87.5	86.0	83.2
	Trade	6.0	109.8	121.3	103.3	98.9	98.2	99.6	101.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	104.6	103.3	97.0	98.3	95.5	88.8	93.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing		62.8	109.7	105.4	104.1	98.5	93.5	89.2	93.2
	Lumber Products	3.2	83.9	79.1	87.1	84.2	81.4	75.0	86.3
	Pulp and Paper	9.1	107.6	103.0	104.7	100.1	93.5	83.7	87.9
	Textile Products	13.8	109.6	105.8	110.8	103.1	100.6	94.1	89.6
	Iron and Steel	14.5	117.1	109.6	99.8	95.9	93.8	90.0	100.7
	Other Manufactures	22.2	111.1	108.5	105.8	99.4	91.3	91.0	94.1
	Logging	6.0	201.9	181.7	177.0	157.2	110.4	121.8	135.6
	Mining	1.9	126.7	124.4	111.7	98.1	81.5	65.8	72.8
	Communications	2.9	115.9	114.3	104.3	100.6	94.4	95.9	81.8
	Transportation	11.0	91.5	94.1	91.7	82.4	80.9	78.1	87.7
	Construction	7.3	63.8	67.0	74.8	74.4	58.7	60.6	59.1
	Services	1.9	105.0	107.1	99.7	94.0	90.6	88.6	86.6
	Trade	6.2	126.1	124.9	110.9	102.5	96.6	85.6	91.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries		100.0	105.9	103.3	101.6	95.3	88.3	84.9	88.5
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing		66.3	117.6	109.3	103.7	99.8	93.3	84.1	93.4
	Lumber Products	4.9	95.8	88.5	90.1	84.7	80.0	77.2	81.8
	Pulp and Paper	7.3	112.5	110.1	111.7	101.8	97.3	94.5	96.6
	Textile Products	9.0	105.7	99.2	102.2	100.3	97.6	91.2	96.0
	Iron and Steel	22.8	133.6	117.2	103.0	101.9	91.2	72.4	95.9
	Other Manufactures	22.3	116.2	112.1	106.0	101.2	95.6	89.6	92.1
	Logging	4.5	218.8	203.5	203.4	167.5	200.7	243.6	255.7
	Mining	2.9	125.4	126.1	118.2	103.1	94.2	95.4	103.2
	Communications	2.5	110.3	112.0	100.3	100.3	97.0	92.4	90.9
	Transportation	8.6	102.0	102.2	95.9	92.7	92.9	92.4	99.1
	Construction	6.3	95.1	105.6	87.8	69.8	64.8	69.3	69.2
	Services	1.8	128.3	127.0	113.9	98.8	91.3	93.7	93.5
	Trade	7.1	119.2	134.2	111.6	99.2	97.9	97.9	93.9
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries		100.0	117.0	113.8	104.9	98.3	93.8	88.8	95.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		33.1	120.4	118.6	105.5	98.9	94.2	93.4	93.6
	Lumber Products	2.4	133.1	129.3	115.9	78.1	76.8	83.2	91.1
	Pulp and Paper	3.4	115.1	108.0	121.1	106.6	104.0	94.5	95.9
	Textile Products	1.7	118.0	112.6	108.6	105.9	94.2	83.2	88.1
	Iron and Steel	14.8	120.2	117.6	100.8	100.2	96.0	96.1	96.6
	Other Manufactures	10.8	120.1	121.9	105.0	98.2	92.7	93.6	90.6
	Logging	2.7	249.7	234.9	265.7	247.9	234.6	251.4	251.0
	Mining	7.7	133.6	133.2	136.7	115.3	112.6	103.7	115.9
	Communications	3.3	107.1	115.7	98.3	93.8	93.2	89.3	93.1
	Transportation	21.4	106.4	112.1	106.0	99.2	94.0	94.0	97.5
	Construction	12.9	86.7	94.8	67.4	64.9	53.0	49.0	51.5
	Services	2.3	123.1	121.5	103.0	93.0	84.1	82.8	83.4
	Trade	16.6	117.6	127.0	110.6	106.2	97.8	92.7	91.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	113.1	116.6	103.2	96.4	90.1	87.8	91.4
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing		40.0	94.4	95.6	90.6	92.5	87.5	76.2	75.8
	Lumber Products	13.0	74.8	78.1	80.1	84.0	87.8	73.0	74.7
	Pulp and Paper	5.5	97.5	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8	82.9	79.9
	Textile Products	1.4	115.9	112.9	96.0	101.8	88.3	83.0	89.0
	Iron and Steel	5.1	105.6	105.7	95.5	102.1	99.3	92.9	96.8
	Other Manufactures	15.0	112.6	112.4	97.6	93.6	82.8	74.6	70.1
	Logging	8.1	87.0	103.7	95.2	91.0	95.6	89.0	96.4
	Mining	11.6	105.5	99.7	98.2	93.0	109.5	113.3	109.4
	Communications	3.8	107.8	107.0	96.9	99.2	91.7	84.4	78.4
	Transportation	14.6	103.7	105.6	104.1	96.7	100.8	90.3	94.2
	Construction	8.2	69.8	89.1	72.3	63.9	75.5	66.0	48.5
	Services	3.7	106.2	111.2	102.2	97.9	92.6	88.3	87.1
	Trade	10.0	120.6	121.7	108.3	105.2	95.1	92.1	83.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	96.4	100.4	93.5	90.8	91.9	84.4	82.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	69.6	109.3	104.9	101.6	98.3	93.3	91.7	96.5
Plant Products - edible	4.5	98.1	99.8	89.1	94.4	92.2	93.0	89.7
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.7	108.9	108.7	103.9	102.3	99.4	95.3	97.5
Textiles	12.5	104.0	99.0	103.9	101.6	101.7	97.2	97.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.2	115.5	100.7	109.5	106.4	87.3	97.3	112.0
Iron and steel	18.8	120.0	111.5	98.7	92.4	88.9	86.3	100.3
Other manufactures	22.9	105.5	104.8	103.2	98.6	92.3	90.5	91.2
Communications	4.7	115.8	112.7	105.9	103.0	96.7	99.6	80.8
Transportation	5.1	70.2	78.1	74.7	64.6	62.9	56.8	56.1
Construction	6.0	89.9	94.8	97.1	73.9	66.4	62.9	51.6
Trade	11.5	128.4	125.9	112.1	103.1	97.3	84.1	83.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.6	100.3	94.5	89.5	86.4	88.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.2	118.0	114.2	111.3	104.9	97.1	100.1	-
Leather products	19.5	103.6	94.2	115.9	113.9	105.1	115.9	-
Other manufactures	44.7	125.7	124.7	109.2	100.3	92.5	108.1	-
Transportation	11.0	101.7	101.9	83.1	78.4	73.7	64.1	-
Construction	12.7	126.0	141.0	114.3	96.1	73.4	167.4	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.3	114.7	110.9	98.3	91.6	102.4	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.3	114.1	107.5	104.5	101.4	96.4	91.0	95.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	111.4	103.4	104.5	97.8	97.3	91.5	96.0
Printing and publishing	9.9	122.7	121.3	109.9	104.1	100.9	98.5	100.7
Textiles	10.7	101.7	93.4	100.6	97.7	98.5	98.2	99.6
Iron and steel	13.0	132.4	119.8	102.4	103.0	93.9	74.9	87.3
Other manufactures	26.1	109.6	105.0	105.4	102.2	94.6	91.9	94.2
Communications	4.3	104.8	108.2	97.2	99.9	99.5	94.9	90.7
Transportation	5.3	120.5	121.8	99.3	94.6	98.1	102.3	110.5
Construction	4.6	142.8	154.9	119.6	71.8	63.1	51.6	50.0
Trade	15.9	115.5	134.9	107.4	98.2	98.0	98.0	92.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.9	115.5	105.4	99.3	95.6	91.7	93.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	60.0	107.4	103.8	104.5	98.1	93.5	89.4	103.8
Lumber products	7.2	69.9	71.8	71.4	70.2	60.5	52.2	59.5
Pulp and paper	25.1	116.3	109.6	113.7	104.1	105.0	107.6	98.7
Other manufactures	27.7	115.4	111.8	110.8	105.2	98.0	88.6	94.7
Construction	6.0	118.6	118.5	91.6	45.5	61.4	-	65.8
Trade	15.8	111.8	115.2	109.5	101.0	102.6	97.7	101.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.3	107.8	105.6	95.0	92.7	91.7	95.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.2	118.5	114.7	101.9	98.9	91.9	81.6	87.0
Textiles	16.0	92.7	96.8	95.8	99.7	101.2	90.8	85.5
Electrical apparatus	11.2	130.0	130.3	103.3	108.3	87.8	95.2	97.7
Iron and steel	37.3	134.5	122.5	106.7	97.1	85.5	65.5	80.2
Other manufactures	20.7	113.4	112.3	99.0	96.3	94.8	88.8	94.2
Construction	4.0	193.5	189.2	88.1	65.7	73.2	40.5	84.8
Trade	5.1	122.0	118.9	120.6	96.5	95.2	98.1	110.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	120.3	116.7	102.7	98.0	91.5	81.4	88.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.5	166.1	137.7	84.8	100.6	98.2	-	-
Iron and steel	71.2	173.0	137.8	74.3	99.1	97.6	-	-
Other manufactures	14.3	138.7	137.3	127.4	106.9	98.2	-	-
Construction	4.7	111.4	115.9	98.9	61.4	77.8	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	159.6	137.5	88.8	96.4	95.7	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	42.1	118.3	111.5	103.7	99.8	93.1	86.8	88.6
Animal Products - edible	4.6	110.8	118.5	105.1	101.9	93.8	97.8	83.8
Plant products - edible	4.2	103.2	100.2	93.6	98.0	93.9	97.4	117.9
Printing and publishing	8.9	126.8	115.4	113.1	108.3	105.3	95.3	96.7
Textiles	5.4	111.4	105.2	106.0	102.6	94.5	84.0	91.3
Other manufactures	19.0	122.6	113.2	101.4	94.9	87.2	78.4	78.1
Transportation	6.3	102.3	100.1	101.4	101.8	99.3	101.3	106.6
Construction	2.4	33.8	35.5	45.5	49.1	32.6	13.8	6.6
Trade	42.8	115.0	125.5	111.7	109.6	99.1	94.0	90.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.1	109.9	102.1	99.8	91.9	86.2	86.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	94.7	93.9	92.4	95.6	89.9	87.4	82.8
Lumber products	10.3	73.5	71.1	82.0	81.9	89.1	85.1	86.8
Other manufactures	28.3	105.8	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2	88.6	80.6
Communications	9.1	106.6	104.8	97.3	99.3	91.8	84.7	78.8
Transportation	17.5	103.2	109.3	104.9	97.9	104.4	82.5	88.6
Construction	4.8	60.0	79.1	57.6	74.5	102.7	43.3	26.5
Services	5.3	105.0	115.5	108.5	100.9	93.5	87.4	87.3
Trade	24.5	121.9	122.1	108.6	106.6	95.0	90.9	81.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	100.4	102.9	95.7	96.4	94.7	84.3	78.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE  
MARCH  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +  
OTTAWA

1929

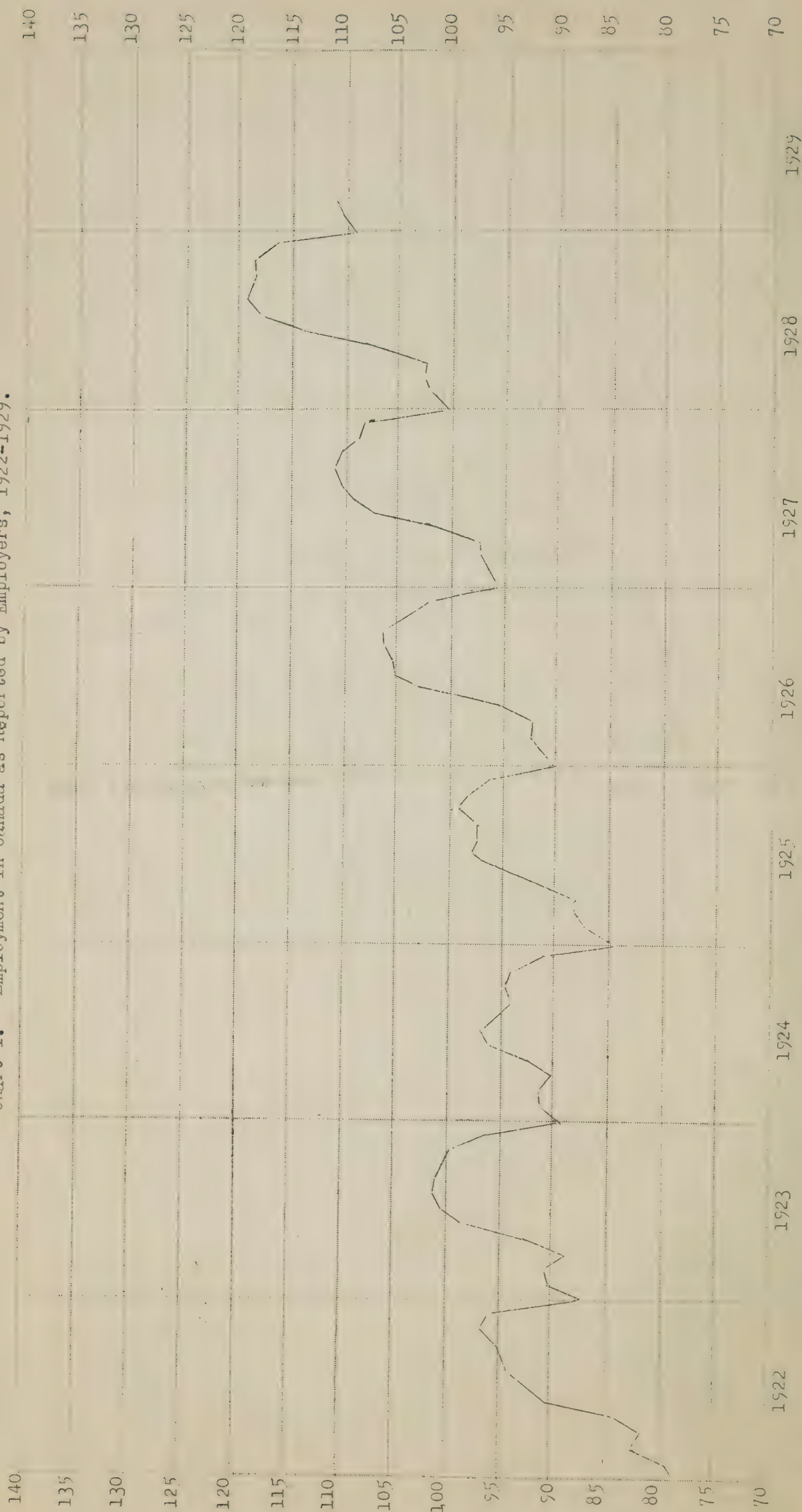








Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Mar. 25, 1929.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 6,422 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 944,681 persons, as compared with 936,108 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 8,600 workers caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to rise from 110.5 on Feb. 1, 1929, to 111.4 at the beginning of March, as compared with 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on Mar. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing, but improvement was also indicated in construction, communications and services, while logging, mining, transportation and trade were seasonally slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, but in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces. - There was a large increase in the Maritime Provinces, where 510 employers enlarged their staffs from 69,636 persons on Feb. 1, to 71,348 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in food and iron and steel works, and transportation and construction were also busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1928, had shown a slight gain, but the index then was many points lower than on the date under review.

Quebec. - In spite of the fact that activity declined at the beginning of March, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the late winter of any other year of the record. The decrease as compared with the preceding month was due to seasonal curtailment in logging, transportation, trade and construction. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was decidedly brisker, the iron and steel, textile, lumber, leather, food, electric current and electrical appliance divisions showing the largest gains, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,427 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 256,200 employees, as against 259,133 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 104.7 as against 100.9 on Mar. 1. of a year ago.

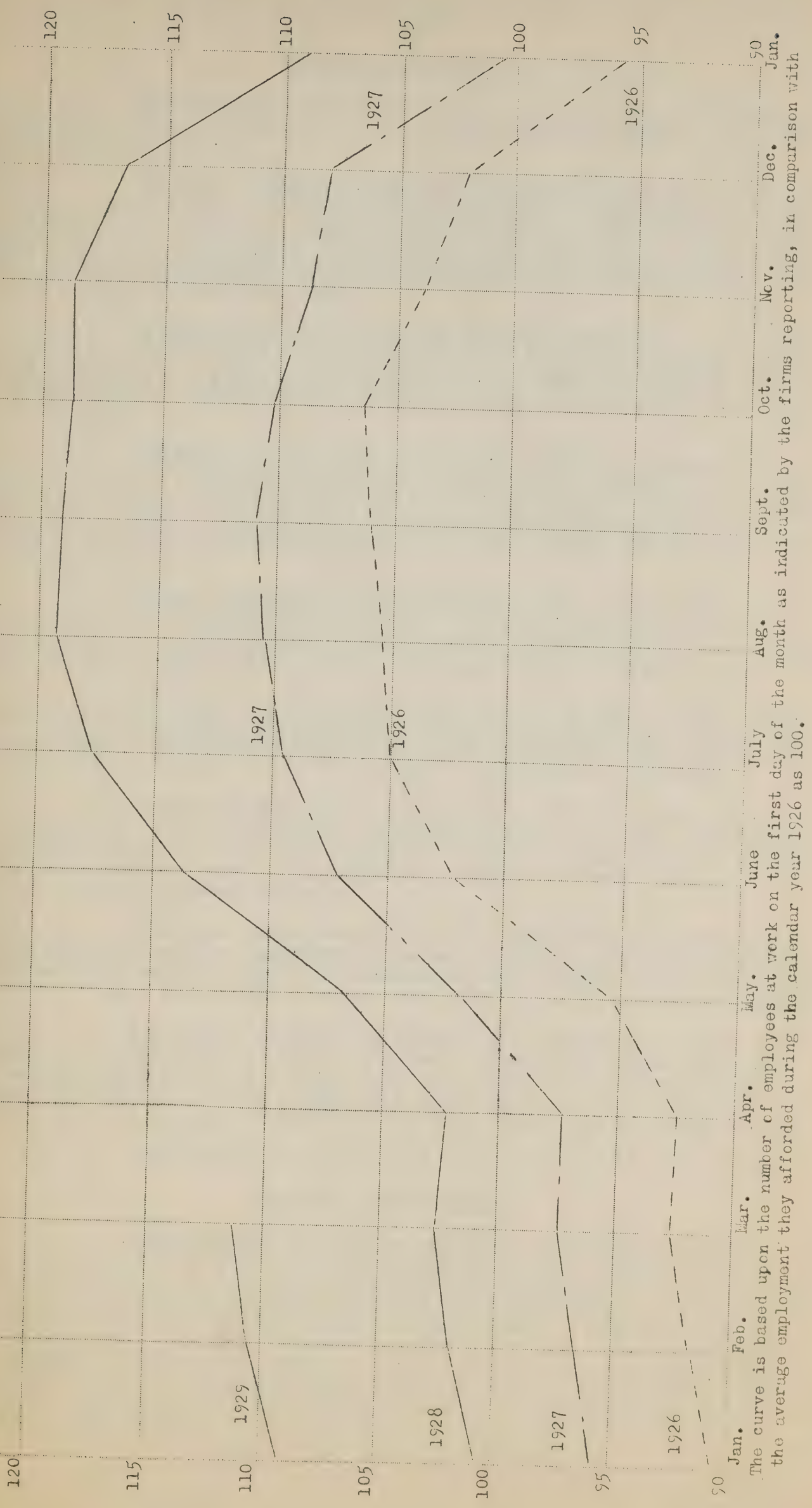
Ontario. - Further expansion was registered in Ontario, where the 2,949 co-operating establishments added 5,201 persons to their labour forces, bringing them to 411,589 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the same date of the years, 1921 to 1928. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction, services and communications were also more active than on Feb. 1; logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, were seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces. - The contractions shown in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than those recorded on the same date in the six preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year of the record. Data were tabulated from 877 firms, with 126,816 employees, compared with 127,631 in their last report. Manufacturing and railway construction registered moderate increases, while mining and transportation reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia. - Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, mining, transportation and construction, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 658 reporting employers aggregated 78,728 persons, as against 73,320 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a smaller scale had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower; the level of employment was higher on Mar. 1, 1929, than in the early spring of any other year of the record.







Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while the trend was unfavourable in Quebec City, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Continued gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in the manufactures division, within which iron and steel plants recorded especially important recovery; on the other hand, trade and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms employing 126,835 workers, as compared with 125,946, in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1928, was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, while construction and transportation were slacker. The working forces of the 101 co-operating employers totalled 10,390 persons, compared with 10,565 on Feb. 1, 1929. The index was higher than in the winter of earlier years of the record; larger losses had been noted on the same date in 1928.

Toronto.- Iron and steel and textiles reported a considerable increase, but there was a seasonal falling-off in construction. According to returns received from 853 firms in Toronto, they had enlarged their staffs from 116,740 workers in the preceding month to 117,544 at the beginning of March. Although rather more extensive gains had been indicated on the same date of last year, the index then was over ten points lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a small decline; manufactures were more active, but trade was seasonally dull. The 134 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 60 persons, bringing them to 11,192 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on Mar. 1, 1928, when a similar reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, where 206 firms employed 36,683 workers, as compared with 35,662 in their last report. Contractions had been received on the same date of last year, and the situation then was not so favourable.

Windsor and The Adjacent Border Cities.- Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 127 firms with 20,782 employees, or 1,077 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a decidedly higher level than at the beginning of March, 1928, although important gains had then been indicated.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in Winnipeg, where 300 employers reported 30,566 workers, as against 30,692 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was much more active than on Mar. 1 of last year, when similar losses were registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing (especially of lumber and iron and steel products), construction and transportation, recorded increases in Vancouver. Returns were compiled from 262 employers, whose staffs were increased by 1,050 persons to 27,130 at the beginning of March. Gains on a smaller scale had been shown on the same date of a year ago, and the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

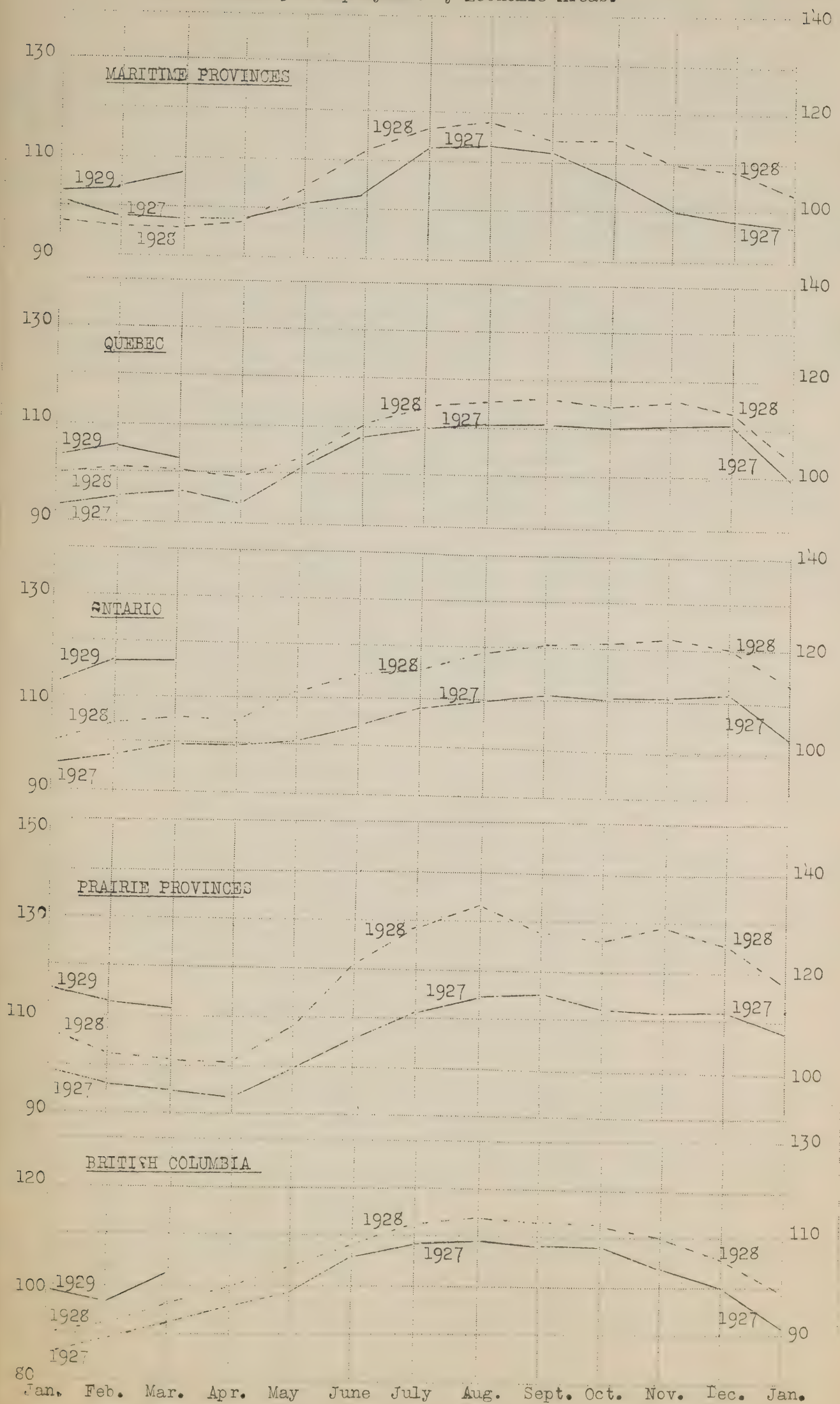
### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,356 manufacturers employing 542,072 operatives, as compared with 527,987 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed seasonal gains which largely exceeded the average increase recorded on Mar. 1, and there were also important advances in textiles, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal and leather works. Pulp and paper and tobacco establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was greater than on Mar. 1, 1928, when the index number, as in the early spring of other years since 1920, was several points lower than on the date under review.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas.







Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 246 firms had 42,937 workers in their employ, or 2,496 less than in their last report. The decline involved practically the same number of employees as that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was some eight points lower.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 213 operators employing 50,498 persons, as against 51,404 on Feb. 1. Coal and metallic ore mines reported curtailed employment, while no general change took place in other branches of the industry. Similar losses were registered in this group on the same date in 1928, but the situation then was not so favourable.

Communications.- Increased employment was indicated in the communication division, which afforded more employment than at the beginning of March in any previous year since 1920. Returns were received from 185 companies and branches having 27,087 employees, compared with 26,826 in the preceding month. Telephone companies recorded most of the advance.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 299 co-operating employers declined from 114,640 persons on Feb. 1, to 112,625 on Mar. 1. The index was higher than in the early spring of other years of the record, in all of which the general trend has been downward.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a moderate gain, 634 persons being taken on by the 754 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 73,695 employees on Mar. 1. Highway construction recorded further curtailment, while building and railway construction and maintenance registered increased activity. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date in any other year since the record was commenced.

Services.- There was an advance in the service group, 201 establishments reporting an aggregate staff of 18,728, compared with 18,489 workers on Feb. 1. Activity continued at a higher level than in the same month of other years of the record.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is usually the case at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 1,229 in the personnel of the 668 firms furnishing data, who had 77,039 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on Mar. 1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The index stood at 117.8 compared with 109.7 at the beginning of March, 1928, the previous maximum for that date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the week after Christmas there was the usual decline in employment, but this was followed by a steady improvement throughout January. Among the approximately 11,830,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.3 on January 21, 1929, as compared with 11.2 on December 17, 1928, and 10.7 on January 23, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,391,900 persons were out of work on February 25, 1929, a decrease of 66,100 on the week, but an increase of 283,200 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.- There was an increase of two points in the index of employment in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from over 1,600 manufacturing plants. The increase in the index from 95 in January to 97 in February was larger than is usually indicated during that part of the winter. The clothing, shoe, glove, leather, textile, automobile, iron and steel, brass, copper and aluminum factories, on the whole, reported increased activity.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,008 establishments show that they employed 214,656 persons in February, as compared with 211,170 in January, an increase of 1.7 p.c.

Illinois.- Between January and February, 1929, there was an increase of .4 p.c. in the number employed by the firms making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin was 0.7 p.c. lower in January than in December, but was 4.3 p.c. higher than in January, 1928.





Note: "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	83.9	86.2
Apr. 1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Sept. 1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	107.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	111.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	115.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1929.	100.0	7.6	27.1	43.6	13.4	8.3





TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May, 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June, 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July, 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Mar. 1, 1929.								
	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.9	2.2	3.2	2.9

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	120.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	107.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.5	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	119.1	117.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1929.									
	100.0	57.4	4.5	5.3	2.9	11.9	7.8	2.0	8.2





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
Manufacturing	57.4	115.7	112.8	104.7	99.8	94.9	88.6	93.1
Animal products - edible	1.7	104.7	105.1	94.6	90.6	86.6	83.2	83.1
Fur and products	.1	84.8	80.0	88.2	83.2	94.4	85.0	105.3
Leather and products	1.7	93.3	92.3	108.9	105.6	100.7	96.7	103.4
Lumber and products	5.0	95.0	87.6	88.9	85.5	83.3	77.7	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	81.1	71.0	77.4	74.6	75.0	70.3	74.4
Furniture	1.1	123.8	121.9	113.7	105.8	98.9	89.6	92.2
Other lumber products	1.2	115.5	111.6	106.4	105.0	97.9	92.1	78.7
Musical instruments	.3	103.3	102.5	95.3	95.8	91.9	81.9	81.8
Plant products - edible	2.9	100.2	97.2	93.8	94.4	92.1	90.9	89.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	108.0	109.6	108.3	99.8	94.7	89.8	92.5
Pulp and paper	3.3	103.2	104.7	110.2	96.7	91.0	84.9	87.9
Paper products	.9	109.7	110.4	106.0	103.5	98.5	92.7	97.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	114.3	116.3	107.0	103.2	98.9	95.9	97.6
Rubber products	1.9	138.5	138.9	119.5	108.5	105.6	90.5	84.6
Textile products	8.7	110.5	107.5	106.8	103.1	99.6	94.5	93.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	110.6	109.1	110.4	104.0	99.4	94.6	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	111.5	110.7	102.1	102.3	97.4	87.4	88.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	109.9	102.3	103.7	102.6	100.3	96.5	101.6
Other textile products	1.1	110.3	109.4	111.6	104.0	102.6	100.0	96.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	121.9	127.3	121.7	104.1	92.5	96.1	97.5
Tobacco	.9	111.4	120.3	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	138.6	138.3	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	152.9	151.0	148.0	107.3	119.2	114.8	115.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	112.9	112.8	108.9	101.6	98.6	96.1	101.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	107.7	109.6	96.0	92.1	81.4	69.6	82.3
Electric current	1.5	116.5	115.6	109.0	97.1	93.5	97.1	92.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	130.4	130.3	109.6	107.4	94.1	92.8	90.4
Iron and steel products	18.0	132.1	126.5	106.9	103.5	97.8	87.7	100.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	141.4	134.7	114.1	104.1	93.4	90.6	116.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	127.1	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1	87.6	98.2
Agricultural implements	1.2	125.3	121.1	104.0	111.7	94.0	60.6	75.0
Land vehicles	8.5	134.8	126.9	103.7	101.6	100.0	93.4	103.8
Automobiles and parts	2.9	194.9	177.7	120.3	114.7	104.9	84.7	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	112.8	105.2	104.8	114.1	96.8	93.2	111.5
Heating appliances	.6	132.1	118.5	103.3	100.2	94.2	87.7	95.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.1	173.2	167.6	127.3	101.2	96.1	73.5	97.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	134.6	132.0	100.4	105.9	102.3	85.1	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	111.9	111.6	105.3	101.3	96.5	84.8	93.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	135.3	128.0	116.1	105.8	94.6	81.4	87.6
Mineral products	1.3	126.3	126.1	106.4	96.9	96.4	93.4	91.7
Miscellaneous	.5	112.1	108.9	96.6	104.4	95.1	94.6	99.7
Logging	4.5	167.8	178.3	159.6	137.5	139.0	146.2	163.9
Mineral products	5.3	115.9	117.8	111.4	101.6	93.0	97.2	104.3
Coal	3.0	111.6	113.7	109.7	104.2	95.0	98.8	109.4
Metallic ores	1.5	125.6	128.3	122.6	102.1	92.5	102.2	97.7
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	115.8	115.4	100.4	92.3	84.5	70.3	85.2
Communications	2.9	112.0	110.9	101.2	99.8	94.7	91.3	90.5
Telegraphs	.6	109.4	108.1	98.4	96.0	88.6	83.2	84.4
Telephones	2.3	112.7	111.7	101.9	100.9	96.2	93.5	92.3
Transportation	11.9	99.8	101.6	97.3	95.7	92.3	90.1	95.2
Street railways and cartage	2.3	112.3	114.4	103.4	96.9	96.4	94.8	97.9
Steam railways	8.5	101.3	102.6	99.4	99.0	95.1	93.1	98.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.1	74.4	78.6	77.9	75.7	72.4	67.3	71.1
Construction and maintenance	7.8	80.0	79.3	73.3	72.3	65.6	58.8	57.0
Building	3.8	94.3	93.0	79.3	87.3	67.8	57.4	50.4
Highway	.6	40.7	43.0	49.9	27.4	25.4	46.7	27.2
Railway	3.4	81.4	79.9	75.1	76.2	78.2	65.1	73.0
Services	2.0	119.1	117.3	105.3	97.3	93.0	88.7	88.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	113.7	113.2	99.1	92.5	91.6	83.7	90.6
Professional	.2	129.3	118.5	114.6	100.9	101.0	94.7	93.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	124.5	123.4	111.5	103.0	92.0	86.6	85.2
Retail	8.2	117.8	119.7	109.7	101.2	95.8	91.3	90.5
Wholesale	5.8	121.9	124.5	112.3	102.4	96.0	89.3	87.9
INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.4	110.5	102.6	97.5	92.6	88.1	91.8

The Relative weight column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing	35.8	103.0	99.3	93.0	90.6	90.9	88.3	94.3
Lumber Products	3.7	68.0	67.6	67.2	61.4	68.2	69.1	63.4
Pulp and Paper	3.8	108.3	108.1	100.6	92.2	95.2	88.0	92.7
Textile Products	4.8	97.6	97.0	95.8	102.9	97.6	100.4	92.1
Iron and Steel	14.7	130.1	124.5	104.4	101.4	100.4	91.5	115.7
Other Manufactures	8.8	92.0	85.7	89.8	88.4	88.5	89.4	90.4
Logging	3.4	170.7	185.1	227.0	233.7	170.0	111.7	162.0
Mining	22.3	106.5	109.6	105.8	102.1	87.5	98.5	97.0
Communications	3.1	108.6	109.2	101.5	96.9	95.1	99.3	98.9
Transportation	19.8	123.3	115.5	114.5	128.5	123.4	113.0	107.0
Construction	8.8	80.2	75.4	50.9	45.8	109.0	46.8	41.1
Services	.9	141.1	131.6	88.2	87.7	85.8	86.9	87.8
Trade	5.9	108.9	109.8	103.6	98.8	100.7	100.6	100.0
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	106.8	104.6	97.5	97.4	99.6	91.7	92.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	64.5	111.5	109.7	106.2	99.6	95.6	91.3	94.6
Lumber Products	3.4	87.6	83.9	88.6	86.0	81.8	78.5	88.8
Pulp and Paper	8.9	105.4	107.6	107.0	96.2	92.5	86.3	87.5
Textile Products	14.4	112.1	109.6	111.6	104.5	101.4	96.5	92.9
Iron and Steel	15.4	122.1	117.1	104.1	99.4	98.1	91.7	103.4
Other Manufactures	22.4	111.7	111.1	107.2	100.8	94.3	92.6	94.1
Logging	5.0	167.5	201.9	155.9	143.5	110.6	107.9	129.0
Mining	2.0	130.5	126.7	110.8	97.1	81.8	64.1	74.6
Communications	3.0	119.0	115.9	106.0	102.0	95.8	95.6	84.7
Transportation	10.2	84.6	91.5	89.2	82.9	80.8	79.0	88.7
Construction	7.2	62.5	63.8	66.2	80.2	60.1	56.4	56.4
Services	1.9	103.9	105.0	98.4	96.0	95.1	88.4	95.7
Trade	6.2	118.8	126.1	108.3	99.1	92.9	85.7	83.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.7	105.9	100.9	96.2	89.6	85.4	89.1
Ontario - Manufacturing	67.2	120.6	117.6	106.2	101.7	95.6	87.7	93.7
Lumber Products	4.9	97.0	95.8	91.2	86.2	82.8	78.1	83.8
Pulp and Paper	7.1	111.3	112.5	111.3	101.9	96.2	93.6	97.9
Textile Products	9.3	109.4	105.7	103.4	101.8	98.5	92.7	93.2
Iron and Steel	23.7	140.8	133.6	110.0	106.8	97.1	83.2	97.1
Other Manufactures	22.2	117.2	116.2	106.5	101.1	96.3	90.2	92.2
Logging	4.2	206.0	218.8	196.4	149.5	185.0	215.5	230.2
Mining	2.7	118.7	125.4	121.3	104.6	92.3	96.3	104.6
Communications	2.5	111.9	110.3	101.1	101.7	95.1	89.6	96.1
Transportation	8.4	100.4	102.0	96.1	95.0	92.3	92.9	97.0
Construction	6.3	95.8	95.1	84.5	78.5	65.9	70.3	71.1
Services	1.8	130.1	128.3	114.5	99.7	94.5	93.7	90.9
Trade	6.9	118.3	119.2	112.0	99.0	97.1	93.9	94.7
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	118.4	117.0	106.3	100.1	95.0	90.5	95.6
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	33.6	121.1	120.4	106.1	97.6	93.6	93.0	95.2
Lumber Products	2.8	148.8	133.1	120.7	81.7	81.8	82.5	92.8
Pulp and Paper	3.1	109.9	115.1	116.3	110.2	102.0	93.7	94.6
Textile Products	1.8	123.4	118.0	115.1	103.6	95.8	86.6	90.0
Iron and Steel	14.9	120.4	120.2	101.3	98.0	96.1	96.7	97.5
Other Manufactures	11.0	119.1	120.1	105.3	96.2	89.9	91.2	93.9
Logging	2.5	234.5	249.7	253.5	238.8	210.1	236.4	246.5
Mining	7.5	129.3	133.6	125.7	109.9	93.1	90.9	125.7
Communications	3.3	105.0	107.1	95.9	93.7	91.8	88.5	90.7
Transportation	21.1	104.0	106.4	98.8	96.6	91.3	87.2	93.8
Construction	13.1	87.5	86.7	73.9	65.6	56.0	47.4	47.0
Services	2.3	125.9	123.1	103.4	93.2	85.0	83.0	83.2
Trade	16.6	117.1	117.6	110.4	105.8	95.8	90.5	90.5
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	112.3	113.1	101.8	95.2	88.0	84.4	88.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	40.8	104.1	94.4	95.6	96.5	90.6	78.6	77.9
Lumber Products	15.4	95.8	74.8	86.7	92.8	89.9	78.6	77.8
Pulp and Paper	5.2	98.5	97.5	96.7	102.8	92.7	83.1	83.6
Textile Products	1.3	119.0	115.9	96.3	103.2	93.3	87.1	90.4
Iron and Steel	4.9	108.0	105.6	105.2	101.3	105.9	91.3	96.6
Other Manufactures	14.0	114.7	112.6	100.4	95.3	85.0	75.2	70.4
Logging	9.4	107.6	87.0	105.0	93.9	101.5	98.5	113.3
Mining	11.3	110.6	105.5	97.9	93.0	107.4	113.8	109.8
Communications	3.5	108.3	107.8	96.7	99.4	94.3	86.2	79.8
Transportation	14.0	107.1	103.7	103.2	97.0	94.0	95.2	98.8
Construction	8.1	73.4	69.8	78.8	63.5	65.1	63.3	53.8
Services	3.5	110.7	106.2	101.7	99.0	95.5	86.8	87.2
Trade	9.4	121.4	120.6	108.0	104.2	94.1	90.1	83.7
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	103.7	96.4	97.0	93.0	91.6	87.0	86.2

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	70.6	111.7	109.3	104.4	100.5	96.2	93.5	98.2
Plant Products - edible	4.6	101.4	98.1	86.8	93.9	96.2	95.1	91.5
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.5	107.9	108.9	104.0	102.0	98.6	94.2	95.5
Textiles	12.8	105.1	104.0	105.3	103.1	102.3	101.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	107.2	115.5	113.6	105.7	87.3	98.4	106.1
Iron and steel	20.0	128.3	120.0	104.1	99.1	96.2	88.1	91.4
Other manufactures	23.0	107.5	105.5	105.9	100.3	95.0	91.4	91.3
Communications	4.8	119.5	115.8	108.5	105.3	97.8	98.9	84.1
Transportation	5.0	69.3	70.2	67.9	62.4	61.7	57.0	56.9
Construction	5.4	84.4	89.9	93.7	76.4	60.2	63.5	42.1
Trade	11.2	119.9	128.4	108.9	99.5	92.7	85.1	83.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.5	106.9	101.0	95.8	90.8	87.8	88.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	66.0	119.7	118.0	117.2	107.1	99.5	99.7	-
Leather products	20.6	107.5	103.6	122.7	115.2	109.6	114.2	-
Other manufactures	45.4	126.0	125.7	114.6	103.2	93.5	91.8	-
Transportation	9.8	89.0	101.7	83.3	78.2	72.5	64.5	-
Construction	11.2	116.6	126.0	71.4	88.7	75.5	116.8	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.8	114.3	106.3	99.9	93.3	94.2	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.9	115.5	114.1	105.5	101.5	97.5	90.5	94.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	112.3	111.4	106.5	99.7	97.9	95.7	98.1
Printing and publishing	9.7	120.4	122.7	106.5	100.7	96.8	94.7	98.9
Textiles	11.1	105.3	101.7	100.1	98.6	98.5	96.0	95.8
Iron and steel	13.8	142.5	132.4	110.9	106.3	98.0	74.4	88.5
Other manufactures	25.7	108.1	109.6	105.7	101.7	97.0	91.6	94.2
Communications	4.3	107.1	104.8	97.7	101.7	95.2	90.0	96.3
Transportation	5.2	119.4	120.5	98.5	91.5	98.4	102.0	107.6
Construction	4.3	132.3	142.8	117.0	77.3	61.7	54.9	47.5
Trade	16.7	114.9	115.5	108.4	97.9	97.4	92.9	93.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.6	115.9	106.4	99.6	96.2	90.4	93.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.3	108.0	107.4	107.2	98.6	91.6	91.3	94.1
Lumber products	6.3	62.5	69.9	68.5	70.3	57.0	54.3	60.7
Pulp and paper	25.1	116.1	116.3	114.2	104.2	103.7	105.3	108.1
Other manufactures	28.9	119.8	115.4	118.3	106.0	96.0	94.3	96.1
Construction	6.5	123.9	118.6	90.0	49.7	53.9	77.8	55.3
Trade	14.6	101.5	111.8	108.7	103.3	102.0	97.9	99.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	109.4	110.3	105.2	96.0	90.8	92.2	95.1
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.7	122.5	118.5	101.5	100.0	94.1	83.9	86.5
Textiles	17.0	97.9	92.7	96.1	100.9	99.2	92.9	76.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	131.4	130.0	104.0	102.3	87.4	90.9	98.4
Iron and steel	38.2	142.3	134.5	106.4	100.8	90.6	72.4	87.4
Other manufactures	19.7	112.6	113.4	97.7	96.8	97.5	89.8	89.1
Construction	3.7	167.3	193.5	68.6	70.7	66.5	53.0	45.7
Trade	5.0	124.3	122.0	116.2	99.0	95.4	99.5	111.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	123.5	120.3	101.7	99.1	93.1	84.3	87.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	86.0	176.2	166.1	102.4	105.8	105.7	-	-
Iron and steel	72.1	185.2	173.0	96.0	106.2	105.7	-	-
Other manufactures	13.9	140.8	138.7	129.0	104.7	101.0	-	-
Construction	5.0	125.9	111.4	96.1	66.3	55.6	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	168.5	159.5	103.4	102.4	100.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	43.0	120.0	118.3	104.8	98.2	92.5	86.6	89.2
Animal Products - edible	4.5	110.2	110.8	99.0	94.9	93.2	89.9	81.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	105.3	103.2	102.7	95.4	85.2	94.7	112.4
Printing and publishing	7.8	117.0	126.8	106.3	114.1	103.6	93.7	93.6
Textiles	5.6	117.6	111.4	110.9	106.3	95.4	87.7	91.1
Other manufactures	20.5	128.3	122.6	104.4	90.3	88.9	80.1	82.2
Transportation	6.2	100.5	102.3	101.4	105.1	99.7	101.5	106.4
Construction	2.3	32.2	33.8	42.5	50.2	67.3	9.8	13.4
Trade	42.2	112.7	115.0	111.0	109.3	96.0	91.2	89.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	107.6	108.1	101.9	99.4	92.9	84.6	85.8
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.2	98.7	94.7	98.5	103.8	92.9	91.4	83.2
Lumber products	10.5	78.1	73.5	90.7	100.1	84.7	93.5	85.0
Other manufactures	27.7	109.9	105.8	103.4	106.3	97.6	90.0	81.9
Communications	8.8	107.9	106.6	96.9	98.4	94.2	86.7	80.0
Transportation	17.4	107.4	103.2	102.5	96.2	94.0	95.6	101.1
Construction	6.6	78.2	60.0	74.2	71.3	86.7	55.1	25.8
Services	5.2	110.2	105.0	107.0	101.9	100.5	84.8	87.5
Trade	23.6	122.7	121.9	108.3	104.7	94.1	89.2	82.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.5	100.4	99.0	99.1	93.2	88.1	81.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
MAY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

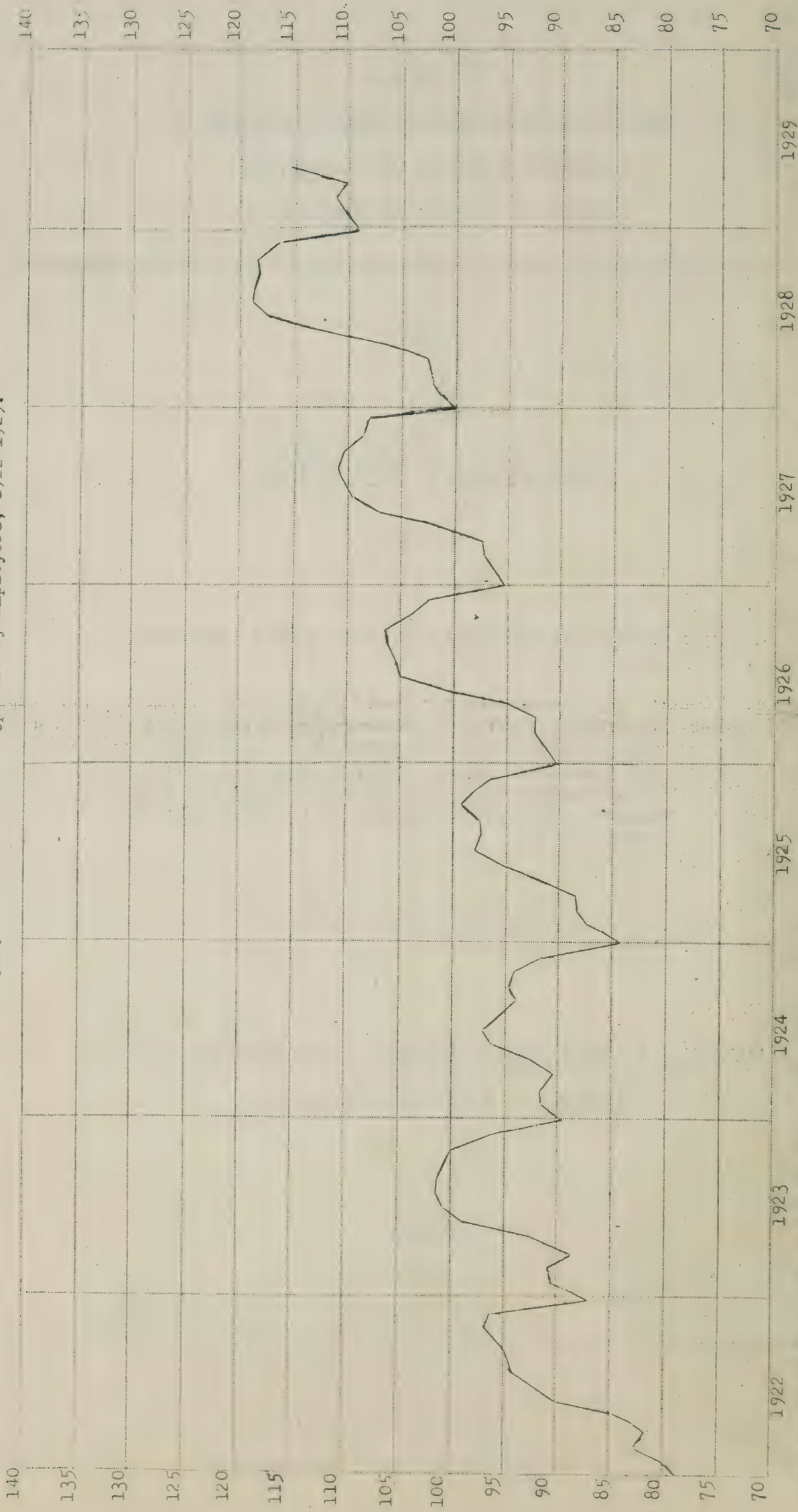
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Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦  
OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 23, 1929.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 6,636 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 49,449 persons to 991,093 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of nearly six p. c., rose to 116.2, as compared with 110.4 on Apr. 1, and with 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1 on May 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. There was, therefore, an increase in employment of over nine p. c. as compared with the same date of last year. The accompanying charts show the favourable situation as compared with earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded unusually pronounced improvement, while large gains were also noted in mining, trade, services and communications. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging and coal mining.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 533 firms reported 72,596 employees, or 820 more than in their last return. This gain was smaller than that indicated on May 1 of last year, but the index then was lower. Construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review; manufacturing, especially in lumber and fish-preserving plants, also showed important gains, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,494 employers with 264,457 workers, as against 248,823 in the preceding month. Large increases were recorded in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the indicated increase was considerably smaller.

Ontario.- The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1929, was the largest reported in any month since the record was begun in 1920; 22,355 persons were added to the working forces of the 3,003 co-operating firms, who had 432,393 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most pronounced increases, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and trade, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advance in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 902 employers, whose staffs rose from 129,428 persons on Apr. 1, to 135,647 on the date under review. This expansion was on a slightly smaller scale than at the beginning of May, 1928.

British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was more pronounced than in the spring of last year, when the index was lower. An aggregate payroll of 85,999 workers was indicated by the 704 firms furnishing data, who had 81,579 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the last-named; mining, communications and transportation were also busier, while trade was rather dull.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

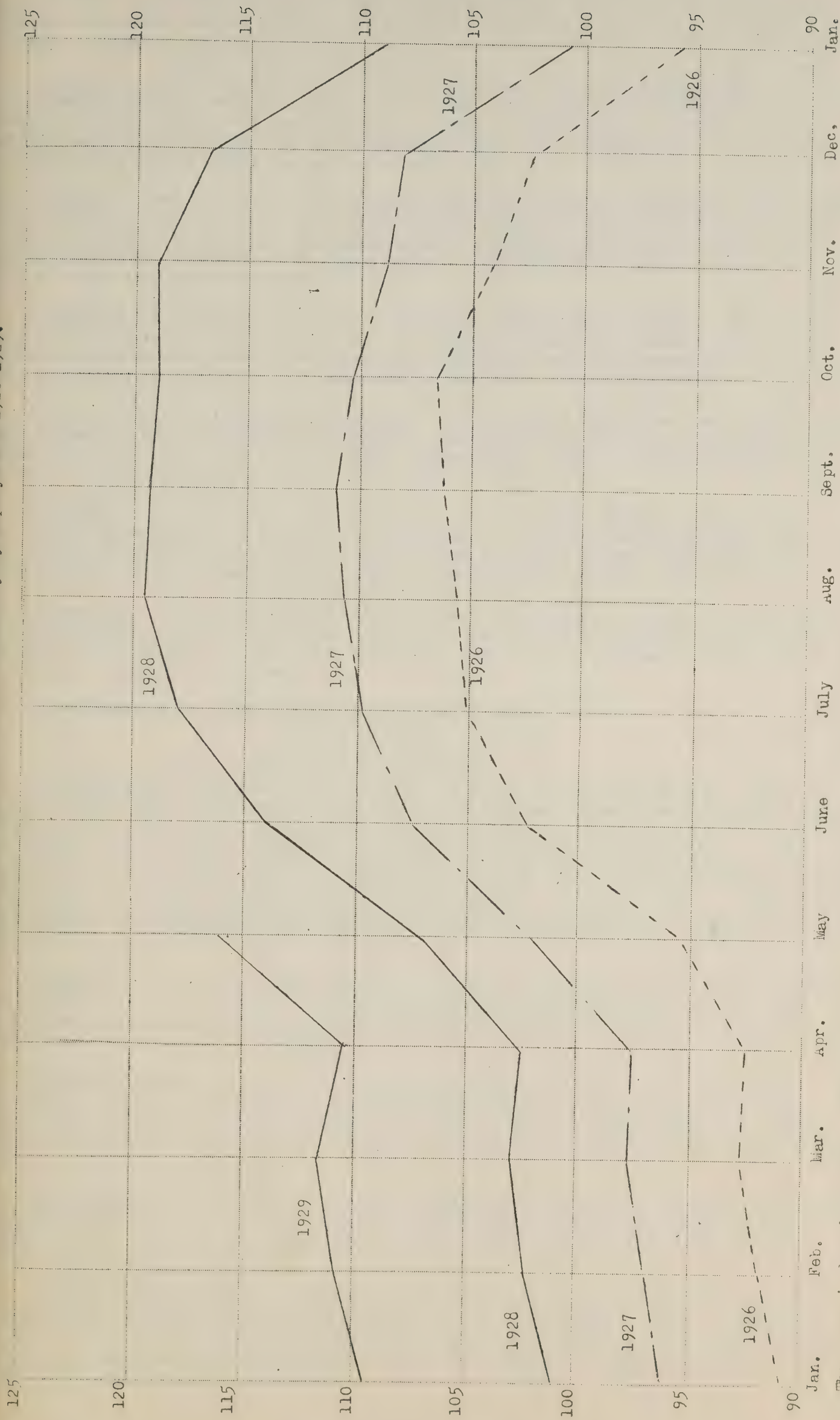
The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity, Montreal firms adding an especially large number to their staffs.

Montreal.- Transportation, manufacturing and construction recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 800 employers added 7,297 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 135,625 at the beginning of May. Smaller increases were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 105.9, as compared with 114.2 on May 1, 1929.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 105 firms with 10,862 employees, as against 10,731 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction and transportation. The gain involved rather fewer workers than that recorded on May 1, 1928, when the index was lower.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, transportation and trade reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 870 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 122,496 persons, as compared with 120,386 at the beginning of April. This expansion resulted in a higher level of employment than in the spring of any other year since 1922, when data for this city were first compiled.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advance involved a slightly smaller number of persons than that noted on May 1 of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 138 firms employing 12,813 persons, compared with 11,528 on Apr. 1. The index was at its maximum for the spring since the record for this city was commenced.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 39,067 persons was reported by the 208 co-operating employers, who had 37,581 on Apr. 1. Manufacturers were decidedly busier, while only slight changes were noted in other groups. Employment was in greater volume than in the same month of 1928, when the expansion indicated was not so pronounced.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. Returns were tabulated from 122 firms with 23,235 workers, compared with 21,810 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than in any other month of the record.

Winnipeg.- Construction, manufacturing, trade and communications reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 315 employers in that city added 782 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 32,066 on May 1. The situation was more favourable than on the same date of last year, although somewhat larger gains had then been indicated.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and road construction registered the greatest increases in Vancouver, where 272 firms employed an aggregate working force of 28,791 persons, compared with 28,017 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,041 establishments reported 566,516 workers, compared with 550,275 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but important expansion also took place in the sh-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and non-ferrous metal groups. Hat and shoe and textile factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on May 1 of other years since 1920; the situation was, in fact, more favourable than in any other month of the record.

Logging.- In spite of large increases in Quebec on account of river drives, there was a general decline in logging, according to 222 firms employing 19,237 men, or 1,984 less than on Apr. 1. Rather larger losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1928, but the index was then slightly higher.

Mining.- Returns were received from 218 mine operators with 50,627 persons in their employ, compared with 49,259 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines showed improvement, especially in the latter. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 of other years of the record.

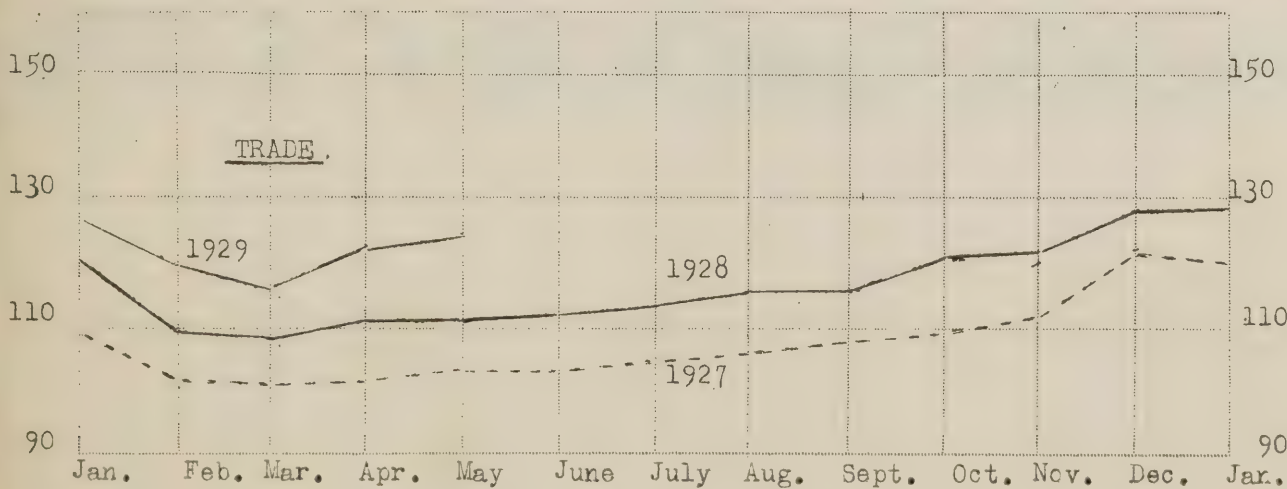
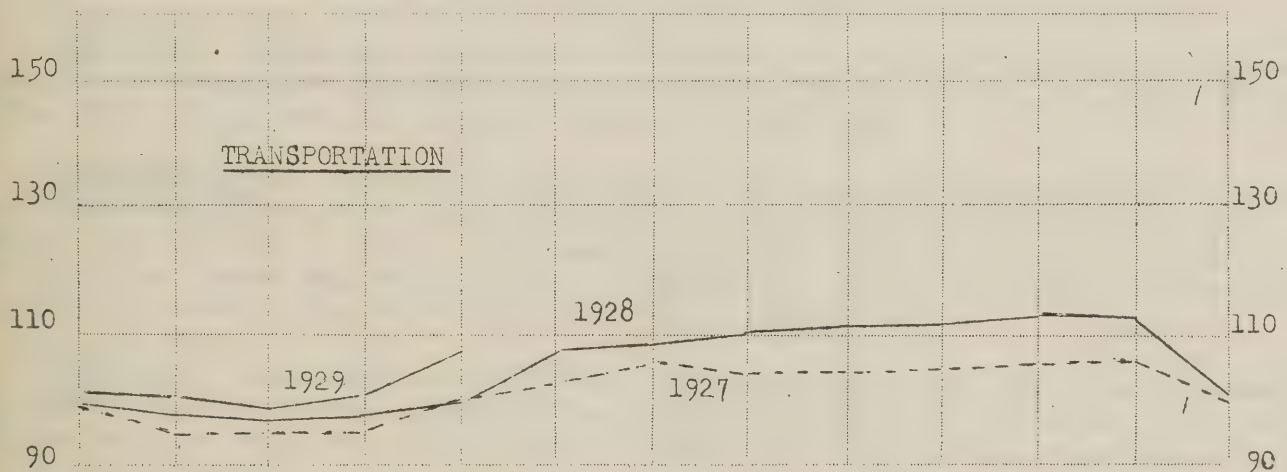
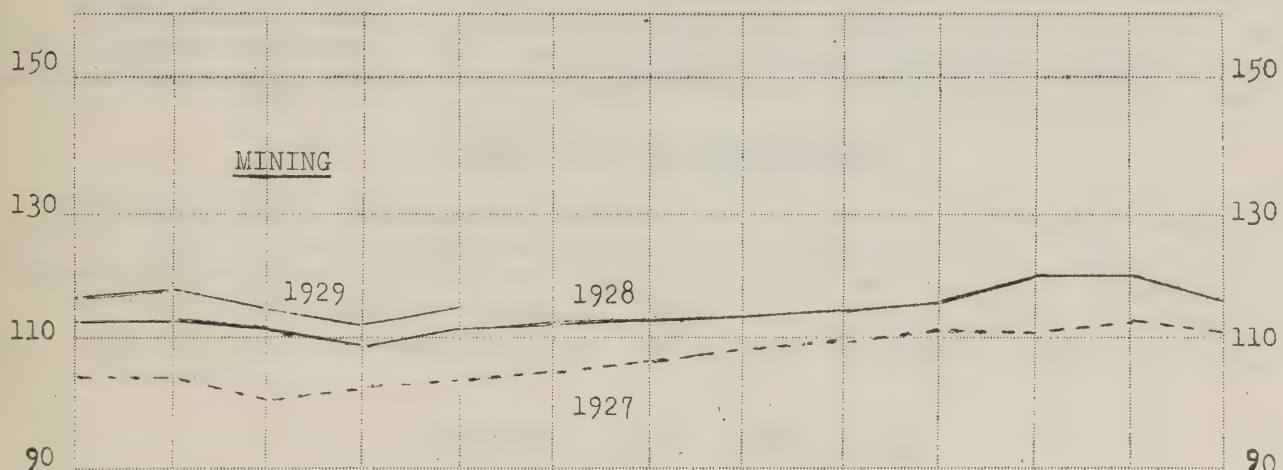
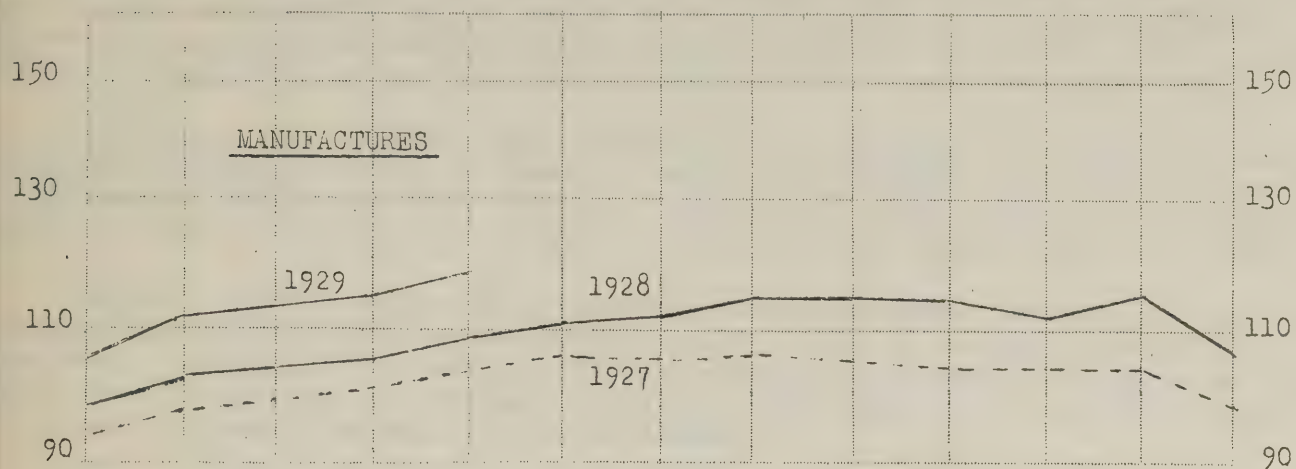
Communications.- Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operations, 5 persons being added to the staffs of the 188 co-operating companies, which had 28,417 in their employ. The index was higher than on the same date of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded increased employment; the level of employment was decidedly higher than on May 1, 1928. A combined working force of 121,468 employees was registered by the 302 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 114,638 in their last report. Shipping and stevedoring registered the most pronounced advance.





Chart 3. - Employment by Industries, 1927-1929.







Construction and Maintenance.- The gains indicated on May 1 were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showing marked improvement. Data were compiled from 791 employers, whose staffs aggregated 103,576 persons, or 24,736 more than on Apr. 1. The index was considerably higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920.

Services.- The service group, especially the laundry and personal service division, recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 208 establishments employing 20,031 workers, as against 19,701 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May of other years for which data are available.

Trade.- Further large additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 666 employers enlarged their forces by 993 persons to 81,221 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May, 1928, and considerably higher than in any month of the years, 1921-27. Improvement was noted on the date under review in both retail and wholesale establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during March showed substantial and general improvement; among the 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.1 on Mar. 25, 1929, as compared with 12.2 on Feb. 25, 1929, and 9.5 on Mar. 26, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,163,800 persons were out of work on Apr. 29, 1929, an increase of 23,100 on the week, and of 27,800 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

NEW YORK.- There was a decrease of less than 0.5 p.c. in the index of employment during April. There were reductions in the clothing, shoe, textile, and some other groups, while employment in the metal trades continued firm.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 999 establishments show that they employed 213,621 persons in April, as compared with 216,086 in March, a decrease of 1.1 p.c. Reductions were shown in boot and shoe factories, where they were seasonal in character, and in the bread and bakery, leather, motor vehicle, woollen and worsted and some other industries.

ILLINOIS.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing and construction showed a large increase during March, while in wholesale and retail trade and coal mining there were declines. There was, on the whole, an advance of 1.1 p.c. during the month.

WISCONSIN.- Employment in Wisconsin was 1.4 p.c. higher in March than in February, and 6.4 p.c. higher than in March, 1928, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The stone industries showed the largest gain in employment as compared with the preceding month.





te: "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE 1926=100).

			Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
y	1,	1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
y	1,	1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
y	1,	1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
n.	1,	1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
b.	1,		91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
r.	1,		91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
r.	1,		90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
y	1,		92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
ne	1,		96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
ly	1,		97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
g.	1,		95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
pt.	1,		94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
t.	1,		95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
v.	1,		94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
c.	1,		91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
n.	1,	1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
b.	1,		87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
r.	1,		88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
r.	1,		88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
y	1,		91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
ne	1,		95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
ly	1,		98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
g.	1,		97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
pt.	1,		97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
t.	1,		99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
v.	1,		98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
c.	1,		96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
n.	1,	1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
b.	1,		91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
r.	1,		92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
r.	1,		92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
y	1,		95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
ne	1,		102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
ly	1,		105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
g.	1,		105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
pt.	1,		106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
t.	1,		106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
v.	1,		104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
c.	1,		102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
n.	1,	1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
b.	1,		96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
r.	1,		97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
r.	1,		97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
y	1,		101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
ne	1,		107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
ly	1,		109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
g.	1,		110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
pt.	1,		111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
t.	1,		110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
v.	1,		108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
c.	1,		108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
n.	1,	1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
b.	1,		102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
r.	1,		102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
r.	1,		102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
y	1,		106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
ne	1,		113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
ly	1,		117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
g.	1,		119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
pt.	1,		119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
t.	1,		118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
v.	1,		118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
c.	1,		116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
n.	1,	1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
b.	1,		110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
r.	1,		111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
r.	1,		110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
y	1,		116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1929.			100.0	73	26.7	43.6	13.7	8.7





TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1,	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1,	95.8	99.2	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	93.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	37.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	83.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at May 1, 1929.								
	13.7	1.1	12.4	1.3	3.9	2.3	3.2	2.9

TABLE 3.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	105.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	35.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.6	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	102.6	73.5	127.7	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1929.									
	100.0	57.2	1.9	5.1	2.9	12.3	10.4	2.0	8.2





TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative: May 1:Apr.1:May 1:May 1:May 1:May 1: May 1, Weight: 1929 :1929 :1928 :1927 :1926 :1925 : 1924							
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing		36.7	106.2	105.3	101.6	98.7	96.6	99.5	102.2
	Lumber products	4.2	74.4	65.8	74.1	71.0	73.7	93.0	73.4
	Pulp and paper	4.0	114.9	111.0	108.7	102.1	97.2	92.8	93.9
	Textile products	4.8	96.9	96.5	93.9	104.7	103.1	102.2	101.7
	Iron and steel	14.1	128.4	133.8	113.6	105.9	104.1	100.5	119.9
	Other manufactures	9.6	101.1	96.6	105.8	102.7	97.5	102.5	101.5
	Logging	1.2	69.1	78.0	96.0	109.7	13.3	80.3	120.3
	Mining	22.3	108.1	106.6	109.9	109.4	94.2	102.3	118.4
	Communications	3.1	110.4	109.8	102.6	98.6	96.3	98.7	105.4
	Transportation	19.1	121.5	128.9	105.7	120.7	115.9	108.4	100.1
	Construction	10.9	98.6	85.0	76.0	58.1	58.1	63.9	48.8
	Services	.9	142.8	143.2	89.5	92.5	88.9	87.9	86.9
	Trade	5.8	112.7	113.7	104.6	100.4	97.3	98.3	97.3
Maritime Provinces-All Industries		100.0	108.3	107.5	101.3	100.5	94.1	97.2	98.9
Quebec-									
	Manufacturing	64.5	113.9	111.3	108.5	103.8	99.0	94.3	95.5
	Lumber products	3.9	101.7	86.9	99.2	101.2	84.7	96.2	90.2
	Pulp and paper	9.0	107.9	105.7	107.5	100.2	95.9	90.1	86.7
	Textile products	13.9	108.5	111.8	110.8	109.9	101.1	96.5	92.2
	Iron and steel	15.2	126.6	123.4	110.2	103.8	105.3	95.1	105.7
	Other manufactures	22.5	114.6	110.4	108.6	102.3	97.9	93.7	95.8
	Logging	2.1	72.8	57.1	84.4	92.6	81.5	110.2	93.5
	Mining	2.1	139.3	132.2	112.1	103.8	95.0	69.6	81.3
	Communications	3.0	123.0	118.4	109.6	107.5	98.4	98.2	88.5
	Transportation	11.3	96.2	85.0	97.1	91.6	88.0	85.4	94.2
	Construction	8.6	77.0	57.2	78.1	93.0	78.4	65.7	55.4
	Services	1.8	105.7	106.4	102.1	100.8	94.1	92.3	87.8
	Trade	6.6	130.3	127.5	112.1	103.4	92.3	94.0	84.7
Quebec-									
Ontario-									
	All Industries	100.0	107.3	101.1	103.0	100.6	94.4	89.8	89.7
	Manufacturing	67.1	126.1	121.7	110.8	105.2	98.8	93.1	95.6
	Lumber products	5.6	114.8	97.6	101.4	101.2	93.4	96.8	98.4
	Pulp and paper	6.9	112.1	111.4	110.2	105.7	98.1	94.6	95.7
	Textile products	9.3	112.7	109.8	103.8	102.3	99.3	95.6	91.3
	Iron and steel	23.7	148.6	143.7	120.0	109.9	102.9	90.5	98.7
	Other manufactures	21.6	120.1	117.6	109.7	103.3	97.0	92.5	94.1
	Logging	1.1	57.4	73.2	54.5	67.0	41.6	69.3	71.6
	Mining	3.0	136.1	126.3	129.3	108.2	94.5	102.8	105.4
	Communications	2.5	117.5	115.2	104.8	105.2	102.0	91.9	97.5
	Transportation	8.8	111.0	102.3	100.1	102.9	95.4	98.0	99.2
	Construction	8.7	138.1	103.9	125.1	111.3	85.5	89.5	88.0
	Services	1.8	133.3	133.5	120.2	104.5	101.0	96.9	96.1
	Trade	7.0	124.0	122.1	113.0	103.2	99.3	97.2	96.9
Ontario-									
Prairie Provinces-									
	All Industries	100.0	123.8	117.4	110.1	104.5	96.3	93.4	95.6
	Manufacturing	32.1	122.2	121.5	110.6	101.9	97.7	94.7	93.8
	Lumber products	2.5	140.7	148.2	116.8	106.1	108.8	96.1	79.5
	Pulp and paper	3.1	111.3	110.9	120.1	113.9	101.3	94.9	97.8
	Textile products	1.7	116.2	121.4	123.3	107.5	98.6	93.3	89.4
	Iron and steel	14.0	120.9	120.8	102.5	100.4	98.0	95.0	96.4
	Other manufactures	10.8	124.7	120.2	115.5	98.9	93.8	94.6	92.9
	Logging	.4	40.1	170.5	58.4	42.7	36.4	43.4	125.9
	Mining	5.6	102.6	107.9	105.0	80.9	80.7	79.4	101.0
	Communications	3.3	112.7	105.7	101.8	96.9	96.9	94.6	90.8
	Transportation	20.5	112.2	106.2	101.4	100.0	90.7	85.7	94.2
	Construction	18.7	133.8	101.1	116.3	89.6	85.0	76.9	63.5
	Services	2.9	126.1	124.6	116.6	101.6	88.3	83.0	84.2
	Trade	16.5	123.7	122.1	112.3	106.9	96.0	91.1	90.5
Prairie Provinces-									
British Columbia-									
	All Industries	100.0	119.7	113.9	108.5	99.0	91.8	87.4	88.7
	Manufacturing	41.2	111.2	105.9	102.6	101.4	100.7	90.8	82.8
	Lumber products	15.8	105.7	97.0	97.4	99.3	106.0	100.4	88.6
	Pulp and paper	5.0	100.4	98.8	98.8	104.0	94.9	83.8	78.6
	Textile products	1.2	122.8	122.4	113.9	104.7	106.2	92.8	86.9
	Iron and steel	5.0	117.5	109.9	104.8	101.0	101.5	94.6	95.1
	Other manufactures	14.2	119.4	117.9	107.1	102.1	95.8	83.7	74.8
	Logging	8.7	110.1	108.4	102.4	94.2	109.4	86.3	113.8
	Mining	9.9	106.1	103.9	99.3	94.5	97.1	113.4	113.6
	Communications	3.4	114.3	110.2	100.7	101.1	99.6	89.2	82.3
	Transportation	13.7	110.2	109.5	106.9	100.6	100.3	95.9	104.5
	Construction	11.5	114.7	89.1	118.9	93.4	103.5	88.7	77.7
	Services	3.3	114.0	112.1	108.3	97.5	95.4	89.3	86.9
	Trade	8.3	118.0	119.6	111.7	108.7	94.9	91.3	82.4
British Columbia-									
	All Industries	100.0	111.6	106.0	105.4	99.4	100.7	93.3	91.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1929	Apr. 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Manufacturing	57.2	119.8	116.5	109.0	103.9	98.8	93.7	94.9
Animal products - edible	1.8	110.0	106.7	108.2	102.2	97.6	95.0	89.1
Fur and products	.2	100.3	94.8	89.5	93.4	96.7	90.4	95.5
Leather and products	1.6	91.4	91.9	102.6	100.2	97.6	89.9	101.1
Lumber and products	5.5	107.9	95.3	98.2	98.2	94.2	97.3	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	100.8	81.9	89.7	94.0	90.2	97.4	89.1
Furniture	1.0	123.5	120.2	117.1	106.9	101.5	92.4	-
Other lumber products	1.2	117.8	117.3	111.1	105.1	101.8	103.7	99.0
Musical instruments	.3	97.8	93.2	87.8	96.1	95.3	81.8	84.6
Plant products - edible	2.8	101.6	101.6	94.9	94.4	91.4	90.8	90.2
Pulp and paper products	6.6	109.8	108.3	108.7	103.8	97.1	91.9	91.0
Pulp and paper	3.2	105.6	104.4	109.8	104.4	96.2	87.9	85.7
Paper products	.9	111.2	110.3	109.5	104.9	98.7	95.5	96.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	115.0	113.3	107.7	102.8	98.2	96.5	97.2
Rubber products	1.8	139.7	133.3	123.0	111.3	94.5	95.2	87.1
Textile products	8.5	110.3	110.5	107.0	105.9	100.3	96.2	92.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	108.7	108.4	110.3	109.1	100.3	96.2	88.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	115.6	112.6	104.2	102.0	100.4	88.9	87.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	108.4	111.0	104.1	102.3	99.7	99.2	99.4
Other textile products	1.0	111.0	112.1	109.7	114.3	102.9	102.2	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	124.0	121.2	121.6	105.5	105.1	98.0	98.2
Tobacco	.9	113.2	108.9	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.6	140.2	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	176.8	170.2	130.0	107.6	88.1	95.2	103.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	118.9	118.9	113.0	104.4	101.4	99.9	104.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	125.1	114.4	108.7	99.1	100.1	84.5	91.9
Electric Current	1.5	121.9	117.0	112.2	103.9	95.3	102.5	95.2
Electrical apparatus	1.4	136.0	134.0	112.5	105.0	93.6	89.2	91.8
Iron and steel products	17.8	137.6	134.2	114.6	106.7	102.9	92.9	100.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	145.9	139.6	124.7	115.8	103.5	102.3	118.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	133.9	128.0	120.1	110.8	100.1	90.8	96.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	126.2	124.0	100.4	110.7	99.8	68.8	72.1
Land vehicles	8.5	140.0	138.7	114.0	104.7	105.6	97.1	105.8
Automobiles and parts	3.1	215.2	209.0	154.7	118.8	113.2	91.9	100.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	136.7	122.2	120.3	103.5	101.0	106.8	111.3
Heating appliances	.6	133.6	132.1	108.4	102.4	101.4	94.0	95.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	174.6	169.7	140.2	105.5	100.9	76.8	97.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	138.9	137.0	111.5	108.5	99.6	90.7	100.5
Other iron and steel products	2.1	118.8	114.1	105.2	104.5	98.5	90.5	93.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	134.3	131.7	119.1	112.1	97.9	82.2	87.8
Mineral products	1.3	133.7	128.0	113.9	101.7	102.3	100.7	99.1
Miscellaneous	.4	112.5	112.0	102.2	104.9	99.9	97.2	99.4
Logging	1.9	75.8	83.1	78.5	82.8	72.7	85.6	98.1
Mining	5.1	115.6	112.9	111.5	103.6	93.0	98.6	108.1
Coal	2.6	101.5	103.3	104.3	102.8	91.3	96.1	112.9
Metallic ores	1.6	132.2	129.3	123.9	107.5	94.8	104.6	99.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	142.1	121.9	120.4	101.2	95.2	86.0	94.1
Communications	2.9	117.3	113.5	105.0	103.5	99.5	94.0	93.0
Telegraphs	.6	118.6	114.2	106.0	105.5	96.3	90.4	90.8
Telephones	2.3	116.9	113.3	104.7	102.9	100.3	94.8	93.6
Transportation	12.3	108.1	101.8	100.7	100.8	94.9	92.6	97.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	119.6	113.3	107.0	103.2	97.8	97.8	100.4
Steam railways	8.4	106.0	102.7	99.2	99.9	95.4	92.3	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	104.7	81.0	100.6	102.1	88.5	87.4	86.7
Construction and maintenance	10.4	112.0	85.4	103.7	95.0	82.6	77.1	68.2
Building	4.3	114.3	102.5	102.6	102.9	90.6	70.1	59.9
Highway	1.2	77.9	38.2	83.8	68.5	60.8	59.1	35.5
Railway	4.9	123.2	87.3	109.7	99.7	85.9	90.0	86.6
Services	2.0	121.6	121.1	111.7	101.5	95.7	91.8	90.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	113.8	115.6	103.4	95.9	92.9	90.8	89.1
Professional	.2	126.3	124.5	120.1	103.3	101.2	98.2	97.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	133.5	128.9	121.1	108.9	98.0	91.0	89.7
Trade	8.2	124.0	122.5	111.7	104.4	96.3	94.2	91.2
Retail	5.8	128.8	127.9	114.4	106.3	96.6	93.4	88.5
Wholesale	2.4	113.7	110.8	106.2	101.2	96.2	95.9	96.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.2	110.4	106.8	101.8	95.4	91.9	92.9

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1929	Apr. 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
<b>Montreal</b> - Manufacturing	68.1	114.4	111.3	106.4	103.4	100.9	95.2	100.4
Plant Products - edible	4.3	99.8	99.1	86.5	92.8	96.5	95.5	90.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	110.2	107.7	103.4	102.6	99.0	98.9	98.2
Textiles	11.4	98.1	103.8	103.9	105.5	101.3	98.7	102.0
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.9	117.5	110.9	113.1	104.5	108.0	103.5	108.1
Iron and steel	19.2	135.2	129.4	113.8	108.4	109.1	92.4	110.7
Other manufactures	22.8	112.3	105.9	106.1	101.3	94.9	92.6	93.6
Communications	4.6	122.4	118.4	110.9	108.9	100.0	101.9	89.1
Transportation	7.0	103.6	70.1	94.7	89.2	76.6	79.7	75.0
Construction	6.2	102.5	87.6	102.5	96.2	91.7	77.9	60.0
Trade	11.1	127.8	124.6	112.0	104.1	91.8	94.2	84.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.2	108.2	105.9	101.9	97.2	92.9	93.5
<b>Quebec</b> - Manufacturing	62.0	116.3	121.1	118.5	104.5	100.2	96.1	-
Leather products	18.6	101.0	104.4	122.6	108.7	105.3	97.6	-
Other manufactures	43.4	124.4	129.8	116.6	102.5	97.5	95.5	-
Transportation	11.0	103.2	95.6	117.9	96.0	108.9	78.5	-
Construction	14.2	148.1	124.4	74.4	96.4	99.4	95.3	-
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	117.1	116.2	112.8	105.3	101.5	92.9	-
<b>Toronto</b> - Manufacturing	65.7	118.8	117.4	108.2	104.5	98.7	95.2	94.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	114.3	118.5	107.5	103.2	98.0	98.1	95.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	119.7	118.1	108.0	103.1	96.1	94.8	96.5
Textiles	11.3	108.3	107.7	101.2	101.1	97.2	100.6	94.4
Iron and steel	14.0	150.5	144.8	116.8	110.1	100.3	88.9	89.3
Other manufactures	25.6	111.4	110.2	108.1	105.0	100.0	94.9	95.1
Communications	4.3	111.3	110.0	100.7	105.7	101.4	92.7	97.9
Transportation	5.4	129.9	121.0	107.6	101.4	100.9	105.3	110.5
Construction	4.3	142.6	137.9	154.4	133.2	94.7	97.1	63.8
Trade	16.7	119.4	116.7	109.2	103.8	100.7	98.0	97.4
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	120.7	118.6	110.2	105.3	99.2	96.0	94.5
<b>Ottawa</b> - Manufacturing	59.1	119.8	110.3	120.7	110.7	96.7	93.3	101.8
Lumber products	11.1	124.1	70.1	124.3	118.4	65.9	62.1	114.1
Pulp and paper	21.6	112.2	117.5	110.8	102.9	106.6	105.8	100.6
Other manufactures	26.4	124.9	120.7	128.5	114.6	101.5	96.0	97.1
Construction	8.1	179.5	120.6	186.5	94.4	96.8	137.2	84.8
Trade	15.3	118.6	105.0	108.5	104.1	96.0	99.2	100.1
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.7	111.2	120.8	108.5	97.5	97.8	104.7
<b>Hamilton</b> - Manufacturing	84.4	128.4	122.8	104.1	101.6	99.7	86.2	90.4
Textiles	16.7	102.5	96.2	93.5	99.1	101.9	95.4	84.4
Electrical apparatus	10.4	133.9	131.5	108.3	99.3	90.9	83.8	97.3
Iron and Steel	38.0	150.6	141.3	110.7	104.9	101.8	77.2	89.5
Other manufactures	19.3	117.2	116.8	102.1	100.1	98.1	92.2	94.7
Construction	4.5	219.2	233.3	89.3	107.6	83.2	57.2	60.4
Trade	5.3	127.4	131.4	119.4	98.0	95.3	99.6	95.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	130.6	126.1	104.8	102.5	98.9	86.7	90.9
<b>Windsor</b> - Manufacturing	84.5	195.0	187.4	138.7	99.3	111.7	-	-
Iron and steel	71.7	206.7	198.4	141.1	97.7	115.7	-	-
Other manufactures	12.8	148.2	143.8	133.2	109.9	99.4	-	-
Construction	5.9	164.7	133.9	127.2	85.5	71.3	-	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	189.5	177.3	136.4	99.1	108.1	-	-
<b>Winnipeg</b> - Manufacturing	42.9	121.5	119.7	112.0	99.9	97.6	90.5	86.3
Animal products - edible	4.2	105.7	106.7	102.3	90.7	90.3	91.5	82.5
Plant products - edible	4.5	107.2	102.7	106.3	99.4	104.4	97.7	106.3
Printing and publishing	8.0	117.2	118.4	110.9	103.0	100.6	93.7	95.8
Textiles	5.8	120.2	118.1	114.6	106.0	98.3	94.3	91.3
Other manufactures	20.4	131.7	128.4	116.1	99.0	96.3	85.7	76.9
Transportation	6.0	101.4	102.2	101.8	101.3	98.1	98.7	101.8
Construction	3.2	47.1	37.5	74.4	44.9	73.8	30.4	13.3
Trade	41.0	113.9	112.1	114.0	108.7	95.3	91.0	88.5
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	110.9	108.0	108.7	99.5	94.9	87.4	84.9
<b>Vancouver</b> - Manufacturing	40.0	106.1	101.7	100.3	103.2	101.8	98.0	92.7
Lumber products	11.5	88.0	82.0	88.1	101.9	107.4	103.6	106.2
Other manufactures	28.5	115.6	112.5	107.4	104.2	98.2	94.8	85.3
Communications	8.7	112.1	109.4	100.4	99.0	100.2	89.5	81.8
Transportation	17.2	113.1	111.2	107.8	99.4	102.7	93.4	109.3
Construction	7.5	96.3	92.6	107.4	88.0	115.7	43.9	51.8
Services	4.9	111.1	112.2	110.9	96.8	95.3	87.6	85.7
Trade	21.5	119.4	121.3	112.4	109.8	95.3	90.3	80.9
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.9	107.7	104.8	101.4	101.1	90.0	88.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

23/5/29/RM





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JUNE  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

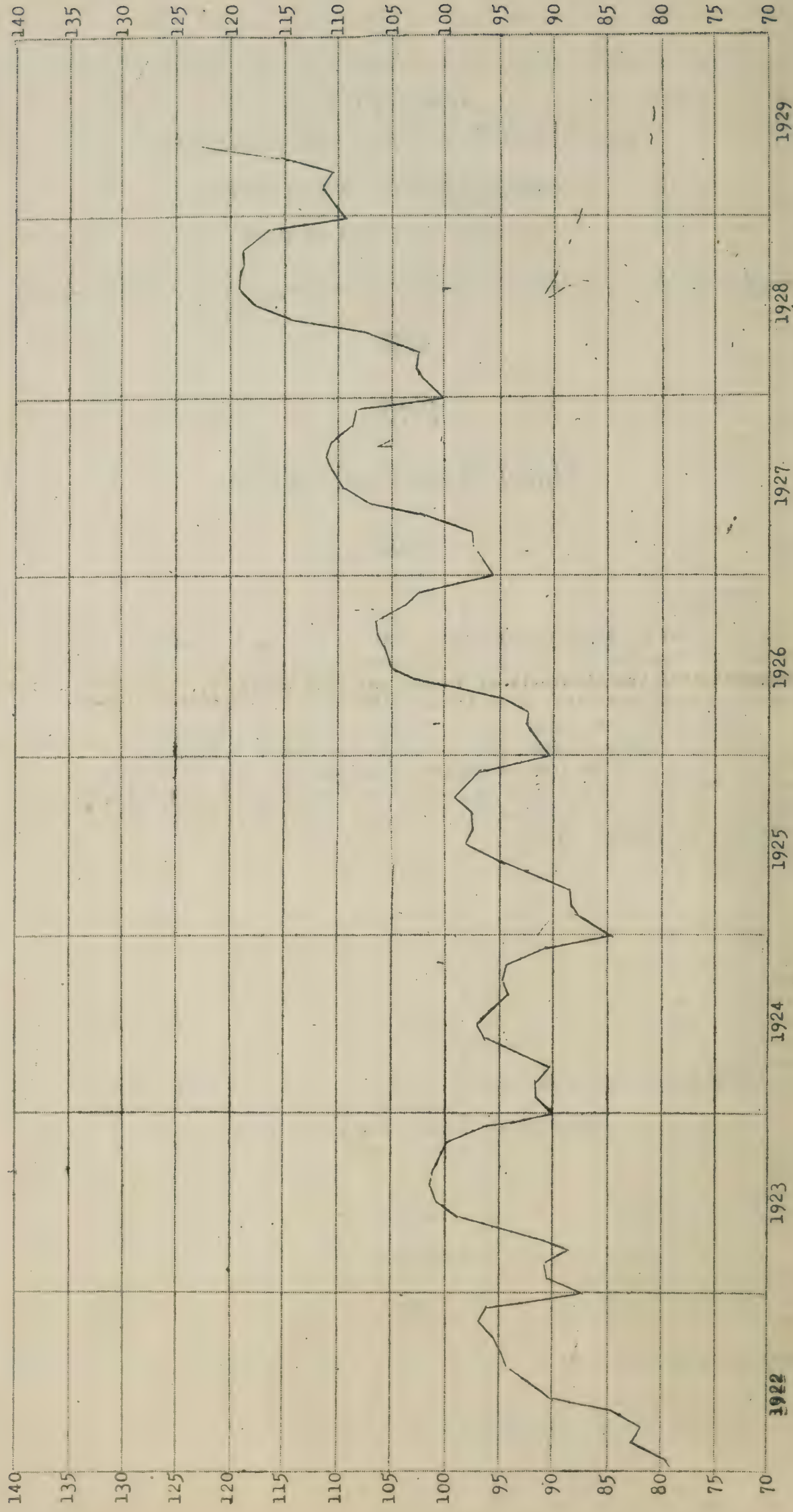
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦  
OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 24, 1929.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,752 firms with 1,046,756 employees, as compared with 993,253 on May 1; this increase of 53,503 persons, or 5.4 p.c., brought the index number to 122.4, or over three points above the previous high level in the last nine years, recorded on Aug. 1, 1928. In the preceding month, the index stood at 116.2 and on June 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7, respectively.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging, construction and transportation, while manufacturing, trade, services and communications also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 549 employers with a combined working force of 75,431 persons, as compared with 72,836 on May 1. This gain was rather smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and logging recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in mining, communications and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last eight years, the index being over five points higher than on June 1, 1928, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,503 firms employing 286,361 workers, or 21,300 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 126.7 as compared with 115.5 at the beginning of June, 1928, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,054 co-operating establishments aggregated 443,397 persons; on May 1, they had 432,847 employees. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in trade, mining, communications, logging and services. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, (which of late has shown exceptional activity), and in textiles.

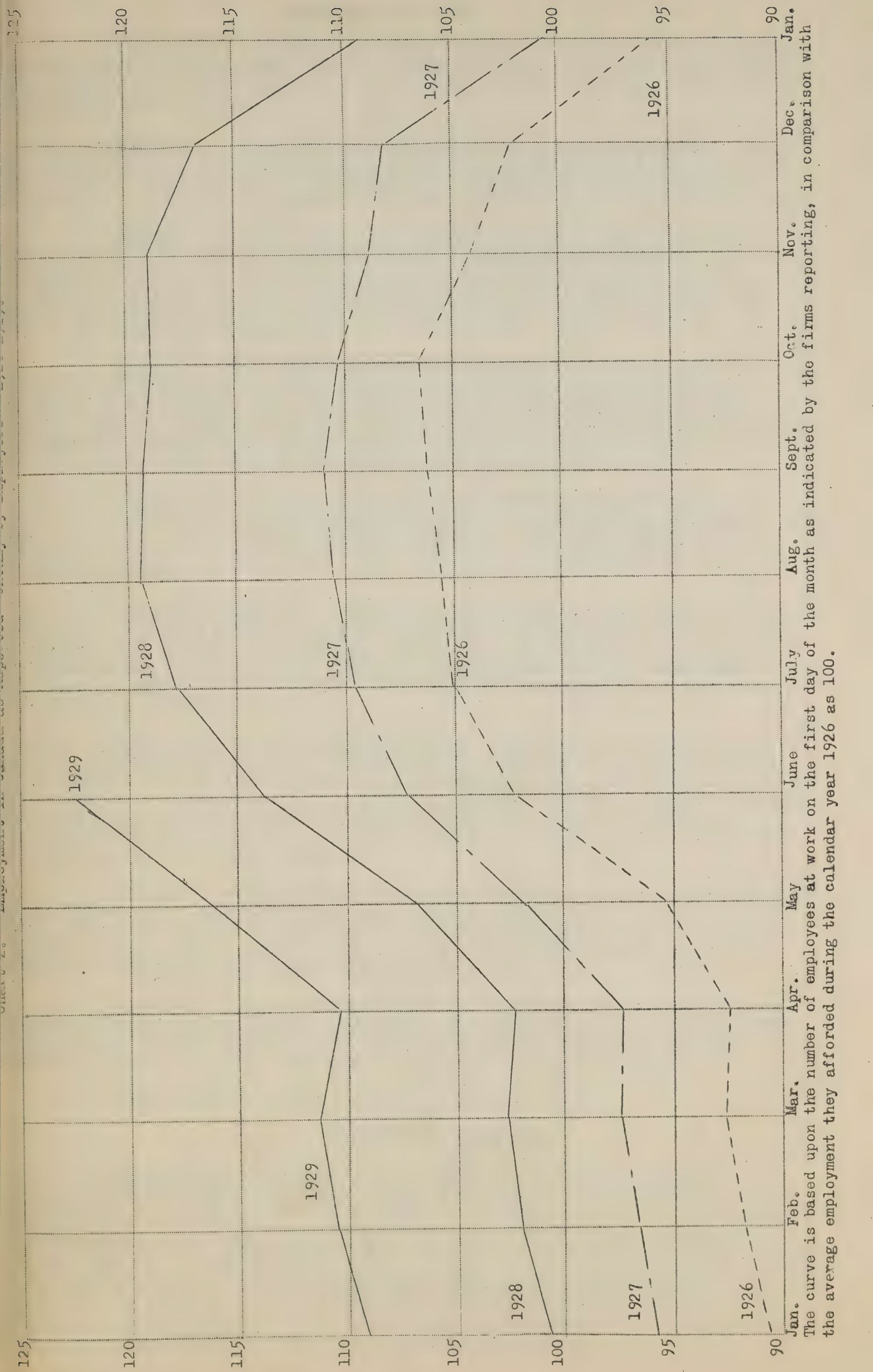
Prairie Provinces.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 934 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 150,582 persons, as against 136,084 in the preceding month. Similar increases were indicated on June 1, 1928, but the index then was many points lower.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 90,985<sup>workers</sup> was registered by the 712 reporting employers, who had 86,425 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last nine years. Construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging, transportation and other groups also showed heightened activity, while coal mining was seasonally slacker.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.











## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, while declines were noted in Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Improvement on a large scale was recorded in Montreal, where the 801 co-operating firms employed 140,660 persons, an increase of 6,347 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highest point yet reached.

Quebec.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, construction and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 106 establishments having 11,924 workers, as against 11,316 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1928, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than at the same date of any other year of the record.

Toronto.- The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the seven years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 888 employers with 124,447 persons on their payrolls, compared with 123,011 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade, services and transportation. The general gain was rather smaller than that noted on June 1, 1928.

Ottawa.- Construction, services and manufactures recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when a decline had been indicated. A combined working force of 13,570 employees, or 540 more than in their last report, was indicated by the 135 co-operating firms.

Hamilton.- Additions to staffs on a rather smaller scale than on June 1, 1928, were reported in Hamilton; 219 employers had 39,982 workers on their paylists, as compared with 39,205 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in food, electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were decidedly better than on the same date of a year ago.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Following a period of unusual activity, employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, 2,565 persons being released from the staffs of the 128 firms furnishing data, who reported 20,746 employees. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while improvement was noted in construction. Increases had been registered on June 1, 1928, but employment then was in much smaller volume, the index standing at 147.3, as compared with 168.3 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 32,638 persons was indicated by the 312 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,374 employees on May 1. This gain involved a rather smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then slightly lower. Most of the advance recorded was in construction and communications.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing reported the largest gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 264 employers with 29,514 workers in their employ, or 242 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

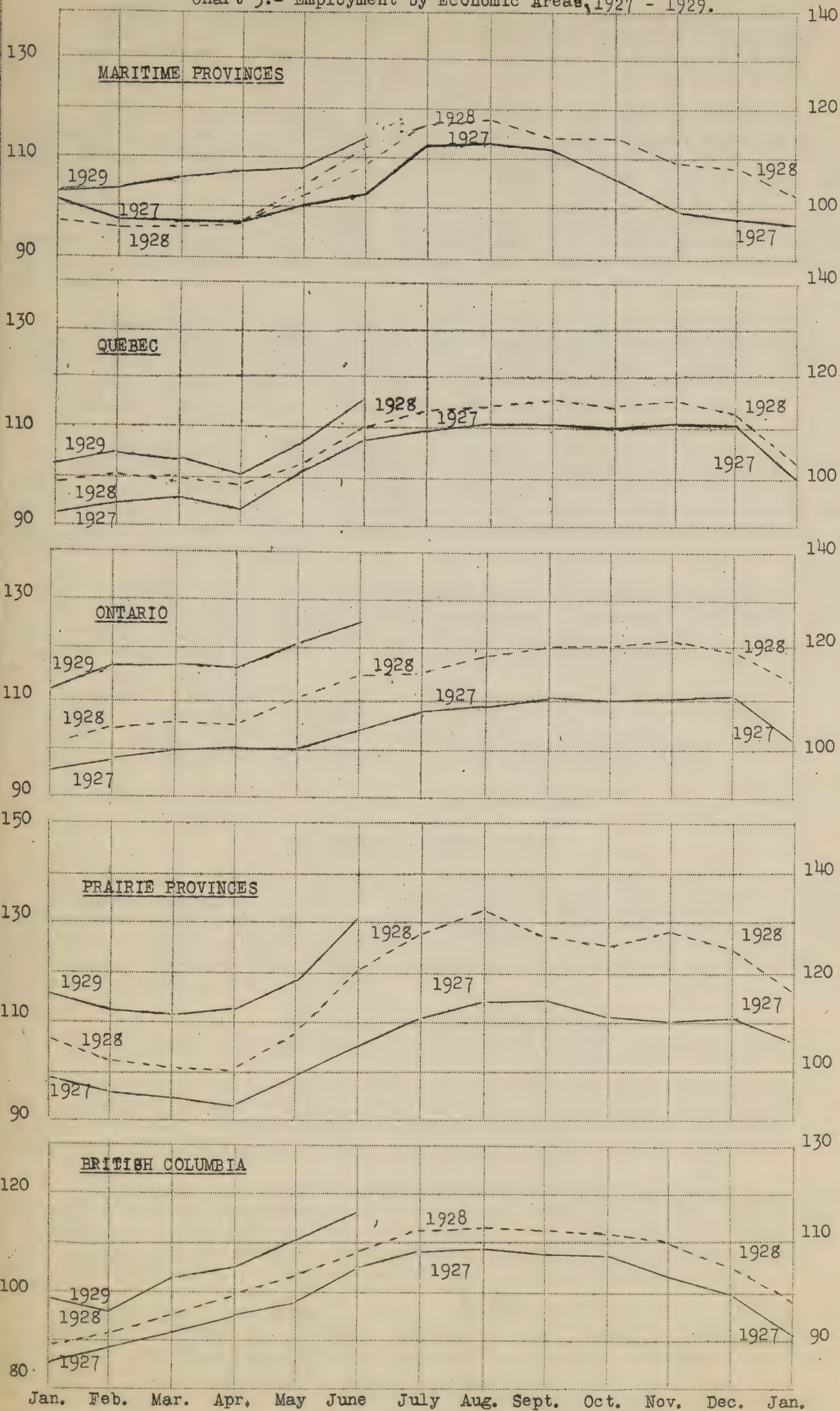
## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Statements were tabulated from 4,106 manufacturers employing 575,358 operatives, as compared with 568,118 in the preceding month. This increase was not so extensive as that reported on the same date in 1928, but employment continued higher than in any other month for which data are available. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, which were of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in the fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel and textile plants were slacker; the losses in the former were the first recorded since the beginning of this year, during which exceptional activity has been noted in the metal industries.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927 - 1929.







Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a pronounced increase, chiefly in river-driving operations; this was larger than on the same date in 1928, when the index was lower. Returns were received from 207 firms employing 23,325 workers, or 4,103 more than in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines afforded more employment; 216 operators reported an aggregate working force of 50,528 persons, practically the same as in their last return. Gains had been noted on June 1, 1928, but employment then was at a rather lower level.

Communications.- Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 186 companies enlarged their staffs from 28,413 persons on May 1 to 29,284 in the period under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in earlier years of the record.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 305 employers with 129,782 workers on their payrolls, or 8,203 more than on May 1. This increase involved much the same number of workers as that indicated on June 1, 1928, but the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 842 contractors reported 133,963 employees, as compared with 103,859 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 of any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but, as is usual at this season, the track departments of the railways reported the most pronounced gains.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 213 firms employing 21,612 persons, as compared with 20,023 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year for which data are available.

Trade.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 677 establishments reported 82,904 employees, or 1,422 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since the series was instituted, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further improvement in employment in most industries during April. Among the approximate 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 9.9 on Apr. 22, 1929, as compared with 10.1 on Mar. 25, 1929, and 9.5 on Apr. 23, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,132,300 persons were out of work on May 27, 1929, an increase of 27,600 on the fortnight.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received)

New York.- Factory employment in New York State decreased approximately one p.c. in May as compared with April, but was higher by some six points than in May, 1928. The metal, building material and food industries reported heightened activity, while clothing factories were seasonally dull.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 996 establishments showed that they employed 212,835 persons in May, as compared with 213,336 in April, a decrease of 0.2 p.c. There were reductions in boot and shoe, confectionery and motor vehicle factories, while improvement was shown in bread and bakery, woollen and worsted and some other establishments.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin was 0.7 p.c. higher in April than in March, and 8.1 p.c. higher than in April, 1928. The metal, leather, textile, light and power and laundering groups showed increases in employment, but activity declined in the food and chemical industries.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 0.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 0.7 p.c., during April. The greatest gains were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, clay, glass and stone and chemical, oil and paint groups, while there were losses in the food, men's clothing and some other industries.





Note: "The Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

			Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June	1	1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June	1	1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June	1	1923	98.5	105.5	94.5	103.1	94.8	89.1
June	1	1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
Jan.	1	1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb.	1		87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar.	1		88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr.	1		88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May	1		91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June	1		95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July	1		98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug.	1		97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept.	1		97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct.	1		99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov.	1		98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec.	1		96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan.	1	1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb.	1		91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar.	1		92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr.	1		92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May	1		95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June	1		102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July	1		105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug.	1		105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept.	1		106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct.	1		106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov.	1		104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec.	1		102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan.	1	1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1		96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1		97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr.	1		97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1		101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1		107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1		109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1		110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1		111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1		110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1		108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1		108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan.	1	1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1		102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1		102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1		102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1		106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1		113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1		117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1		119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1		119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1		118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1		118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec.	1		116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1	1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1		110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1		111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1		110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1		116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1		122.4	112.5	115.9	126.7	132.4	117.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1929.

100.0      7.2      27.3      42.4      14.4      8.7





Note: The "relative weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June	1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June	1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June	1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June	1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
Jan.	1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb.	1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar.	1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
April	1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May	1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	103.1	94.9	101.1
June	1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July	1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug.	1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept.	1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct.	1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov.	1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec.	1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan.	1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb.	1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar.	1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr.	1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May	1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June	1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July	1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug.	1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept.	1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct.	1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov.	1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec.	1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9

Relative weight of employment by cities as at June 1, 1929.

13.4 1.1 11.9 1.3 3.8 2.0 3.1 2.8



ote: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1,	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr. 1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May 1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June 1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept. 1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec. 1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.3	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	112.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	77.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.3	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.4	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	115.4	144.6	131.1	126.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1929.

100.0      55.0      2.2      2.8      12.4      12.8      2.1      7.9





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TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.0	121.2	119.8	112.6	101.9	101.6	95.5	95.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	119.5	110.0	116.7	115.4	109.0	104.3	99.9
Fur and products	.2	102.5	100.3	91.1	97.3	101.0	92.5	94.9
Leather and products	1.5	91.0	91.4	100.4	100.3	92.3	89.7	97.5
Lumber and products	5.9	120.7	107.9	109.7	111.3	110.2	108.6	106.1
Rough and dressed lumber	3.7	119.6	100.8	106.5	113.2	115.0	116.1	111.8
Furniture	1.0	123.7	123.5	117.1	105.6	100.8	90.2	-
Other lumber products	1.2	121.6	117.8	113.4	103.5	102.9	95.2	99.0
Musical instruments	.3	96.5	97.8	92.4	96.9	95.8	78.7	79.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	104.8	101.6	100.0	98.5	93.7	91.2	89.9
Pulp and paper products	6.4	111.8	109.8	111.3	108.1	100.0	93.1	92.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	108.7	105.6	113.5	113.1	101.3	90.0	89.4
Paper products	.8	111.4	111.2	112.5	104.4	98.3	97.6	94.1
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.0	115.0	108.7	103.1	99.0	97.2	97.3
Rubber products	1.7	143.6	139.7	125.7	113.8	97.3	97.1	86.4
Textile products	7.9	108.8	110.3	106.3	105.5	98.9	94.6	88.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	107.0	108.7	110.5	109.6	100.2	94.7	83.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	114.0	115.6	104.0	102.5	99.9	89.1	84.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.2	108.4	101.9	99.8	97.0	96.6	97.8
Other textile products	1.0	109.4	111.0	108.7	114.3	98.9	99.0	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	125.2	124.0	120.1	107.7	101.7	101.5	97.8
Tobacco	.8	112.8	113.2	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	145.1	141.6	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	186.5	176.8	133.8	95.7	99.9	95.7	105.1
Chemicals and allied products	.7	117.6	118.9	114.1	106.2	103.1	95.5	103.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	131.3	125.1	115.7	108.0	105.8	90.9	94.5
Electric Current	1.5	132.3	121.9	118.9	106.7	99.8	105.1	102.5
Electrical apparatus	1.3	139.0	136.0	117.5	105.0	94.5	88.6	89.9
Iron and steel products	16.4	133.2	137.6	118.1	105.9	104.2	92.9	98.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	143.9	145.9	125.3	112.8	105.3	102.0	114.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	133.3	133.9	123.9	110.6	99.5	94.3	93.2
Agricultural implements	1.0	124.9	126.2	102.8	109.9	100.9	69.6	70.6
Land vehicles	7.5	131.5	140.0	118.7	103.1	106.6	95.7	103.0
Automobiles and parts	4.5	182.9	215.2	170.0	116.6	113.1	91.7	90.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	135.2	136.7	125.4	110.3	111.3	122.2	103.8
Heating appliances	.6	137.9	133.6	112.7	101.9	101.7	94.6	93.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	178.2	174.6	138.8	111.0	102.4	77.7	90.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	137.2	138.9	113.9	105.5	100.1	88.9	91.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	117.4	118.8	108.4	104.5	100.4	89.0	91.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	136.5	134.3	120.7	114.0	95.2	82.0	86.5
Mineral products	1.2	136.7	133.7	116.9	104.5	101.7	105.0	102.7
Miscellaneous	.4	113.2	112.5	103.9	106.9	100.0	95.7	96.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.2	92.7	75.8	85.9	86.8	96.4	92.6	96.6
<b>MINING</b>	4.8	115.8	115.6	112.3	105.5	96.5	98.8	108.5
Coal	2.4	99.3	101.5	100.7	101.8	94.6	94.5	110.2
Metallic ores	1.5	138.4	132.2	126.6	110.9	95.1	102.5	105.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	140.9	142.1	135.2	111.9	105.2	98.3	97.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.8	120.9	117.3	106.9	103.7	100.4	94.6	94.5
Telegraphs	.6	126.8	118.6	111.5	106.8	102.6	94.7	92.4
Telephones	2.2	119.3	116.9	105.7	102.7	99.9	94.6	94.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.4	115.4	108.1	108.0	104.8	102.1	97.1	101.6
Street railways and cartage	2.3	125.1	119.6	112.3	104.4	100.8	98.7	101.2
Steam railways	8.4	112.1	106.0	105.1	103.0	98.5	95.2	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	120.3	104.7	119.8	114.8	124.6	105.8	110.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.8	144.6	112.0	136.8	121.3	114.5	95.6	90.4
Building	4.9	134.7	114.3	118.3	112.4	104.3	76.8	74.1
Highway	2.1	144.3	77.9	142.5	125.0	95.4	100.6	61.0
Railway	5.8	154.2	123.2	144.1	126.8	128.3	109.8	113.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.1	131.1	121.6	118.4	105.4	100.9	97.2	95.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	131.9	113.8	114.7	101.5	101.0	100.6	98.5
Professional	.2	122.5	126.3	118.5	107.2	100.2	100.0	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.5	133.5	123.6	109.8	100.9	91.1	89.8
<b>TRADE</b>	7.9	126.0	124.0	113.7	104.8	96.7	93.1	91.8
Retail	5.6	130.8	128.8	116.3	106.5	95.6	92.5	89.5
Wholesale	2.3	115.4	113.7	108.3	101.9	98.9	94.2	96.4
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	122.4	116.2	113.8	107.2	102.2	95.6	96.4

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

		1/Relative Weight	June 1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Atlantic Provinces-Manufacturing									
		39.3	117.4	106.2	109.0	112.6	106.0	108.8	112.6
	Lumber products	5.8	111.4	74.4	106.5	115.2	115.4	123.0	122.8
	Pulp and paper	4.1	117.1	114.9	110.5	120.2	99.4	97.3	96.3
	Textile products	4.6	95.5	96.9	93.2	105.6	101.7	100.1	100.2
	Iron and steel	14.0	131.3	128.4	112.1	104.3	97.9	99.1	117.3
	Other manufactures	10.8	116.4	101.1	113.5	118.9	114.0	116.9	109.0
	Logging	1.4	81.5	69.1	71.3	42.3	24.7	55.0	53.0
	Mining	21.3	107.4	108.1	109.7	108.1	99.1	103.8	115.6
	Communications	3.0	111.9	110.4	106.4	102.0	97.5	101.8	107.3
	Transportation	13.8	90.8	121.5	96.7	83.7	103.7	79.5	79.9
	Construction	14.7	140.6	98.6	117.3	104.0	73.7	115.0	72.8
	Services	.9	142.1	142.8	94.6	92.2	97.3	88.3	90.6
	Trade	5.6	113.5	112.7	105.9	98.9	97.9	99.9	97.7
Atlantic Provinces-All Industries									
		100.0	112.5	108.3	107.2	103.5	98.7	101.3	101.0
Quebec-Manufacturing									
		60.9	116.0	113.9	111.8	106.3	101.4	96.0	96.8
	Lumber products	4.1	116.2	101.7	110.8	115.6	102.9	104.9	108.2
	Pulp and paper	8.7	110.0	107.9	113.5	107.3	102.3	93.0	90.4
	Textile products	12.6	106.6	108.5	110.4	108.2	99.3	97.2	90.2
	Iron and steel	13.9	124.1	126.6	111.6	103.6	107.5	95.3	105.2
	Other manufactures	21.6	119.4	114.6	112.5	104.9	98.2	95.1	96.1
	Logging	3.0	112.5	72.8	106.7	125.4	149.6	134.5	117.4
	Mining	2.0	144.0	139.3	121.7	116.7	103.5	77.9	83.8
	Communications	2.8	125.1	123.0	109.2	106.8	99.6	98.1	92.1
	Transportation	12.6	116.2	96.2	111.3	110.0	107.3	107.5	111.5
	Construction	10.8	104.6	77.0	100.9	106.9	105.9	76.3	68.6
	Services	1.7	107.0	105.7	107.6	100.1	100.8	96.9	92.1
	Trade	6.2	133.1	130.3	117.1	106.3	97.1	92.1	86.9
Quebec-All Industries									
		100.0	115.9	107.3	110.7	107.5	103.7	95.9	95.3
Quebec-Manufacturing									
		65.4	125.4	126.1	114.0	107.2	101.7	94.1	95.0
	Lumber products	6.1	125.5	114.8	111.9	112.6	114.2	111.5	113.0
	Pulp and paper	6.8	114.2	112.1	110.8	107.3	98.7	94.7	97.6
	Textile products	9.1	111.2	112.7	103.1	103.3	98.8	92.1	87.3
	Iron and steel	22.1	141.8	148.6	124.9	109.7	104.5	90.2	93.7
	Other manufactures	21.3	121.2	120.1	110.8	105.4	97.8	93.7	94.0
	Logging	1.1	62.2	57.4	57.0	53.2	58.2	72.5	77.7
	Mining	3.0	138.4	136.1	134.8	111.9	94.9	104.2	108.0
	Communications	2.5	121.4	117.5	105.8	105.4	101.8	90.9	97.5
	Transportation	9.3	119.5	111.0	108.5	107.4	101.9	99.9	104.6
	Construction	9.7	158.1	138.1	152.1	139.6	116.7	106.5	118.4
	Services	1.9	145.6	133.3	123.1	106.7	100.9	97.2	94.9
	Trade	7.1	128.0	124.0	114.0	102.7	97.1	97.1	97.6
Quebec-All industries									
		100.0	126.7	123.8	115.5	108.1	101.4	95.6	98.1
Atlantic Provinces-Manufacturing									
		29.6	123.7	122.2	114.1	102.9	99.4	95.4	93.8
	Lumber products	2.7	156.1	140.7	131.5	126.1	110.6	107.6	100.6
	Pulp and paper	2.7	109.7	111.3	121.4	115.5	99.8	93.3	97.1
	Textile products	1.6	120.9	116.2	118.2	99.8	87.5	89.3	76.6
	Iron and steel	12.5	118.7	120.9	105.7	96.9	99.6	94.0	93.5
	Other manufactures	10.1	128.3	124.7	119.4	103.4	98.5	96.0	95.2
	Logging	.4	47.5	40.1	32.9	39.5	34.3	29.0	45.8
	Mining	5.0	102.8	102.6	98.7	96.5	86.0	78.4	99.3
	Communications	3.2	120.3	112.7	108.2	97.5	99.8	96.4	93.6
	Transportation	20.1	121.8	112.2	109.3	104.4	94.7	89.8	96.9
	Construction	23.9	188.3	133.8	176.3	124.0	137.3	100.9	89.6
	Services	3.1	150.1	126.1	140.0	117.5	104.4	103.8	105.8
	Trade	14.7	123.0	123.7	113.8	107.5	96.1	88.8	89.9
Atlantic Provinces-All Industries									
		100.0	132.4	119.7	121.5	106.5	102.8	92.4	93.4
British Columbia-Manufacturing									
		40.7	115.3	111.2	106.8	106.1	101.0	92.8	83.0
	Lumber products	16.0	111.8	105.7	102.0	101.6	107.3	100.9	87.4
	Pulp and paper	4.9	105.0	100.4	99.2	106.3	97.3	81.6	71.1
	Textile products	1.1	121.1	122.8	110.6	102.3	98.3	89.8	82.7
	Iron and steel	4.6	116.4	117.5	108.7	96.8	99.4	106.7	94.8
	Other manufactures	14.1	122.8	119.4	113.6	113.7	95.4	86.1	82.0
	Logging	8.8	117.8	110.1	108.6	98.8	107.1	90.1	104.0
	Mining	9.1	102.9	106.1	98.6	95.8	97.4	108.2	112.7
	Communications	3.3	116.6	114.3	102.9	99.1	101.5	91.5	83.4
	Transportation	13.1	111.2	110.2	106.8	106.1	103.8	94.7	98.1
	Construction	13.9	146.3	114.7	138.6	119.7	122.7	96.1	93.3
	Services	3.2	116.3	114.0	107.4	100.9	98.2	94.0	90.1
	Trade	7.9	118.8	118.0	113.5	108.5	96.1	88.9	83.5
British Columbia-All Industries									
		100.0	117.5	111.6	109.9	105.5	103.5	94.5	91.7
Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.									

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	Weight	1/Relative June 1	May 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
		1929	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	65.2	114.7	114.4	109.3	103.4	102.7	95.9	99.4
Plant Products - edible	4.4	106.7	99.8	100.2	98.5	97.4	99.2	94.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	111.6	110.2	106.9	101.7	99.5	97.8	96.2
Textiles	10.7	95.9	98.1	105.0	103.6	99.8	98.9	98.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	118.9	117.5	111.5	105.1	101.0	103.7	103.0
Iron and steel	17.0	130.7	135.2	116.0	107.4	112.5	92.6	109.0
Other manufactures	22.7	116.3	112.3	109.3	101.6	96.1	93.8	94.2
Communications	4.4	123.4	122.4	110.1	107.7	100.8	100.1	93.1
Transportation	8.7	132.8	103.6	133.4	117.4	133.9	116.4	116.4
Construction	7.9	134.3	102.5	129.3	95.8	101.9	86.9	68.6
Trade	10.9	130.2	127.8	114.2	106.7	96.9	91.9	86.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	119.3	114.2	109.7	104.5	104.5	96.8	97.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	59.0	120.0	116.3	120.3	101.8	83.2	97.8	-
Leather products	17.1	102.4	101.0	114.8	100.6	50.8	102.4	-
Other manufactures	41.9	129.1	124.4	123.5	102.9	101.6	95.5	-
Transportation	10.9	112.8	103.2	116.0	119.9	107.4	95.1	-
Construction	14.3	160.4	148.1	93.2	118.7	104.4	94.0	-
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	122.0	117.1	117.0	110.9	90.3	96.8	-
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	64.1	117.1	118.8	110.6	104.9	99.1	94.7	93.2
Plant products - edible	5.4	113.0	114.3	109.5	104.4	98.4	96.0	94.4
Printing and publishing	9.3	120.9	119.7	109.7	102.9	98.3	95.4	96.1
Textiles	11.5	108.5	108.3	99.5	101.6	95.6	95.9	92.3
Iron and steel	12.7	139.8	150.5	125.6	108.3	101.3	88.8	87.0
Other manufactures	25.2	111.6	111.4	109.7	106.2	100.1	95.8	95.0
Communications	4.4	115.2	111.3	99.2	104.0	102.0	88.7	97.3
Transportation	5.8	142.3	129.9	115.7	101.1	102.2	104.8	109.2
Construction	4.5	154.8	142.6	162.2	175.7	117.3	110.5	76.0
Trade	17.3	124.1	119.4	110.8	103.1	97.6	97.9	97.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	122.1	120.7	112.7	107.0	99.7	95.8	94.1
<b>St. Lawrence - Manufacturing</b>	56.4	122.7	119.8	113.0	111.2	104.7	105.4	104.5
Lumber products	10.9	128.6	124.1	82.4	118.0	132.1	122.0	119.6
Pulp and paper	20.1	112.7	112.2	107.7	102.2	96.7	104.4	103.8
Other manufactures	25.4	129.1	124.9	131.7	117.0	99.9	98.6	98.0
Construction	9.4	207.0	179.5	211.4	124.0	146.0	185.2	108.9
Trade	13.7	113.7	118.6	109.6	104.4	96.5	95.3	99.6
<b>St. Lawrence - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.8	123.7	118.4	111.5	105.9	106.6	108.2
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	84.1	130.5	128.4	106.1	104.1	101.0	87.2	86.4
Textiles	16.0	100.8	102.5	92.4	98.5	100.3	93.7	75.4
Electrical apparatus	10.8	142.1	133.9	114.5	98.7	93.3	84.6	94.3
Iron and steel	37.4	151.8	150.6	115.7	110.0	105.2	77.8	84.3
Other manufactures	19.9	122.0	117.2	106.3	102.5	98.9	97.2	96.1
Construction	4.5	235.9	219.2	122.5	139.2	109.0	74.4	70.0
Trade	5.2	128.2	127.4	123.4	100.4	97.2	103.2	105.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	133.1	130.6	109.0	105.5	101.1	88.3	87.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	82.4	163.9	195.0	151.2	96.2	113.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.8	174.0	206.7	155.5	91.9	117.3	-	-
Other manufactures	14.6	148.8	148.2	133.9	114.3	100.7	-	-
Construction	7.5	184.5	164.7	132.5	114.1	95.1	-	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	168.3	189.5	147.3	98.5	111.1	-	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	42.5	121.8	121.5	113.1	101.5	98.4	92.6	89.7
Animal products - edible	4.2	107.6	105.7	99.2	94.4	93.8	94.4	88.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	106.7	107.2	104.9	102.6	96.9	99.4	107.0
Printing and publishing	7.6	115.8	117.2	109.1	105.2	97.8	94.3	95.2
Textiles	5.4	114.0	120.2	109.7	97.1	98.7	89.7	87.9
Other manufactures	21.0	134.0	131.7	122.5	103.1	100.3	90.4	83.7
Transportation	5.8	93.9	101.4	103.5	99.5	99.7	98.7	104.0
Construction	4.1	60.4	47.1	79.8	66.9	126.8	41.2	23.3
Trade	39.4	112.1	113.9	115.1	107.6	95.1	87.0	87.2
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	111.5	109.9	110.7	101.3	99.2	87.5	85.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.3	107.9	106.1	105.2	101.8	96.6	97.3	92.9
Lumber products	11.7	91.4	88.0	90.9	94.1	101.4	104.4	103.5
Other manufactures	27.6	116.9	115.6	113.4	106.3	93.7	93.0	87.0
Communications	8.4	112.1	112.1	103.3	95.7	101.7	90.9	83.1
Transportation	16.4	110.6	113.1	104.9	110.4	105.8	88.0	90.6
Construction	7.6	99.3	96.3	116.0	98.7	110.6	48.5	58.9
Services	6.8	113.7	111.1	109.1	102.8	98.9	95.5	88.4
Trade	21.3	120.8	119.4	114.4	113.0	95.1	87.6	81.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	110.9	109.9	107.4	103.7	99.7	89.3	86.3

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcom, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

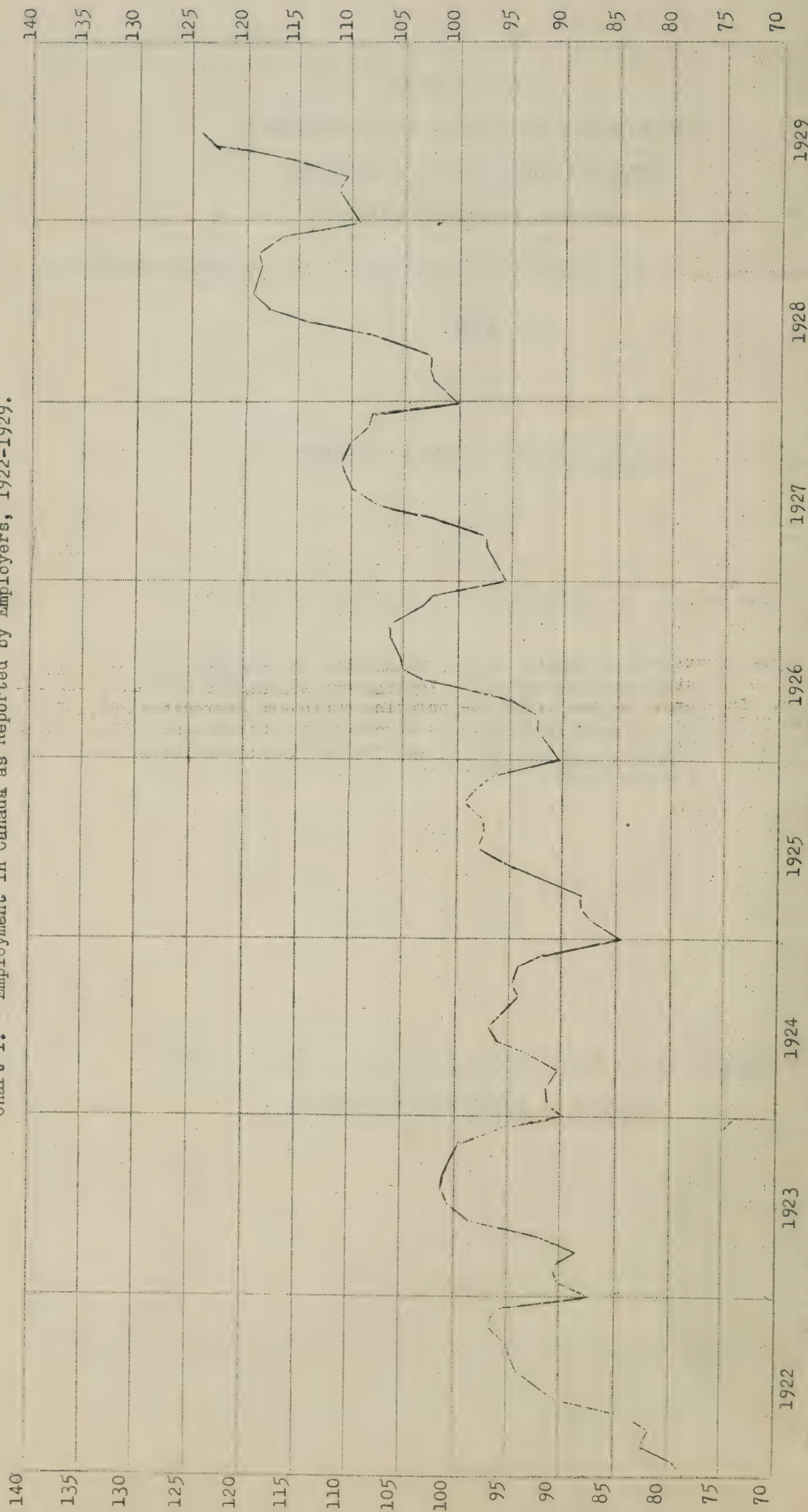
♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 24, 1929.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,819 firms employing 1,069,700 workers, or 23,109 more than on June 1. This advance, which was rather smaller than that recorded on July 1, 1928, brought the index number to 124.7, as compared with 122.2 in the preceding month, and with 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continues decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from Charts 1 and 2.

Considerable improvement was registered in all industries except manufacturing and logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, transportation and services, but the advances in mining, trade and communications were also noteworthy.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the greatest expansion taking place in the Prairie Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 558 firms employing 79,196 workers, as against 75,316 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 4,000 persons brought employment to a slightly higher level than in any other month of the last nine years, the index standing at 117.9, as compared with 116.2 on July 1, 1928. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, but there were also gains in mining, transportation and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel and fish-preserving industries.

Quebec.- Construction, manufacturing, transportation and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving. The forces of the 1,532 co-operating employers aggregated 296,148 persons, compared with 287,320 on June 1. This advance involved more workers than that registered on the same date of last year; when the index was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1929, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario.- Continued expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 3,040 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 446,270 employees, or 4,323 more than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, mining, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, were seasonally quiet. Rather larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1928, when the index was nearly ten points lower.

Prairie Provinces.- The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications. Data were compiled from 970 employers with an aggregate staff of 156,113 workers, as against 150,749 in their last report. This increase of 5,364 workers was smaller than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment was higher on July 1, 1929, than in any other month of the record.

British Columbia.- Moderate improvement was reported in British Columbia, where the index, at 118.2, was at its maximum since the series was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 91,973 persons was employed by the 719 firms whose data were received, and who had 91,259 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, transportation and communications recorded gains, while there was a particularly large increase in construction.

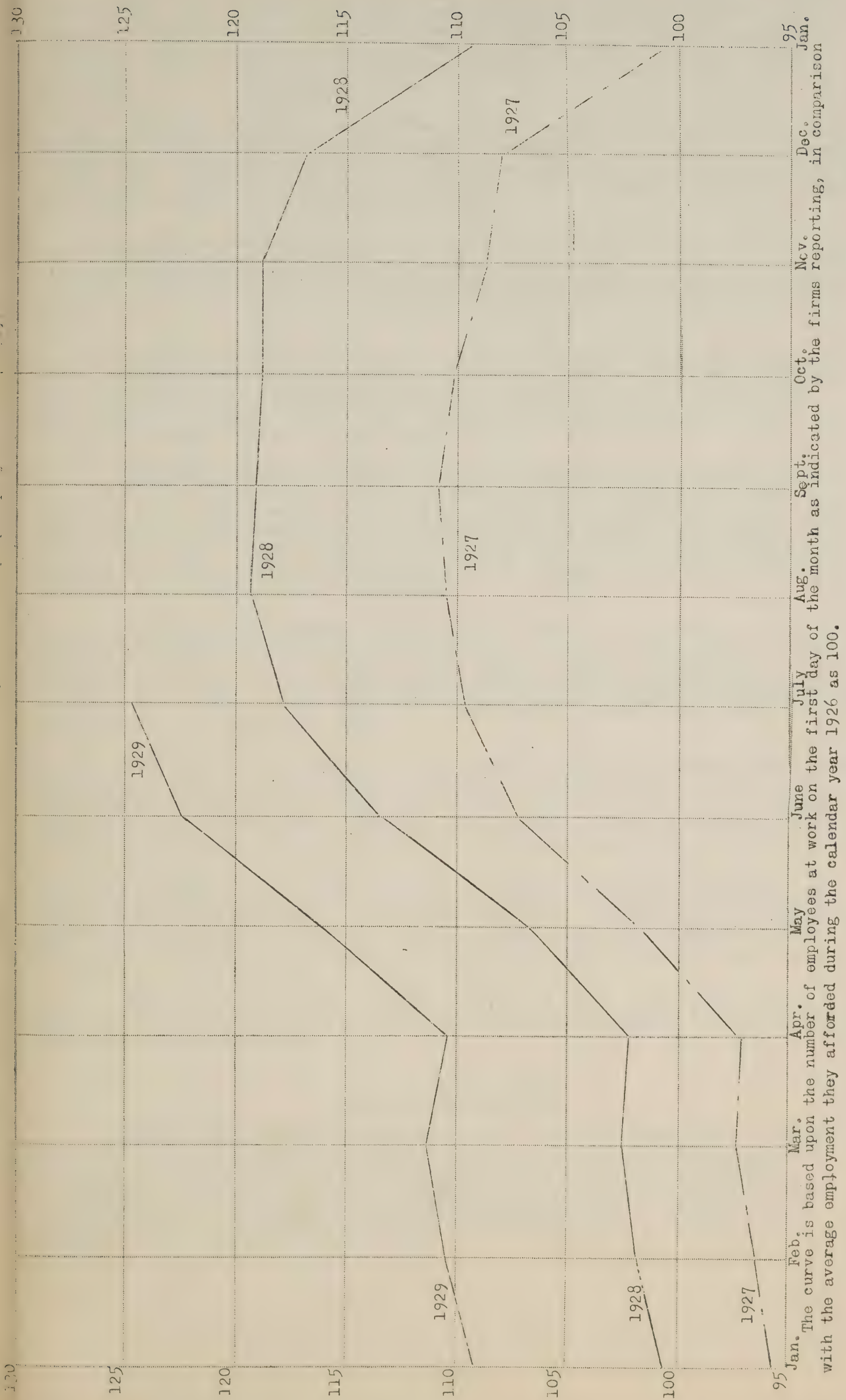
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made reported heightened activity, the gains in Montreal and Toronto being most noteworthy, while there were reductions in Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.







95 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 95  
 The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





MONTREAL.- Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in construction, while, on the whole, only small changes occurred in the other groups. A combined working force of 144,617 persons was indicated by the 819 co-operating employers, who had 143,402 on June 1. The gains noted on July 1, 1928, were less extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

QUEBEC.- Further improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 110 firms with 12,761 employees, compared with 12,052 in the preceding month. Manufactures, construction, transportation and services registered practically all the gain. The index was rather lower than at the beginning of July, 1928, when the improvement was on a somewhat larger scale.

TORONTO.- Construction, services and trade reported increased activity, while only slight general changes were noted in other industries. The 879 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,792 workers to 126,186 at the beginning of July. A smaller advance was reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

OTTAWA.- Statistics were received from 140 employers with 13,721 persons on their paylists, compared with 13,668 in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in construction. The additions to payroll were much smaller than those indicated on July 1, 1928, but the index continues higher than it was last summer, or in any other period since the record was instituted.

HAMILTON.- There were moderate gains in Hamilton, where employment continued in greater volume than on the same date of last year, or, in fact, than in any other month for which statistics are available; 252 workers were added to the forces of 213 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 40,122 on the date under review. Construction, transportation, services and trade were rather brisker, while manufacturing showed practically no change, losses in electrical appliance plants being offset by increases in the food and other industries.

WINDSOR AND THE ADJACENT BORDER CITIES.- Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a loss of 1,453 persons in the staffs of the 124 reporting employers, who had 19,175 in their employ on the date under review. The index was higher than on July 1, 1928, although large increases were then reported; the situation was, in fact, better than at the beginning of any other July since the record for this city was commenced in 1925.

WINNIPEG.- Manufacturing and transportation registered advances that brought employment to its maximum for July 1 in the years for which data have been compiled. An aggregate working force of 33,986 employees was reported by the 330 co-operating firms; this was 756 more than on June 1. The improvement shown on the same date of a year ago involved rather more persons, but employment then was not so active.

VANCOUVER.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 270 establishments employing 30,167 workers, as against 29,573 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in construction, communications and trade. A smaller increase was recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1928, when the index stood at 107.6, as compared with 112.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

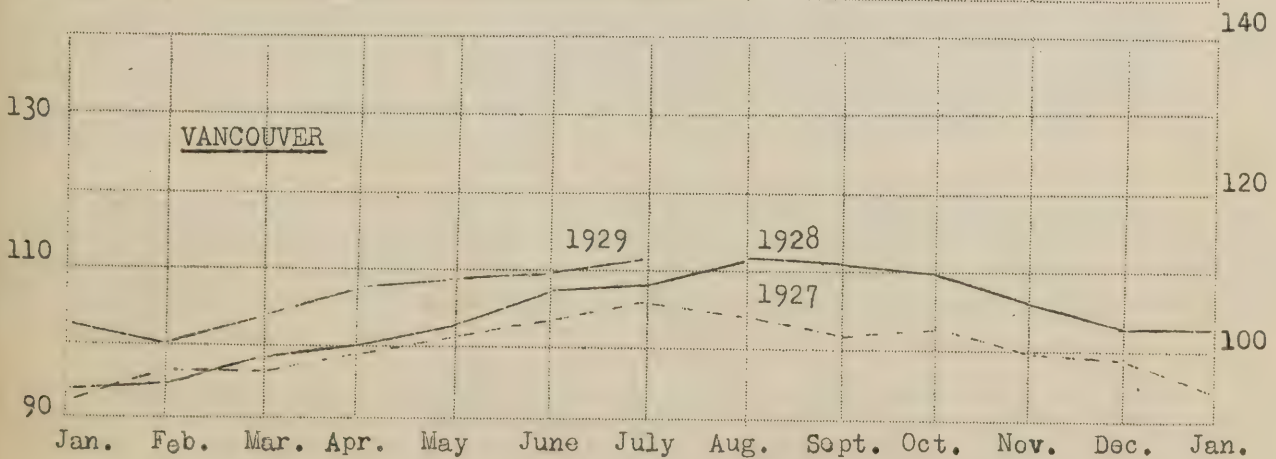
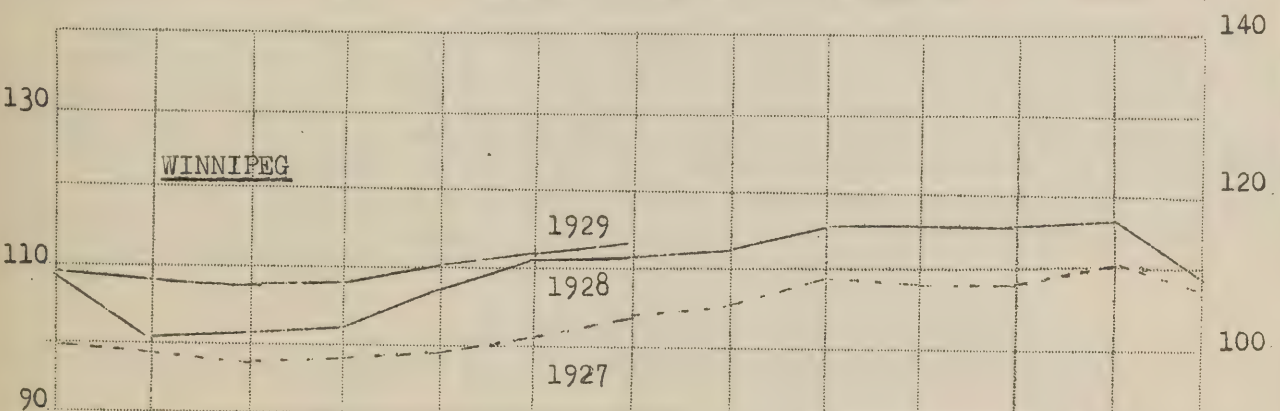
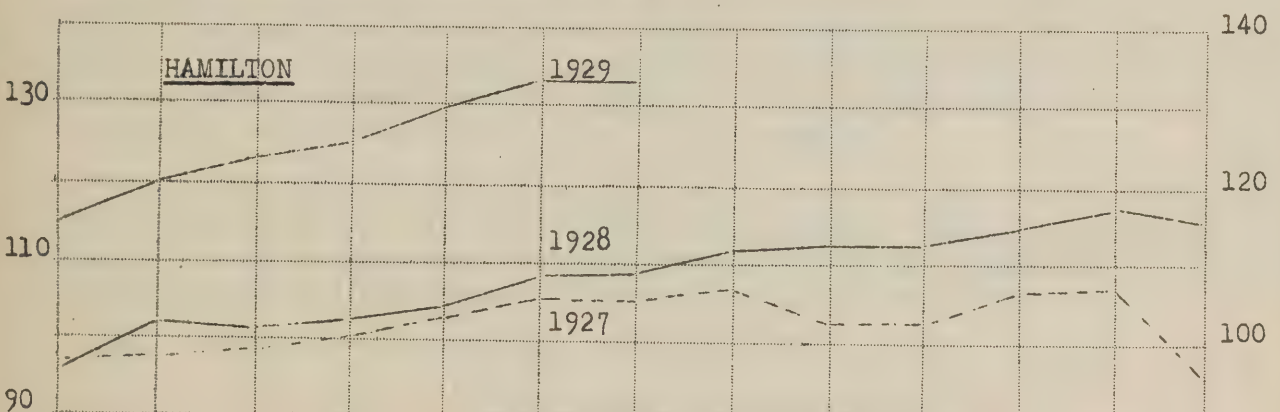
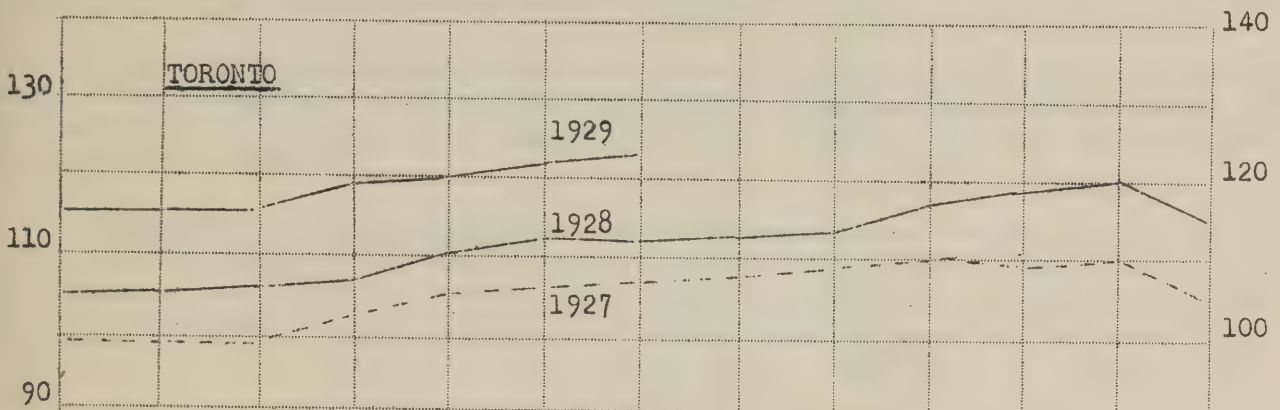
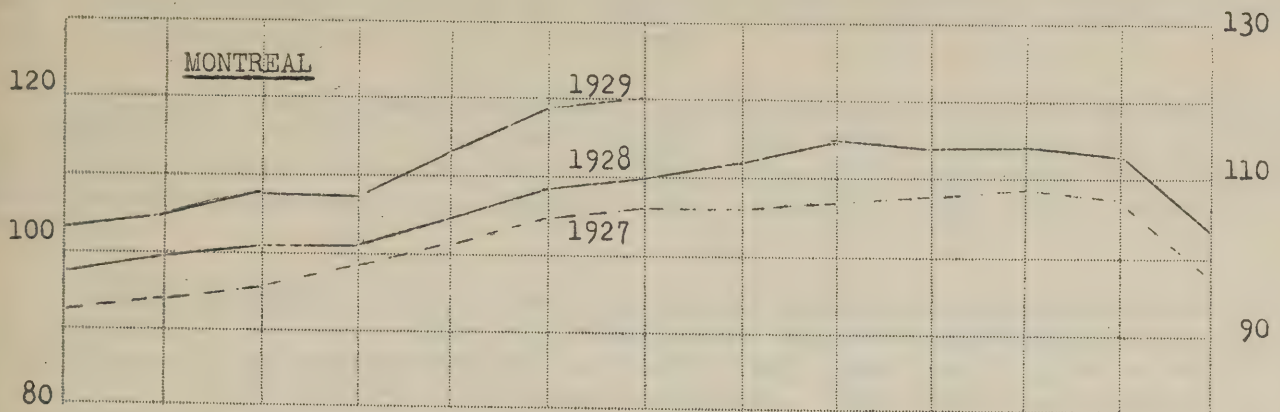
#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Canneries and other food, lumber, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 4,151 co-operating manufacturers employed 573,911 operatives, as against 577,285 in the preceding month. Increases were indicated in this division on July 1, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.





Chart 3. - Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1929.







LOGGING.- The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 2,993 persons being released from the staffs of the 200 reporting firms, who employed 20,170 on July 1. This decline involved a rather larger number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago, when the index was lower.

MINING.- Returns were tabulated from 214 mine operators with 52,006 employees, as compared with 50,298 in their last report. Gains were reported in the three divisions of this group - metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of July, 1928, when much smaller increases had been recorded.

TRANSPORTATION.- Local, steam railway and water transportation shared in the upward movement evidenced on July 1; 306 employers reported a combined working force of 132,167 persons, as against 128,081 on June 1. Employment was in greater volume than in any other month since the series was instituted. The improvement noted at the beginning of July of last year was less pronounced.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Further additions to staffs were registered in this group, in which 638 extra workers were employed by the 169 companies and branches making returns. They had 29,686 persons on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Large increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was more active than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Data were received from 883 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 153,466 employees, or 19,411 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed more than half of these additionally employed men.

SERVICES.- Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 209 employers with 23,747 persons on their staffs, as compared with 21,479 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gains, which exceeded those reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level so far reached.

TRADE.- Considerable improvement was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments afforded heightened employment. Statements were tabulated from 687 firms having 84,547 employees, or 1,365 more than at the beginning of June. Activity was greater than in any other summer for which data are available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to improve during the first three weeks of May. In some industries there were extensions of the Whitsuntide holidays, but by the end of the month the general position which obtained immediately before the holidays had been recovered. Among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 9.9 on May 27, 1929, as compared with 9.9 on April 22nd, 1929, and 9.8 on May 21, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,117,800 persons were out of work on June 24, 1929, a decrease of 4,900 on the week, and of 74,800 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a seasonal reduction of less than one per cent in New York factories during June, but employment was five points higher than in June, 1928. The metal industries reported curtailment, while improvement was shown in men's clothing, food, chemical and stone, clay and glass factories.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 992 establishments showed that they employed 208,530 persons in June as compared with 212,837 in May, a decrease of 2.0 per cent. The largest declines were in boot and shoe, cotton, motor vehicle and woollen and worsted factories, while increased activity was noted in bread and bakery products and some other industries.

Wisconsin.- Employment in factories in Wisconsin was 0.1 p.c. lower in May than in April, but was 7.9 p.c. higher than in May, 1928. As compared with the preceding month, there were gains in the stone and allied industries, the leather, food, light and power, printing and publishing, chemical and paper industries, but reductions were noted in the metal, wood, rubber, textile and laundering industries.





-4-

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2 <sup>1/</sup>	112.5	115.9	126.2 <sup>1/</sup>	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1929.						
	100.0	7.4	27.7	41.7	14.6	8.6

<sup>1/</sup> Corrected figures.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	103.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.3	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8

Relative weight of employment by cities as at July 1, 1929.

13.5      1.2      11.8      1.3      3.8      1.8      3.2      2.8



Note: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	81.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb. 1,	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar. 1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr. 1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May 1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June 1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July 1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug. 1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept. 1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct. 1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov. 1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec. 1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.1
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	113.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	112.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2 <sup>1/</sup>	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1929.

100.0	53.6	1.9	4.9	2.8	12.4	14.3	2.2	7.9
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1/ Corrected figure.

3/7/29/BB





TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1929	June 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
MANUFACTURING	53.6	120.3	121.2	113.1	106.8	103.1	96.4	94.9
Animal products - edible	1.9	122.3	119.5	121.6	121.4	110.5	108.5	104.3
Fur and products	.2	104.0	102.5	93.0	101.8	103.8	96.1	95.3
Leather and products	1.5	92.8	91.0	97.6	100.8	97.3	89.0	95.3
Lumber and products	5.8	122.7	120.7	117.7	115.8	117.5	115.6	111.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.7	122.6	119.6	118.5	120.5	125.9	126.5	122.2
Furniture	.9	123.4	123.7	117.0	106.1	100.5	93.6	84.8
Other lumber products	1.2	122.3	121.6	111.9	108.0	103.9	95.7	110.1
Musical instruments	.3	99.9	96.5	97.6	97.2	96.5	78.3	77.2
Plant products - edible	3.0	112.3	104.8	101.3	100.4	97.5	98.5	92.6
Pulp and paper products	6.4	113.0	111.8	110.0	107.8	101.5	94.2	92.2
Pulp and paper	3.1	110.5	108.7	117.2	111.5	103.8	92.5	89.5
Paper products	.8	113.3	111.4	113.9	104.3	99.1	93.3	91.9
Printing and publishing	2.5	116.1	116.0	110.0	104.5	99.2	96.9	96.2
Rubber products	1.7	143.4	143.6	127.1	114.9	97.3	99.4	81.2
Textile products	7.6	105.8	108.8	101.2	103.6	99.2	94.4	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	104.1	107.0	107.0	109.3	98.5	93.9	79.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	113.3	114.0	103.3	99.1	101.1	89.0	85.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	103.5	107.2	99.7	99.1	99.2	97.7	97.7
Other textile products	.9	104.6	109.4	106.7	107.5	99.1	97.3	89.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	125.6	125.2	118.0	106.0	99.8	102.4	100.3
Tobacco	.8	111.8	112.8	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	147.0	145.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	183.8	186.5	126.2	110.1	101.1	89.0	108.1
Chemicals and allied products	.7	118.7	117.6	113.6	103.6	99.9	95.0	99.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	137.8	131.3	116.5	112.2	108.7	95.2	96.1
Electric Current	1.5	137.0	132.3	120.8	111.5	104.7	107.3	102.5
Electrical apparatus	1.3	142.7	139.0	118.4	106.5	96.5	88.5	87.5
Iron and steel products	5.2	126.8	133.2	118.3	103.0	103.5	90.3	94.2
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.6	136.3	143.9	123.5	107.1	101.3	85.9	94.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	132.1	133.3	121.8	109.8	100.9	94.2	90.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	127.8	124.9	100.9	106.8	109.9	72.2	67.3
Land vehicles	6.7	119.9	131.5	116.5	98.7	104.6	92.8	103.2
Automobiles and parts	1.9	145.3	182.9	160.3	96.3	104.5	87.3	83.6
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	142.7	135.2	124.1	107.4	100.0	111.9	127.7
Heating appliances	.5	133.6	137.9	115.4	102.7	100.9	95.0	86.5
Iron & steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	178.4	178.2	143.5	113.9	103.7	80.0	85.3
Foundry & Machine shop products	.6	127.6	137.2	117.6	102.1	100.4	87.4	71.3
Other iron and steel products	2.0	117.0	117.4	112.5	104.4	101.5	91.5	86.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	134.8	136.5	122.0	114.4	99.3	81.9	86.3
Mineral products	1.3	141.7	136.7	125.8	107.7	103.0	105.8	102.0
Miscellaneous	8.4	113.4	113.2	109.5	103.4	97.6	93.2	94.3
MINING	1.9	80.1	92.7	69.5	69.9	80.0	69.0	78.4
Coal	4.9	119.5	115.8	113.1	106.6	99.8	101.7	104.5
Metallic ores	2.5	102.9	99.3	98.7	102.1	96.9	95.1	104.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	1.5	140.3	138.4	125.9	112.2	102.1	106.2	103.9
COMMUNICATIONS	.9	148.2	140.9	137.4	115.6	107.0	107.3	93.4
Telegraphs	2.8	123.8	120.9	108.7	106.0	101.5	96.7	96.0
Telephones	.6	130.5	126.8	116.1	110.8	105.6	98.5	92.9
TRANSPORTATION	2.2	122.0	119.3	106.8	104.8	100.5	96.3	96.8
Street railways and cartage	12.4	117.5	113.9 <sup>x</sup>	109.2	107.0	102.9	98.1	101.6
Steam railways	2.4	128.7	125.1	114.5	105.4	104.0	98.1	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring	8.3	113.1	109.9 <sup>x</sup>	110.0	105.3	100.3	97.9	102.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.7	126.0	120.3	98.0	117.7	116.5	99.5	96.6
Building	14.3	164.5	144.6	154.3	144.2	133.0	115.0	108.0
Highway	5.3	148.8	134.7	120.5	120.8	115.0	84.7	81.7
Railway	3.1	213.3	144.3	222.3	221.1	156.0	186.8	114.6
SERVICES	5.9	160.4	154.2	159.8	137.7	138.5	117.5	125.9
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	145.4	131.1	130.8	113.1	105.3	102.7	102.3
Professional	1.3	154.8	131.9	133.5	116.1	109.1	110.0	111.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	126.6	122.5	119.2	107.4	96.8	97.5	96.2
RETAIL	.7	135.1	132.5	129.5	110.3	102.0	92.8	91.4
Retail	7.9	127.7	126.0	115.3	106.0	97.6	93.1	91.4
Wholesale	5.6	132.8	130.8	117.0	107.5	95.9	92.6	88.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.3	116.8	115.4	110.8	102.8	101.2	93.9	97.4
	100.0	124.7	122.2 <sup>x</sup>	117.7	109.7	105.0	98.0	97.1

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

Corrected figure.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

		1/Relative	July 1	June 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1	July 1
		Weight	1929	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing									
	Lumber products	36.8	114.8	117.4	109.2	109.6	107.8	108.9	113.9
	Pulp and paper	6.3	122.5	111.4	115.7	130.2	143.9	139.0	141.0
	Textile products	3.9	118.6	117.1	119.1	106.9	104.3	102.1	100.4
	Iron and steel	4.3	93.9	95.5	96.3	106.8	97.2	102.1	89.5
	Other manufactures	12.4	122.2	131.3	108.6	99.2	92.2	91.9	115.0
	Logging	9.9	111.2	116.4	107.9	109.8	111.0	111.2	110.2
	Mining	1.4	84.9	81.5	98.7	82.0	89.7	47.0	75.3
	Communications	21.3	113.2	107.4	106.2	109.9	102.5	103.3	110.0
	Transportation	3.0	118.4	111.9	110.5	105.4	102.7	102.6	106.4
	Construction	14.4	99.2	90.8	90.0	82.7	77.7	76.6	76.3
	Services	16.4	164.4	140.6	205.3	185.4	124.5	212.6	87.9
	Trade	1.0	187.2	142.1	135.0	133.3	119.6	109.9	129.6
Maritime Provinces-All Industries									
		5.7	119.0	113.5	107.1	101.8	98.4	99.3	95.6
Quebec-	Manufacturing	100.0	117.9	112.5	116.2	112.8	102.2	111.6	101.6
	Lumber products	59.5	116.6	116.0	112.9	107.3	103.6	96.8	98.2
	Pulp and paper	4.3	127.0	116.2	119.6	122.0	119.5	123.5	130.6
	Textile products	8.6	112.1	110.0	115.5	108.2	103.0	93.4	91.2
	Iron and steel	12.0	104.1	106.6	106.1	108.0	98.9	95.3	88.7
	Other manufactures	13.1	121.7	124.1	114.2	103.8	106.6	92.2	105.8
	Logging	21.5	121.4	119.4	114.2	105.8	102.0	96.6	96.2
	Mining	2.3	90.5	112.5	87.8	81.1	100.5	82.9	77.4
	Communications	2.0	151.6	144.0	124.4	115.9	105.9	84.6	66.7
	Transportation	2.7	124.1	125.1	109.3	108.1	100.5	99.3	91.7
	Construction	12.5	118.9	116.2	108.8	114.8	114.3	108.0	109.4
	Services	13.2	131.1	104.6	121.7	124.0	127.9	86.3	80.5
	Trade	1.8	113.9	107.0	115.5	105.7	107.7	100.0	96.0
Quebec -	All Industries	6.0	133.5	133.1	124.7	108.2	99.0	92.0	86.5
Ontario-	Manufacturing	100.0	119.4	115.9	113.6	109.6	107.5	96.4	95.9
	Lumber products	64.2	123.5	125.4	115.2	105.6	102.6	95.4	89.0
	Pulp and paper	6.0	128.2	125.5	123.3	115.1	117.5	115.0	113.7
	Textile products	6.8	114.6	114.2	113.5	107.2	100.9	96.1	95.3
	Iron and steel	8.7	108.0	111.2	101.7	99.7	99.9	93.5	86.7
	Other manufactures	20.6	132.7	141.8	122.7	104.2	104.3	88.3	86.2
	Logging	22.1	124.3	121.2	112.9	106.6	98.9	97.3	92.5
	Mining	.9	50.1	62.2	47.9	44.1	47.7	57.3	68.0
	Communications	3.0	141.2	138.4	137.0	114.4	101.8	106.9	108.9
	Transportation	2.5	124.7	121.4	105.9	107.0	100.8	94.0	98.9
	Construction	9.1	118.7	114.8	112.8	108.6	105.1	101.6	107.1
	Services	11.0	178.1	158.1	164.5	163.0	131.1	122.2	132.4
	Trade	2.1	162.0	145.6	122.0	108.0	102.5	99.4	97.9
Ontario -	All Industries	7.2	130.4	128.0	116.6	103.6	97.3	97.1	97.5
Prarie Provinces-	Manufacturing	100.0	127.2	126.2	117.7	108.9	103.3	97.8	97.4
	Lumber products	29.0	125.9	123.7	118.7	105.9	101.5	95.2	95.2
	Pulp and paper	2.7	160.2	156.1	143.7	132.0	115.5	108.3	107.5
	Textile products	2.7	110.9	109.7	124.7	116.9	99.3	93.7	95.1
	Iron and steel	1.4	118.6	120.9	119.4	102.9	95.5	86.2	74.2
	Other manufactures	11.8	116.8	118.7	108.0	98.5	100.6	93.3	94.8
	Logging	10.4	136.3	128.3	126.4	108.1	101.5	97.2	97.1
	Mining	.4	41.8	47.5	24.5	23.8	37.4	22.7	37.0
	Communications	4.9	104.9	102.8	103.9	96.2	100.9	82.4	93.1
	Transportation	3.2	125.4	120.3	113.1	103.9	104.7	98.4	98.7
	Construction	19.8	124.8	121.8	115.5	66.0	97.4	92.3	98.0
	Services	24.6	198.8	188.3	198.6	136.9	148.7	111.5	117.9
	Trade	3.5	175.2	150.1	167.0	138.2	105.4	116.1	119.7
Prarie Provinces -	All Industries	14.6	123.9	123.0	116.7	107.8	96.8	87.5	89.1
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	100.0	136.7	132.4	129.8	110.7	106.5	95.2	98.4
	Lumber products	39.8	113.0	115.3	110.0	111.7	103.1	93.6	84.1
	Pulp and paper	14.6	102.9	111.8	101.0	104.5	107.8	103.5	83.6
	Textile products	5.0	105.5	105.0	99.9	106.1	98.2	82.4	71.8
	Iron and steel	1.0	105.0	121.1	104.5	96.9	99.7	85.0	86.1
	Other manufactures	4.2	111.3	116.4	108.6	98.0	98.1	93.9	90.4
	Logging	15.0	129.6	122.8	124.0	127.6	100.9	90.5	94.2
	Mining	8.2	111.5	117.8	95.6	95.7	100.0	77.0	89.2
	Communications	8.9	103.0	102.9	100.5	96.0	98.3	113.1	113.9
	Transportation	3.4	121.7	116.6	105.1	101.5	101.9	93.9	84.6
	Construction	13.1	112.1	111.2	106.3	107.1	103.5	94.7	97.2
	Services	15.4	160.5	146.3	169.5	128.5	129.5	106.7	118.5
	Trade	3.2	119.6	116.3	115.9	107.1	102.6	100.3	98.8
British Columbia -	All Industries	8.0	121.2	118.8	113.3	109.1	97.8	91.6	83.7
		100.0	118.2	117.5	114.0	109.1	104.8	95.8	93.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.  
Corrected index.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries.	1/ Weight	Relative July 1 1929	June 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.2	115.0	114.7	108.8	103.9	103.5	95.2	98.3
Plant Products - edible	4.3	107.2	106.7	96.6	94.1	101.3	99.8	95.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	111.9	111.6	105.6	99.4	98.2	96.5	94.8
Textiles	10.4	94.6	95.9	98.3	105.7	98.8	97.5	96.8
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	118.9	118.9	110.4	102.0	100.0	105.4	106.6
Iron and steel	17.2	126.9	130.7	120.0	108.8	111.1	88.5	106.8
Other manufactures	23.1	119.7	116.3	110.0	104.2	103.2	94.8	92.4
Communications	4.2	120.5	123.4	109.0	108.5	100.0	101.3	91.9
Transportation	8.6	134.6	132.8	121.0	125.0	129.8	115.8	105.5
Construction	8.3	146.0	134.3	145.9	104.8	116.9	96.6	71.8
Trade	10.7	130.6	130.2	122.2	108.4	98.7	91.7	85.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	120.3	119.3	110.4	106.3	105.9	96.9	96.0
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	57.7	122.6	120.0	125.9	103.6	98.6	98.6	-
Leather products	16.6	106.1	102.4	112.7	104.8	92.7	103.0	-
Other manufactures	41.1	130.9	129.1	133.4	103.3	102.2	96.2	-
Transportation	11.4	126.5	112.8	128.9	114.9	124.6	104.2	-
Construction	14.5	171.9	160.4	112.3	131.7	114.8	103.0	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	128.8	122.0	131.6	114.0	102.7	100.0	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	63.1	116.9	117.1	111.4	105.1	99.8	96.5	91.6
Plant products - edible	5.7	122.7	113.0	113.8	106.0	100.6	102.7	95.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	121.6	120.9	112.5	104.0	99.3	97.0	94.8
Textiles	10.7	104.4	108.5	97.0	99.2	98.9	96.5	93.2
Iron and steel	11.9	132.0	139.8	124.4	108.3	101.0	92.2	81.1
Other manufactures	25.7	113.7	111.6	111.8	107.4	99.9	96.9	93.3
Communications	4.3	115.6	115.2	99.3	105.5	100.3	92.9	99.9
Transportation	5.8	142.7	142.3	120.8	101.3	102.7	101.9	111.4
Construction	5.0	172.8	154.8	163.8	186.0	121.4	105.6	85.7
Trade	17.3	126.4	124.1	111.7	104.0	97.2	97.6	97.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	123.7	122.1	112.8	107.7	100.2	96.8	92.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	56.0	122.5	122.7	123.4	113.2	105.6	104.6	104.8
Lumber products	10.9	130.1	128.6	139.4	128.1	134.9	124.8	135.6
Pulp and paper	19.4	109.8	112.7	112.4	101.2	96.2	100.8	97.4
Other manufactures	25.7	130.6	129.1	131.5	117.8	101.1	98.9	97.9
Construction	10.2	222.3	207.0	254.4	155.1	156.8	191.4	142.0
Trade	13.5	112.3	113.7	111.5	105.5	96.4	96.8	99.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	128.4	127.8	123.0	115.2	107.8	107.0	108.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	83.8	130.8	130.5	106.4	102.6	103.1	88.4	84.4
Textiles	16.2	102.2	100.8	91.5	93.3	100.4	94.8	75.3
Electrical apparatus	9.9	131.4	142.1	118.0	98.7	96.0	83.9	91.6
Iron and steel	37.2	151.1	151.8	111.8	107.9	109.8	78.2	82.1
Other manufactures	20.5	127.3	122.0	112.7	104.8	98.5	100.2	93.7
Construction	4.4	236.8	255.9	135.2	162.1	100.1	113.9	75.7
Trade	5.1	128.8	128.2	129.5	102.5	97.6	100.4	107.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	133.9	133.1	109.0	105.1	102.7	90.5	86.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	79.5	150.9	168.9	165.0	74.3	109.8	84.3	-
Iron and steel	64.3	152.5	174.0	172.6	64.3	113.5	79.6	-
Other manufactures	15.2	144.8	148.8	139.4	116.5	95.9	104.4	-
Construction	9.3	215.2	184.5	143.8	142.5	114.3	100.2	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	156.0	168.3	150.2	82.7	109.9	86.8	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	42.3	125.6	121.8	117.1	104.6	99.4	92.0	90.8
Animal products - edible	4.1	114.1	107.6	104.0	98.9	97.0	94.4	85.9
Plant products - edible	4.3	109.2	106.7	104.6	102.6	99.8	102.5	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.5	118.7	115.8	112.3	107.3	96.7	93.6	93.5
Textiles	5.2	115.0	114.0	114.7	98.9	95.2	86.6	86.1
Other manufactures	21.2	138.5	134.0	131.2	107.6	102.4	89.7	88.7
Transportation	6.1	109.6	98.9	113.4	107.9	99.1	98.8	106.5
Construction	4.3	64.0	60.4	77.7	79.3	133.2	52.5	36.8
Trade	38.4	112.1	112.1	116.5	107.8	95.9	85.4	86.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	114.0	111.5	110.9	104.4	100.6	87.6	87.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.7	107.0	107.9	107.3	106.0	97.8	99.0	87.6
Lumber products	11.6	92.7	91.4	94.5	96.2	104.5	110.9	87.0
Other manufactures	27.1	114.5	116.9	114.8	111.7	93.7	91.4	88.0
Communications	8.7	118.3	112.1	105.6	100.7	102.0	93.5	85.0
Transportation	16.2	111.3	110.6	102.2	110.7	103.0	89.3	91.7
Construction	8.4	111.8	99.3	116.3	100.0	108.2	65.1	69.9
Services	6.5	115.3	113.7	114.7	107.7	99.6	92.5	93.3
Trade	21.3	123.6	120.8	114.7	109.7	97.1	90.7	81.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.8	110.9	107.6	106.1	99.8	92.2	85.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

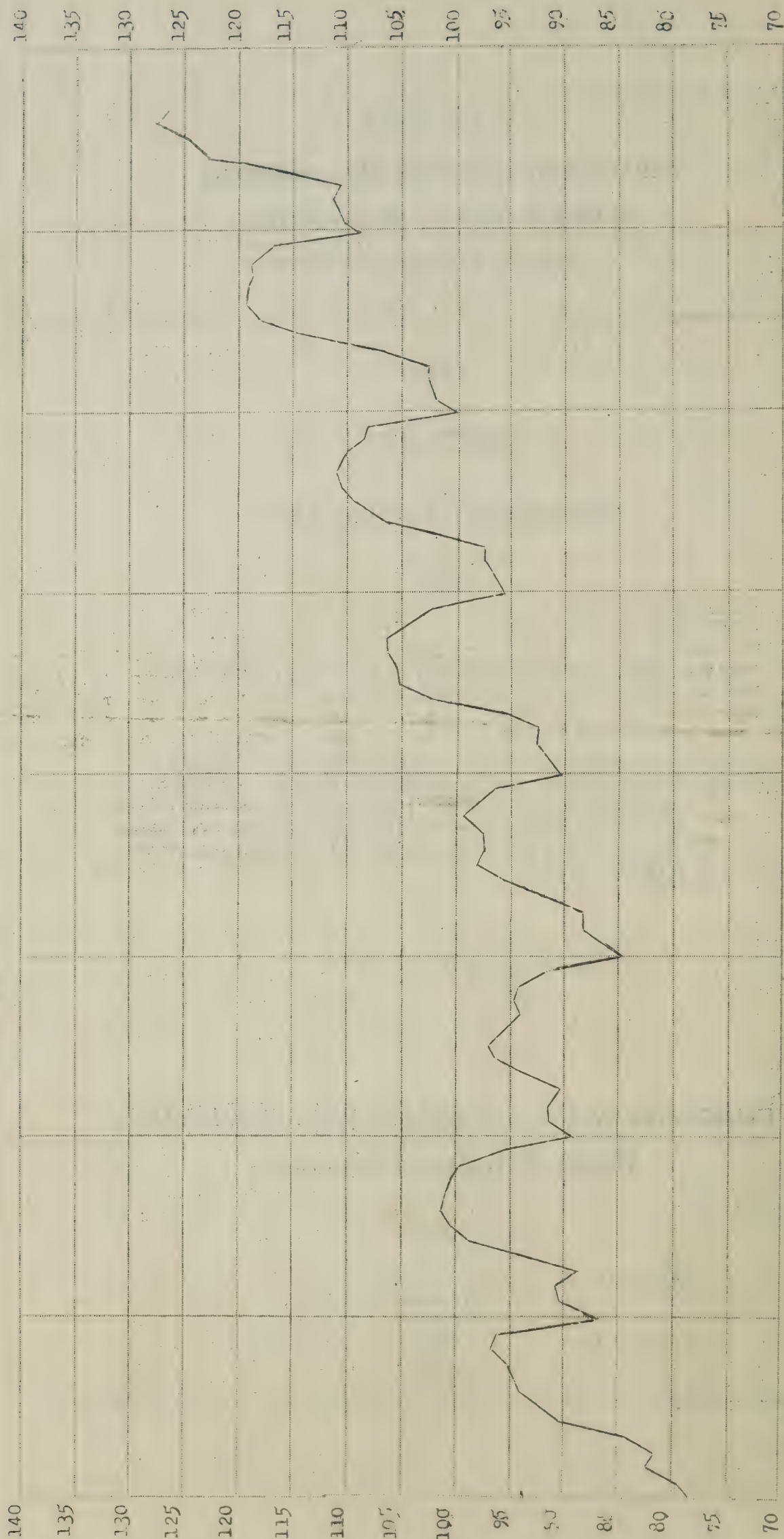
♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 24, 1929.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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As is often the case in the early autumn, there was a slowing-up of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the situation continued considerably more favourable than in any month of the years, 1920-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 6,908 firms with a combined working force of 1,093,735 persons on Sept. 1, as against 1,102,033 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 126.8; compared with 127.8 on Aug. 1, 1929, and with 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on Sept. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Logging, mining, communications, transportation and trade showed heightened activity, while there were heavy seasonal losses in construction, and manufacturing was also quieter.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces reported contractions, that in Ontario being most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.- For the first time since the beginning of January, there was a slight slackening in employment in the Maritime Provinces, but this reduction involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on Sept. 1, of other years of the record. Most of the loss took place in logging and construction, while gains were noted in transportation and trade. Statistics were received from 531 firms, whose staffs aggregated 85,373 workers, compared with 85,468 in the preceding month. The index was many points higher than on the same date in any of the years since 1920.

Quebec.- A contraction was noted in manufacturing and transportation, while logging, mining and construction were **brisker**. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decreases were in iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, lumber and tobacco factories. The working force of the 1,579 co-operating employers stood at 302,038 persons, as against 303,910 on Aug. 1. Advances were registered at the beginning of Sept. 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,114 firms reported that they had reduced their staffs by 3,724 employees to 445,631. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel, and construction, chiefly railway construction, released employees. On the other hand, logging camps recorded considerable seasonal activity, and communications and trade also showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than in the early autumn of 1928, or of any other year since the series was commenced.

Prairie Provinces.- Following five months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a reduction in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index continued much higher than on the same date of last year. Returns were tabulated from 958 employers of 166,018 workers, as compared with 167,734 at the beginning of August. Mining, transportation, communications and wholesale trade afforded heightened employment, but railway construction was seasonally slacker, and there were also losses in manufactures, notably in iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper plants.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed its first decrease since the winter; this took place chiefly in construction, while communications, mining, transportation and logging showed improvement, and no general change occurred in manufacturing. The working force of the 726 firms furnishing data declined from 95,566 persons on Aug. 1 to 94,675 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved about the same number of workers as that indicated on Sept. 1, 1928, when employment was in smaller volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

PLANT INDUSTRY

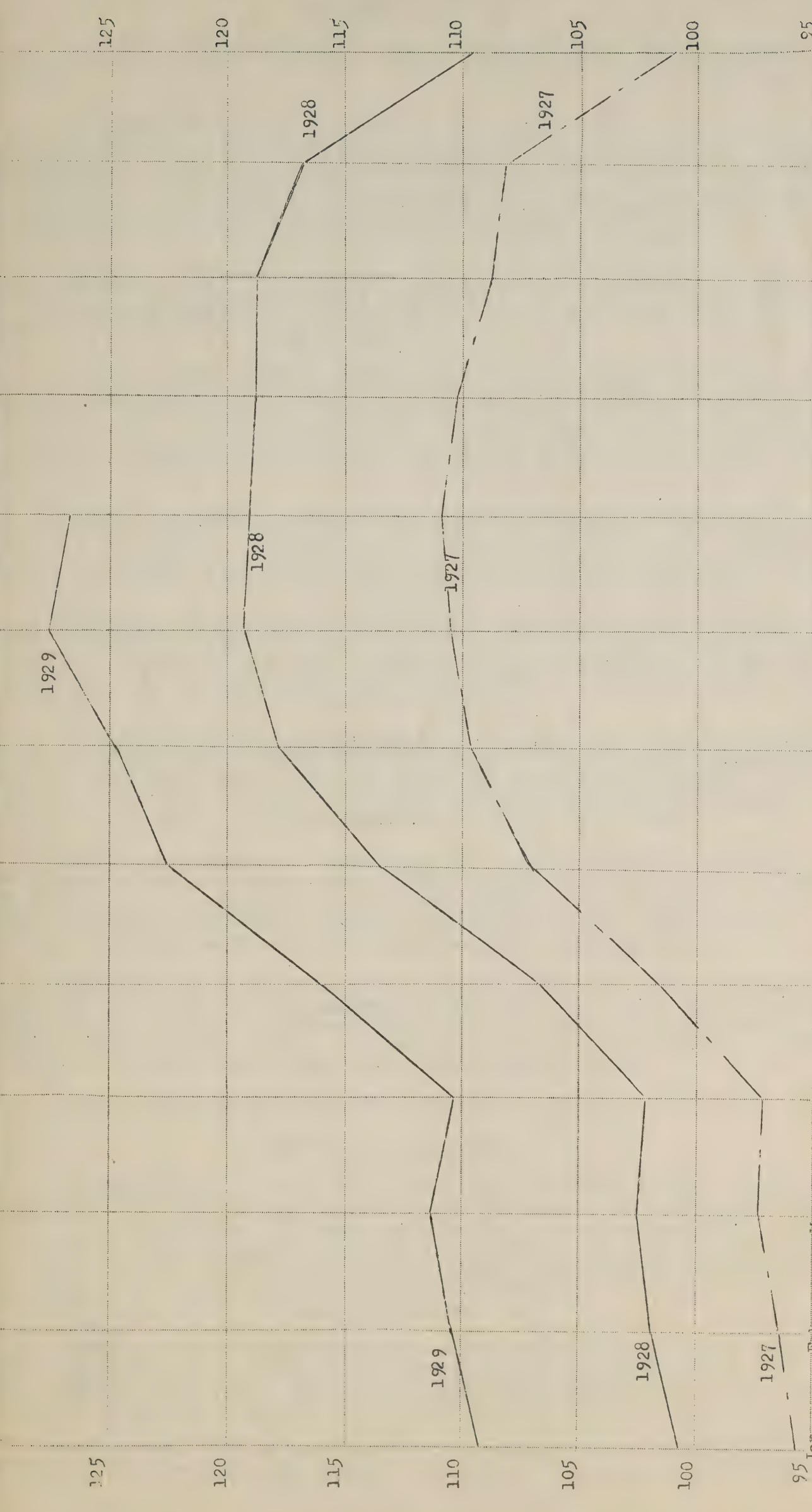
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PLANT INDUSTRY





Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Quebec, Toronto, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg curtailment was registered.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed its first falling-off since the beginning of the year, 2,363 workers being released from the pay-lists of the 840 co-operating firms, who employed 146,654. Manufacturing (except of electrical apparatus, leather, food and rubber products) reported general contractions; transportation was also slacker, while improvement was noted in construction. The index continued higher than on the same date in any other year for which statistics are available.

Quebec.- Heightened activity was indicated in Quebec, according to 117 employers of 13,737 persons, as compared with 13,614 in the preceding month. The gain took place mainly in ~~trade~~ transportation and manufacturing. Employment was at its maximum for the five years' record of this city.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, communications and trade afforded more employment, while only slight changes were noted in other industries. Statements were received from 908 firms with 128,173 workers, or 2,085 more than on Aug. 1. Much smaller increases had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was below its present level; on the date under review it was, in fact, at its peak in the record for this city.

Ottawa.- There was a small decline in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing, while construction was brisker. The 138 firms furnishing returns reported 13,482 employees, compared with 13,643 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1928, a reduction involving almost the same number of workers had been noted, but the index then was rather lower.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and textile products, reported contractions in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 222 employers recorded 39,415 persons on their payroll, as against 40,816 on Aug. 1. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, or of any other year for which data are available.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- An advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 131 co-operating firms reported 17,770 workers, as against 17,646 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded slightly increased employment, and services were also more active. A large gain had been indicated on the same date of last year and the index number then was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a decline following a period of steady expansion during the summer; the situation was practically the same as on Sept. 1, 1928. Manufacturing, construction and trade recorded most of the reduction. An aggregate working force of 34,061 persons was reported by the 313 employers whose returns were received, and who had 34,660 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- There was a slight gain in activity in Vancouver, according to the statements received from 269 firms employing 30,592 workers, as against 30,440 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing and communications reported increases in personnel, while only small changes took place in other groups. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of a year ago, when smaller additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco, non-ferrous metal, rubber and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, electrical apparatus, leather, fur and chemical divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,173 manufacturers employing 571,744 operatives, as compared with 580,295 at the beginning of August. Employment on Sept. 1, 1928, had advanced slightly, but the index then was several points lower than on the date under review.

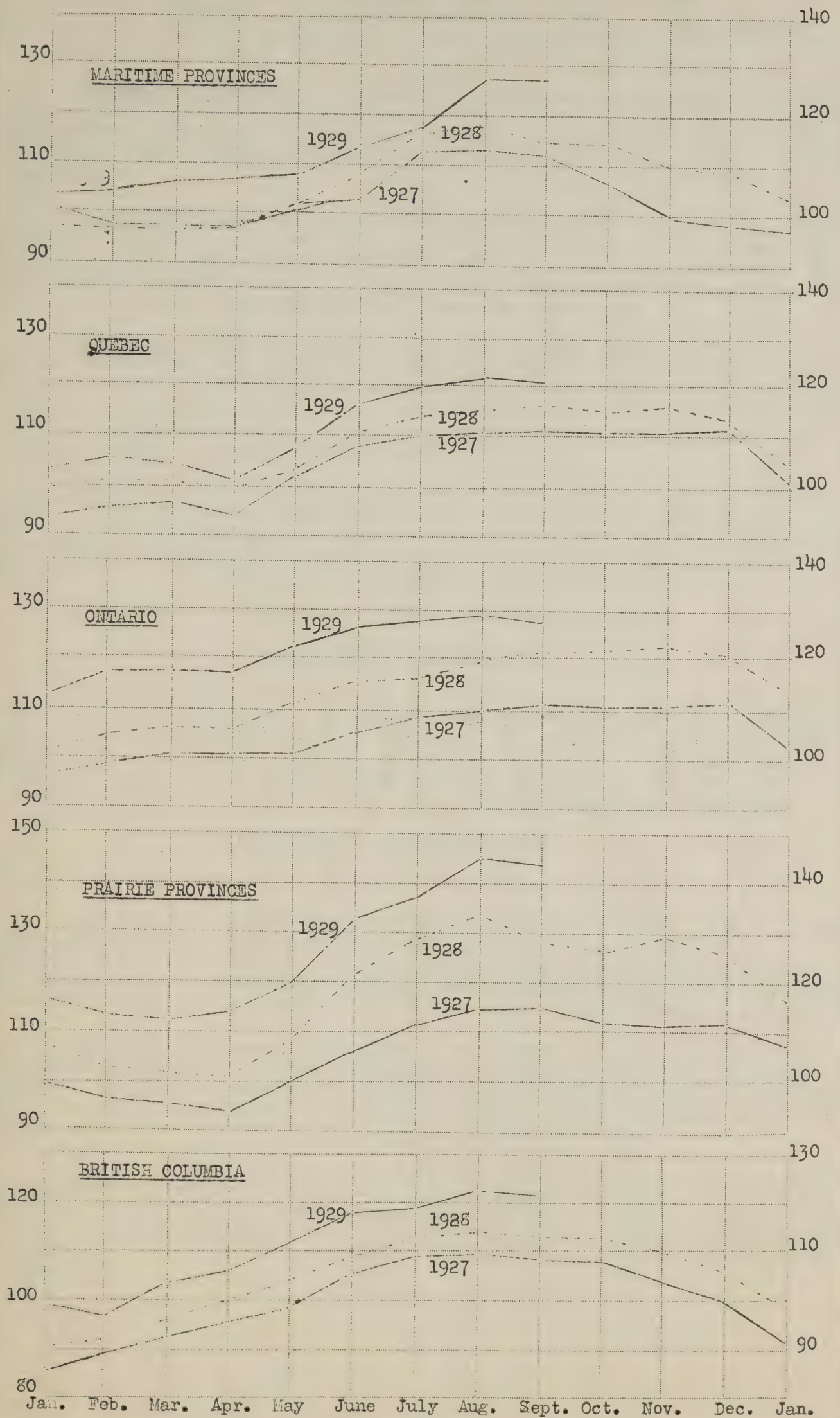
Logging.- The commencement of seasonal operations in logging camps caused a large increase in the personnel of the 198 co-operating firms, who employed 20,983 workers, compared with 18,729 in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Sept. 1, 1928, when the indicated increase involved fewer workers.

Mining.- The coal and other non-metallic mineral and the metallic ore divisions showed improvement, which resulted in a gain of 813 persons in this group.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1929.







The 218 operators furnishing data had 54,062 employees on Sept. 1. Less pronounced advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when conditions were not so favourable.

Communications.- Further important increases were noted in both telegraphs and telephones. Statistics were compiled from 171 companies and branches employing 30,957 workers, compared with 30,275 in their last report. Employment continued in decidedly greater volume than in the early autumn of 1928, or of any other year since the record was instituted.

Transportation.- Local and water transportation showed increased activity, but steam railway operation was rather slacker. A combined force of 134,332 persons was registered by the 302 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 134,030 on Aug. 1. The index was nearly six points higher than on the same date of last year, when somewhat larger gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a further though smaller increase in employment in building, but highway and railway construction showed seasonal losses, which were, however, considerably less extensive than those recorded on Sept. 1, 1928. The payrolls of the 960 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 173,462 employees, or 4,701 less than in the preceding month. The situation was better than in the same month of any other year of the record.

Trade.- In contrast with the declines reported on Sept. 1, 1928, there was an increase in trade, while employment continued at a much higher level than in the autumn of other years for which data are available. Returns were received from 675 retail and wholesale houses employing 84,024 persons, compared with 83,161 on Aug. 1. Wholesale trade showed the largest gains, but retail stores also added to their forces.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little general change in employment during July, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 9.9 on July 22, 1929, as compared with 9.8 on June 24, 1929, and 11.6 on July 23, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,155,800 persons were out of work on Aug. 26, 1929, a decrease of 6,500 on the week, and 164,200 less than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States decreased 0.2 p.c. in July, 1929, as compared with June, according to reports made by 32,892 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms reported 5,106,726 persons on their July payrolls, as compared with 5,116,071 in June. Manufacturing, mining and trade showed reduced activity, while improvement took place in public utilities, hotels and canning and preserving factories.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories remained at practically the same level in August as in the last three months, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The situation was better than in August of 1928 or 1927. The clothing, leather, chemical, pulp and paper and canning factories reported increased activity, but the metal, animal food and some other industries released employees.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries showed a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in July as compared with June, but the index was much higher than in July, 1928. Metals, machinery and conveyances, food, beverages and tobacco, clothing, wood products and building materials registered reduced employment, while improvement was indicated in chemicals, oils and paints, fur and leather products and trade.





The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
t. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	33.3	39.1	97.8	84.8
t. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
t. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
t. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
t. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
t. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
t. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
t. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
t. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
t. 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
t. 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
t. 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
t. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
t. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
t. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
t. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
t. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
t. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
t. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
t. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
t. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
t. 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
t. 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
t. 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
t. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
t. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
t. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
t. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
t. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
t. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
t. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
t. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
t. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
t. 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
t. 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
t. 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
t. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
t. 1	129.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
t. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
t. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
t. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	129.7	125.3	107.9
t. 1, 1929.	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.6	116.6	100.4
t. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
t. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
t. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
t. 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	127.8	119.7	111.6
t. 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
t. 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
t. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
t. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1929.						
	100.0	7.8	27.6	40.7	15.2	8.7





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Sept. 1, 1929.

13.4 1.2 11.7 1.2 3.6 1.6 3.1 2.8





te: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

All									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
pt. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
pt. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
pt. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
pt. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
pt. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
a. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
b. 1	91.8	93.0	145.5	93.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
r. 1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
r. 1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
y 1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
ne 1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
ly 1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
g. 1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
pt. 1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
t. 1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
v. 1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
e. 1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
a. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
b. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
r. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
r. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
y 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
ne 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
ly 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
s. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
t. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
t. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
y. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
a. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
b. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
r. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
r. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
y 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
ne 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
y 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
s. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
pt. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
a. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
b. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
. 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
e 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
y 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
t. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1929.

100.0 52.3 1.9 4.9 2.8 12.3 15.9 2.2 7.7





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924
MANUFACTURING	52.3	119.8	121.6	115.9	106.8	104.8	96.8	91.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	121.0	123.6	125.9	117.6	111.6	107.3	103.2
Fur and products	.2	104.3	99.0	99.3	99.9	100.8	98.6	102.2
Leather and products	1.6	96.4	94.4	97.4	103.9	100.1	92.2	93.9
Lumber and products	5.7	120.7	124.5	120.5	114.4	118.9	114.5	109.9
Rough and dressed lumber	3.6	122.0	125.8	121.8	119.6	128.9	124.4	122.6
Furniture	.9	121.7	126.2	116.5	105.8	98.4	91.6	-
Other lumber products	1.2	115.6	119.0	117.9	102.7	102.6	98.7	89.2
Musical instruments	.3	99.4	99.5	104.2	97.2	105.0	86.9	86.7
Plant products - edible	3.2	123.4	118.4	112.9	109.4	108.9	106.0	93.9
Pulp and paper products	6.2	113.1	115.1	108.8	108.8	105.0	94.9	92.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	110.9	113.2	115.8	112.3	109.8	93.2	89.9
Paper products	.8	115.3	113.7	121.0	107.6	100.4	96.5	95.1
Printing and publishing	2.4	115.3	118.1	109.4	104.5	99.7	96.9	95.8
Rubber products	1.6	140.6	145.2	137.4	115.7	99.5	102.9	77.0
Textile products	7.3	104.8	105.7	104.0	104.4	99.6	94.7	86.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.5	100.6	104.4	111.9	111.0	98.9	94.2	79.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	113.1	107.2	103.6	97.7	100.5	90.3	80.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	105.7	105.1	101.8	98.9	100.3	98.0	98.3
Other textile products	.9	100.9	108.4	107.0	109.6	98.6	94.9	86.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.4	120.0	128.1	121.5	111.3	104.1	105.8	101.1
Tobacco	.7	103.3	115.4	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	146.1	148.0	-	-	-	-	-
Food distillates and extracts	.1	160.8	171.4	138.8	104.1	84.0	73.5	105.7
Chemicals and allied products	.7	120.6	117.9	109.9	104.4	100.2	94.9	98.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	139.9	141.2	124.6	109.5	111.8	91.9	91.7
Electric Current	1.5	136.8	139.4	129.3	117.2	106.3	109.8	105.5
Electrical apparatus	1.4	154.7	146.1	123.1	107.8	101.3	88.1	86.6
Iron and steel products	14.4	122.3	126.3	117.6	100.1	102.1	88.0	81.3
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.5	133.3	138.1	122.7	106.9	102.3	81.9	69.4
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.2	131.9	136.5	128.8	112.2	100.8	94.6	86.8
Agricultural implements	.9	108.3	125.9	97.4	94.3	97.1	69.7	48.4
Land vehicles	6.3	114.6	117.6	117.9	94.6	102.8	90.0	86.0
Automobiles and parts	1.6	129.1	130.3	171.0	89.7	106.0	86.0	50.8
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	142.1	149.4	107.1	92.0	98.1	96.6	91.2
Heating appliances	.5	130.8	132.7	121.4	105.4	103.0	96.1	94.0
Iron & steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	181.3	182.6	145.6	116.6	101.2	79.9	78.1
Foundry & Machine shop products	.6	128.3	123.8	121.7	96.3	97.5	87.9	76.9
Other iron and steel products	1.9	114.2	117.2	114.4	105.5	103.3	90.0	84.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	133.6	136.7	124.1	111.5	105.7	86.1	80.2
Mineral products	1.3	148.8	147.8	135.0	106.9	103.2	105.9	103.2
Miscellaneous	8.4	118.4	113.0	108.6	101.2	96.8	93.4	93.5
SMELTING	1.9	83.6	74.0	75.0	78.7	66.8	69.5	79.0
MINING	4.9	123.8	122.1	115.7	109.9	101.7	98.0	103.7
Coal	2.5	105.9	104.2	102.9	104.4	98.9	89.6	104.0
Metalliferous ores	1.5	147.2	145.1	131.4	118.5	104.5	106.0	100.0
Non-metalliferous minerals (except coal)	.9	153.2	151.8	138.5	117.8	109.2	105.1	97.9
COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	128.8	126.0	114.8	107.2	103.2	98.6	97.1
Telegraphs	.6	140.3	133.7	125.1	113.0	108.0	101.7	97.2
Telephones	2.2	125.7	123.9	112.1	105.7	101.9	97.8	97.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	117.2	117.2	111.5	105.9	104.7	100.4	99.6
Street railways and cartage	2.4	134.3	130.5	117.7	108.6	104.4	101.5	101.4
Steam railways	8.1	112.2	113.3	110.8	104.6	103.4	99.4	99.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	121.2	120.8	107.0	108.6	112.7	104.4	98.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.9	181.3	186.8	158.7	150.4	133.5	107.7	101.4
Building	6.2	174.8	170.2	137.7	134.7	124.8	92.1	88.2
Highway	4.7	293.5	298.2	243.7	238.8	188.1	164.1	126.5
Railway	5.0	137.7	153.8	145.6	129.1	121.2	102.4	103.9
SERVICES	2.2	146.6	146.6	132.5	120.0	110.4	105.2	101.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	158.3	159.3	137.5	126.0	116.9	115.7	110.6
Professional	.2	124.5	122.6	121.9	100.7	101.0	94.1	87.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	133.2	132.9	128.3	116.4	103.6	91.8	90.6
RETAIL	7.7	127.8	126.1	116.0	108.4	98.1	94.8	91.4
Retail	5.4	130.1	129.4	118.3	108.1	96.1	93.2	88.1
Wholesale	2.3	122.7	118.7	111.0	109.2	102.2	98.0	97.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	126.8	127.8	119.1	111.0	106.2	97.8	94.2

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1928	Sept. 1 1927	Sept. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1925	Sept. 1 1924
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	34.4	116.5	116.8	108.9	106.3	108.8	100.4	100.9
Lumber Products	6.2	128.8	124.0	115.9	128.7	143.1	126.3	138.0
Pulp and paper	3.6	117.5	119.4	122.6	109.5	103.4	100.9	94.1
Textile products	3.6	85.9	88.8	96.0	106.4	101.2	96.2	92.0
Iron and steel	12.6	133.8	134.0	112.4	97.2	100.5	82.9	81.2
Other manufactures	8.4	104.8	106.2	101.4	101.3	103.7	102.5	101.7
Logging	.8	52.6	67.8	21.5	43.0	41.3	26.3	31.0
Mining	19.6	112.0	112.6	109.5	109.5	105.6	92.7	106.8
Communications	3.0	127.3	126.1	117.0	106.6	106.0	103.4	109.4
Transportation	13.1	97.9	95.1	84.3	81.8	80.9	79.9	76.8
Construction	22.9	245.2	247.7	219.0	196.7	168.7	146.0	100.6
Services	1.0	200.9	201.3	184.0	134.2	138.5	137.0	129.6
Trade	5.2	117.8	116.3	111.6	103.4	97.9	100.7	96.4
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	127.3	127.5	115.4	112.2	108.5	99.2	97.2
<b>Quebec-</b>								
Manufacturing	58.3	116.2	119.0	115.2	107.8	104.0	96.7	93.8
Lumber products	4.1	125.3	132.8	126.8	120.2	123.7	120.0	129.5
Pulp and paper	8.4	111.7	114.2	114.1	107.3	107.3	94.2	91.9
Textile products	11.6	103.3	105.4	110.2	110.0	97.6	95.9	83.8
Iron and steel	12.7	118.6	122.5	110.3	99.6	101.1	90.6	90.6
Other manufactures	21.5	123.2	126.0	119.8	109.5	104.7	97.4	95.7
Logging	2.1	84.3	79.4	95.7	78.1	77.7	74.5	63.5
Mining	2.0	154.5	150.5	133.7	120.4	105.8	82.7	74.1
Communications	2.7	124.0	123.9	116.1	108.9	101.7	99.6	95.5
Transportation	12.5	114.4	116.9	112.4	110.0	112.2	109.5	107.2
Construction	14.7	147.1	139.5	140.0	131.3	134.6	87.2	85.2
Services	1.8	120.4	118.6	119.4	117.7	108.8	102.8	98.2
Trade	5.9	133.2	132.7	122.6	110.4	99.5	94.4	86.7
<b>Quebec-All Industries</b>	100.0	120.5	121.3	115.7	110.5	107.8	96.6	93.2
<b>Quebec-Atlantic Provinces-</b>								
Manufacturing	63.3	121.6	123.1	118.2	105.5	103.9	95.6	88.4
Lumber products	5.9	122.6	125.6	123.6	114.5	118.1	113.9	110.5
Pulp and paper	6.9	115.2	116.6	115.1	109.6	102.9	96.9	95.0
Textile products	8.5	106.8	106.4	102.6	98.9	100.8	93.6	87.3
Iron and steel	19.4	124.7	130.1	125.2	100.9	103.1	86.0	72.9
Other manufactures	22.6	127.3	126.1	118.8	109.0	102.4	99.9	94.0
Logging	1.2	67.8	43.5	63.2	70.2	48.4	65.2	89.8
Mining	3.2	148.5	147.7	139.7	116.1	105.1	108.5	107.1
Communications	2.7	131.6	127.7	110.8	106.8	101.8	96.5	97.4
Transportation	9.2	119.6	120.0	115.6	110.4	106.7	103.3	104.7
Construction	11.2	180.6	192.7	174.1	166.5	128.0	119.1	131.2
Services	2.0	160.0	160.6	128.9	117.3	104.3	99.4	99.8
Trade	7.2	128.8	126.0	116.3	108.2	97.8	97.4	97.1
<b>Quebec-Atlantic Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	126.9	128.0	119.5	110.5	104.3	98.7	94.7
<b>Atlantic Provinces-</b>								
Manufacturing	27.5	126.2	128.1	123.0	108.9	102.9	97.0	96.8
Lumber products	2.5	149.0	157.8	143.8	123.1	110.3	120.0	103.0
Pulp and paper	2.4	108.0	113.7	119.7	122.0	96.3	91.8	93.3
Textile products	1.5	121.0	120.1	129.8	109.4	101.8	96.2	85.0
Iron and steel	11.0	116.0	117.4	112.0	100.7	101.1	92.6	95.5
Other manufactures	10.1	140.6	141.0	133.0	113.7	106.1	99.8	100.3
Logging	.2	26.0	23.1	23.4	19.9	19.9	21.7	33.5
Mining	5.2	119.2	111.5	115.4	107.6	91.7	82.7	97.7
Communications	3.1	131.3	128.0	119.4	109.9	107.2	102.2	100.4
Transportation	19.3	126.7	124.9	107.8	107.0	104.4	93.9	94.4
Construction	27.8	220.1	232.1	184.7	145.6	130.6	103.3	88.0
Services	3.3	169.6	170.5	173.8	134.1	123.2	114.3	108.9
Trade	13.6	126.5	124.9	121.2	108.9	96.8	90.9	88.5
<b>Atlantic Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	143.3	144.8	127.8	114.4	106.2	95.3	93.2
<b>British Columbia-</b>								
Manufacturing	40.6	119.0	119.2	117.0	108.3	114.8	101.2	89.2
Lumber products	14.5	105.3	109.0	107.4	103.3	110.3	105.5	84.6
Pulp and paper	4.9	109.0	108.6	98.8	102.4	113.4	86.0	82.2
Textile products	1.0	122.9	123.8	119.0	94.4	105.2	84.8	83.6
Iron and steel	4.3	112.5	111.6	110.2	93.7	97.0	93.3	97.7
Other manufactures	15.9	141.8	138.1	135.9	122.1	128.0	113.0	101.9
Logging	8.5	118.6	116.0	100.1	102.7	87.0	79.9	90.0
Mining	8.9	105.6	105.2	101.2	99.6	97.0	112.4	116.5
Communications	3.5	128.4	122.1	114.2	101.5	103.1	94.8	86.8
Transportation	13.3	116.8	114.9	112.0	104.1	103.7	102.5	98.7
Construction	14.0	149.8	166.7	147.0	129.8	123.7	115.2	93.7
Services	3.4	125.8	126.3	117.0	113.2	108.1	105.5	98.3
Trade	7.8	121.5	121.4	118.7	110.2	101.0	94.4	85.4
<b>British Columbia-All Industries</b>	100.0	121.5	122.7	115.5	108.7	108.1	101.3	94.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/	Relative Weight	Sept.1 1929	Aug.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925	Sept.1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.1	114.2	116.9	111.6	103.6	103.0	95.0	92.2	
Plant Products - edible	4.4	111.1	109.1	100.1	102.5	101.8	98.3	96.6	
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	111.7	113.6	104.6	101.0	99.0	98.7	98.4	
Textiles	10.2	93.8	95.9	105.1	106.1	99.3	98.8	89.0	
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	4.8	105.2	121.4	114.0	106.8	105.8	108.3	109.4	
Iron and steel	16.6	123.3	127.4	112.5	97.7	102.3	85.1	88.1	
Other manufactures	23.4	122.8	122.9	118.4	106.1	106.2	95.6	90.7	
Communications	4.2	120.9	119.7	115.1	108.4	98.4	99.7	94.8	
Transportation	8.9	120.5	128.0	130.5	116.2	124.2	113.6	103.7	
Construction	9.4	163.7	161.7	175.2	131.7	130.9	124.5	99.0	
Trade	10.3	131.4	130.8	122.5	111.0	99.3	94.5	85.6	
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	120.2	122.4	115.7	107.8	106.0	98.5	94.1	
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.5	124.9	123.5	124.4	105.7	101.7	97.9	99.6	
Leather products	15.9	110.4	108.1	104.9	110.4	100.3	106.3	104.9	
Other manufactures	39.6	131.9	131.0	135.1	103.3	103.0	93.5	96.6	
Transportation	11.4	133.8	131.6	122.3	116.7	114.6	116.4	78.2	
Construction	16.7	209.3	219.5	141.0	157.7	114.6	76.0	99.3	
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	136.5	135.8	132.7	119.9	104.6	98.5	97.5	
Toronto - Manufacturing	63.1	117.9	115.5	113.0	105.2	102.0	97.8	92.7	
Plant products - edible	6.0	128.6	127.4	114.0	112.2	103.8	105.0	103.0	
Printing and publishing	9.2	123.4	125.6	113.7	105.1	102.0	98.1	96.4	
Textiles	10.7	104.0	98.4	97.1	98.4	101.1	98.6	96.9	
Iron and steel	11.2	127.0	125.7	127.5	104.4	102.1	89.5	76.9	
Other manufactures	26.0	116.7	113.5	113.6	108.0	102.2	98.7	93.2	
Communications	4.5	123.0	119.1	106.1	105.2	101.5	94.5	95.2	
Transportation	5.7	143.5	144.6	122.1	106.5	101.2	107.3	110.2	
Construction	5.9	204.7	210.0	172.3	192.3	123.3	97.1	87.7	
Trade	16.6	122.3	119.8	112.7	107.8	98.0	97.4	97.1	
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	125.0	122.9	114.3	109.3	102.0	97.8	94.2	
Ottawa - Manufacturing	55.0	118.8	122.5	124.5	117.4	105.5	105.0	99.9	
Lumber products	10.7	127.8	131.8	138.1	137.7	133.6	138.4	124.7	
Pulp and paper	19.7	109.7	110.1	107.7	102.2	97.6	96.6	93.4	
Other manufactures	24.6	123.1	129.9	134.4	121.0	100.1	98.2	94.3	
Construction	11.4	244.4	229.6	292.4	154.9	126.5	-	151.6	
Trade	13.3	107.8	109.6	108.5	104.6	93.6	95.2	100.3	
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	126.9	128.3	124.9	117.7	105.0	104.9	107.1	
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.9	126.6	132.2	112.4	102.9	104.5	88.6	80.5	
Textiles	15.6	96.8	103.1	92.3	95.7	101.9	92.8	85.9	
Electrical apparatus	10.6	137.9	134.2	131.6	104.5	103.8	85.7	93.4	
Iron and steel	35.9	143.0	153.9	118.0	101.7	106.7	78.9	63.5	
Other manufactures	20.8	125.4	126.8	119.7	111.0	103.8	101.5	95.9	
Construction	5.2	254.7	254.0	135.5	101.8	141.8	155.5	107.3	
Trade	5.3	128.3	127.2	120.4	101.3	100.6	100.3	104.5	
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	131.1	135.8	113.7	103.3	105.6	91.5	83.6	
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.4	134.3	132.7	192.0	77.8	105.9	83.3	-	
Iron and steel	59.9	131.5	130.5	205.0	69.0	107.3	79.7	-	
Other manufactures	16.5	145.2	141.8	145.4	114.3	99.7	98.5	-	
Construction	10.6	217.0	231.9	193.0	156.3	151.6	99.0	-	
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	143.4	142.0	175.5	86.2	108.8	85.3	-	
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	42.1	125.3	128.4	123.6	112.7	106.7	95.3	92.6	
Animal products - edible	4.1	114.4	114.9	118.1	107.8	106.0	98.3	101.4	
Plant products - edible	4.7	117.2	110.7	110.8	109.9	105.1	104.6	108.8	
Printing and publishing	7.0	112.6	123.2	105.4	112.0	99.1	91.3	92.4	
Textiles	5.7	119.2	116.6	124.9	107.5	104.3	96.4	87.6	
Other manufactures	20.6	137.3	142.0	135.8	116.9	111.3	93.6	87.8	
Transportation	6.0	111.5	110.8	118.8	106.0	100.7	98.7	105.3	
Construction	5.5	78.2	81.7	97.9	90.6	140.9	49.4	49.3	
Trade	37.7	113.5	114.3	118.7	110.3	94.9	89.2	85.2	
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	115.5	117.3	115.0	109.9	104.0	90.1	88.4	
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.1	110.3	109.5	112.5	99.9	113.1	105.9	93.7	
Lumber products	10.5	84.9	89.5	96.2	87.6	108.8	109.5	92.7	
Other manufactures	28.6	123.8	120.0	121.8	106.9	115.5	103.7	94.1	
Communications	9.0	124.0	118.3	109.7	100.1	103.5	96.2	86.1	
Transportation	16.4	114.2	113.6	111.4	102.3	104.3	97.2	93.5	
Construction	7.8	105.6	108.0	113.1	99.6	111.1	79.3	80.1	
Services	7.1	120.6	120.3	107.9	108.9	102.5	97.6	88.1	
Trade	20.4	122.0	122.7	117.3	111.7	101.2	93.7	84.6	
Vancouver - Industries	100.0	114.7	114.1	111.1	102.8	107.5	98.6	90.0	

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

19/29 MS.



72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
OCTOBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

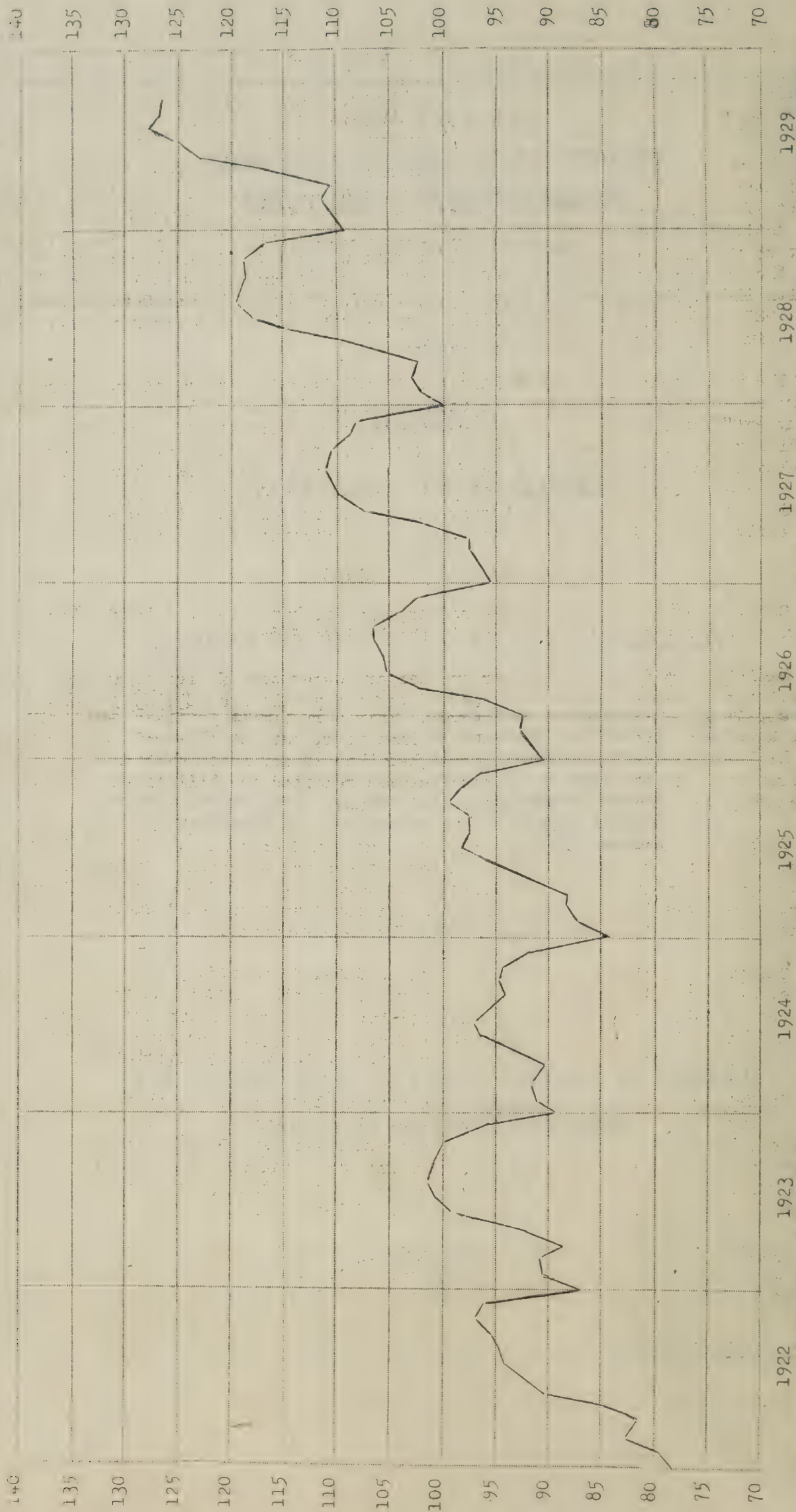
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦  
OTTAWA

1929



Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 25, 1929.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was a further decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,027 employers, whose staffs aggregated 1,039,583 persons, as compared with 1,098,653 in the preceding month. Activity on the same date of last year had also slackened, but the situation then was not so favourable as on the date under review, when the index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 125.6, compared with 126.8 on Sept. 1, 1929, and with 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index on Oct. 1, 1929, was for this time of year the highest on record.

The most pronounced curtailment was in construction, where it was seasonal in character; activity in this group, however, continued much greater than in the same period in any other year since the record was commenced. Transportation released employees, chiefly as a result of the grain congestion, and the personnel of summer hotels was also reduced, as is usual at this season. On the other hand, there was an increase in manufacturing, contrasting with the decline recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, and logging, mining and trade also showed improvement, that in logging being more extensive than in the early autumn of any other year for which statistics are available.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Ontario firms afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further and larger losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their payrolls from 85,929 persons on Sept. 1, to 83,364 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, but was somewhat smaller than on Sept. 1, 1927, while the index continued higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1928. Construction, transportation and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, while the tendency was favourable in logging and trade.

Quebec.- There was a very slight decrease in Quebec, compared with that of the previous year, noted on Oct. 1, 1928, when employment was not so brisk. Statistics were compiled from 1,600 firms with 302,678 workers, compared with 302,758 at the beginning of September. Transportation and construction registered most of the reduction, while manufacturing, logging, mining and trade afforded more employment.

Ontario.- Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,165 employers with 454,332 persons, or 6,161 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, particularly of food and textile products, logging and trade showed considerable advances, but there were losses in construction and transportation.

Prairie Provinces.- As on the same date in 1927 and 1928, there was a falling-off in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, chiefly in construction, but also in manufacturing, trade and services. On the other hand, transportation and mining were more active. Returns were received from 995 firms with an aggregate working force of 157,228 employees, compared with 167,224 on Sept. 1. The index was about eight points higher than on Oct. 1 of last year.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in construction, manufacturing, transportation and services, while mining, logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 729 employers, whose payrolls declined from 94,571 persons on Sept. 1 to 91,981 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather smaller scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1928, but the index then was several points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.









The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 848 co-operating firms employed 148,082 persons, or 662 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing and trade reported the bulk of the gain, while construction and transportation were slacker. Curtailment had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when the situation generally was not so good.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a decrease at the beginning of October, 441 workers being laid off by the 118 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,309 on their paylists on the date under review. Practically all the loss took place in construction, services and transportation, while manufacturing showed improvement. The index was practically the same at the beginning of October, 1928.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 924 firms employing 131,086 persons, compared with 129,543 in their last report. Manufacturing, (particularly of textiles and electrical appliances) was much busier, as were trade and building construction. The additions to staffs reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago were on a rather larger scale, but conditions then were not so favourable.

Ottawa.- Trade and manufacturing were more active, while other groups showed only small changes. The forces of the 142 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,772 workers, or 155 more than on Sept. 1. Employment was better than on the same date in 1928, when declines had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, while construction was somewhat brisker. Statements were tabulated from 221 firms with 39,232 employees, compared with 39,475 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points lower; the trend of employment then was also downward.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile plants and construction. One hundred and thirty-one establishments recorded 17,171 employees, as against 17,719 on Sept. 1. Although contractions had also been reported on Oct. 1, 1928, employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when 137 workers were released from the forces of 323 co-operating firms, reducing them to 34,167. Transportation was more active, but there were decreases in manufacturing and building. Moderate improvement had been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Vancouver.- For the first time since the beginning of February, there was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 279 employers with 29,896 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,620 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and services reported decreases. A reduction had also been recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, when the index stood at 110.6, as compared with 111.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was an increase in manufacturing plants, 4,207 of which reported 575,664 operatives, compared with 573,309 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement and there were also large gains in textile, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, electrical appliance, electric current and leather plants. Fish-preserving and sawmilling establishments, on the other hand, recorded seasonal losses and there was a falling-off in activity in rubber, building material and iron and steel works. A small reduction had been reported in this group on Oct. 1, 1928, when employment was not so active.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 212 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 8,651 workers to 29,849 on the date under review. This advance was on a larger scale than in the early autumn of previous years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in metallic ore and coal mines, while there was a slight loss in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. The working force of the 219 co-operating firms aggregated 55,356 persons, compared with



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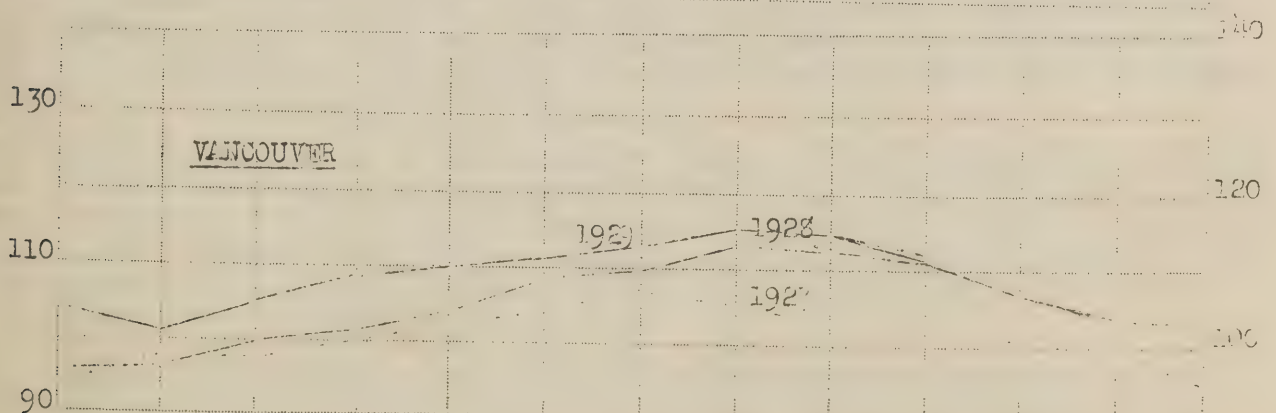
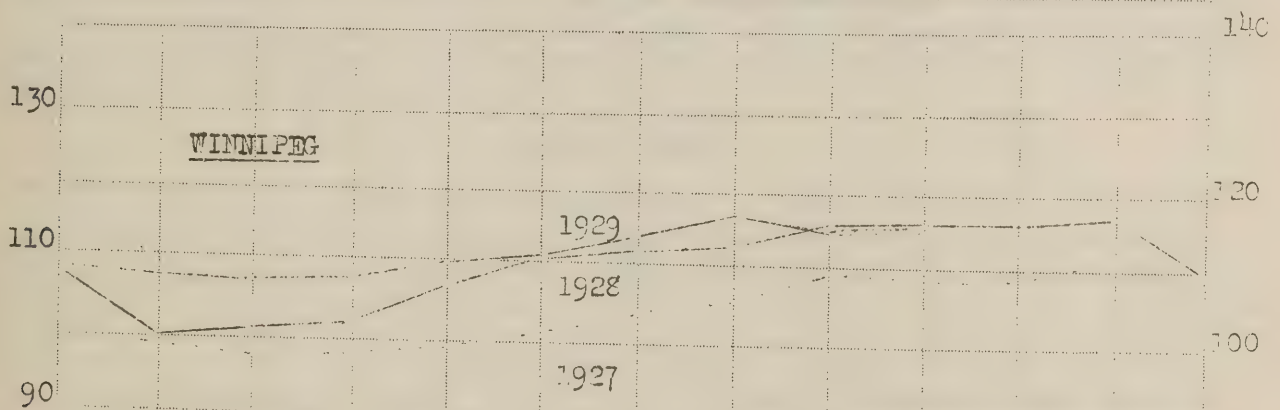
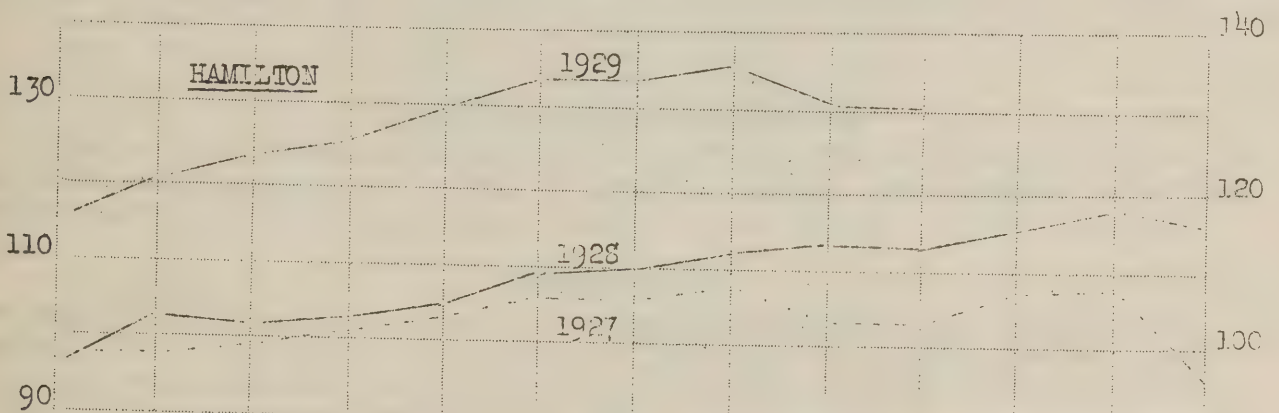
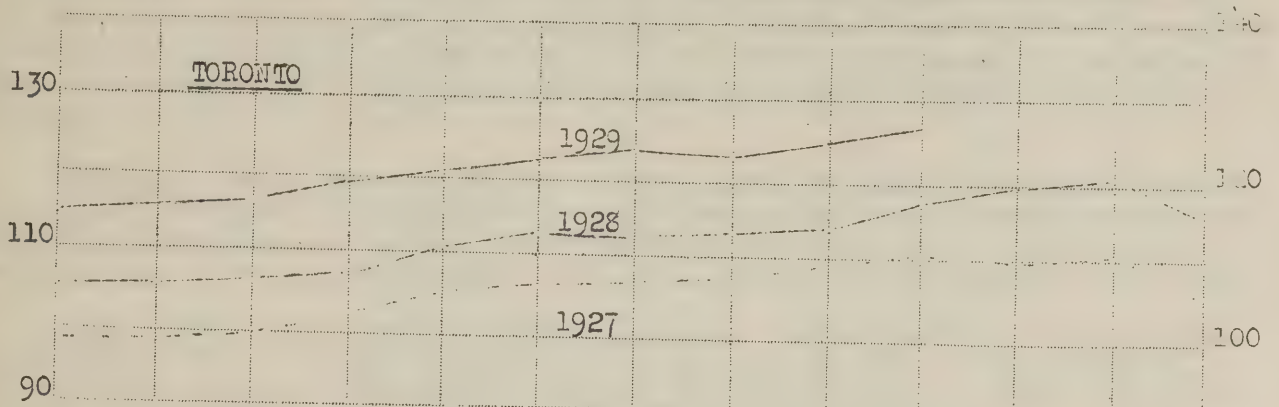
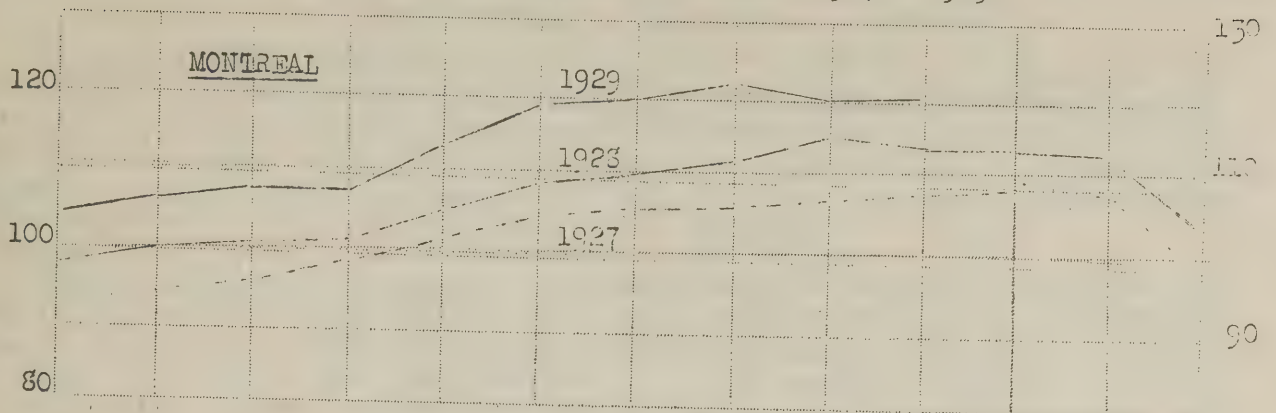
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Chart 3. - Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1929.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.





4,063 in the preceding month. Employment in the mining group was in greater volume than in any other month since this record was instituted.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, in which 171 companies and branches furnished data showing that they had 30,790 employees. The index continued higher than in the autumn of previous years for which data are available.

Transportation.- Chiefly owing to the delay in the movement of grain, the employment afforded in transportation was reduced at the beginning of October, but in spite of this, the situation in this group continued better than in the autumn of other years since the record was instituted. Statistics were received from 315 employers with 31,623 persons on their staffs, as against 134,865 in their last report. Practically all the loss took place in railway operation and in shipping.

Construction and Maintenance.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1; the contractions were unusually pronounced for the time of year, but as activity has been at an exceptionally high level during 1929, the number employed is still greatly in excess of that in previous years of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines, but there was also a recession in building. A combined force of 156,216 workers was reported by 974 co-operating contractors, who had 173,967 employees at the beginning of September. Employment continued in greater volume than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels largely accounted for a decrease of 50 persons in the staffs of the 223 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,531 persons on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a larger number of workers, and the index then was much lower.

Trade.- There was a large increase in trade, particularly in retail stores; 6 establishments reported 86,554 employees, compared with 85,804 in the preceding month. This advance was less pronounced than that recorded on Oct. 1, 1928, but employment continued at its maximum for the autumns in the years since 1920.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

##### GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little general change in employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations during the holiday period, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.1 on Aug. 26, 1929, as compared with 9.9 on July 22, 1929, and 11.6 on Aug. 20, 1928. Recent press reports state 1,215,000 persons were out of work on Oct. 14, 1929, an increase of 764 on the week, but 105,154 less than a year ago.

##### UNITED STATES.

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment increased 8 p.c. in September, 1929, as compared with August, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month since March, 1927. Returns were furnished by 34,320 establishments which employed 5,237,555 persons during September. Within the manufacturing group, the most outstanding gains took place in the food and textile industries, but improvement was also shown in the iron and steel, leather, paper, chemical and tobacco divisions. On the other hand, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, vehicle, agricultural implement and rubber tire plants recorded curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, coal mining, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and canneries registered greater employment, while losses were shown in metalliferous and non-metallic mining and quarrying and in public utilities.

NEW YORK.- According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was an increase of nearly two p.c. in the employment afforded in New York State factories in September as compared with August. The situation was better than in any other month since the spring of 1927. Seasonal activity was reported in clothing, chemical, furniture and printing factories and also in some branches of the metal trades, in which there was, however, no general gain during September.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,095 factories showed that they employed 233,122 persons in September, as compared with 227,170 in August.

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois factories gained 2.0 p.c. during August as compared with July, according to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	129.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1929.

100.0	7.7	27.8	41.7	14.4	8.4
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DATA COLLECTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept. 1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Oct. 1, 1929.

13.6      1.2      12.0      1.3      3.6      1.6      3.1      2.7





Note: The "relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct.	1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct.	1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct.	1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct.	1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct.	1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr.	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1929.										
		100.0	52.8	2.7	5.1	2.8	12.1	14.3	2.2	8.0





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924
MANUFACTURING	52.8	120.2	113.3	115.7	106.4	104.6	98.8	92.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	117.1	121.0	119.6	114.0	106.4	103.5	99.9
Fur and products	.2	103.1	104.3	99.5	104.8	108.6	106.6	103.7
Leather and products	1.6	97.7	96.4	96.4	104.1	103.7	95.9	95.0
Lumber and products	5.5	116.6	120.7	117.6	109.4	116.6	112.9	107.4
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	114.7	122.0	116.3	110.6	124.5	121.5	117.7
Furniture	1.0	125.4	121.7	120.0	109.5	101.7	94.8	87.8
Other lumber products	1.1	115.8	115.6	118.7	103.6	102.2	98.0	50.3
Musical instruments	.3	101.8	99.4	112.6	104.4	110.0	94.3	90.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	134.8	123.4	121.5	120.9	115.9	115.6	108.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	114.2	113.1	109.0	108.5	103.0	94.8	93.3
Pulp and paper	3.1	111.9	110.9	112.6	111.9	105.8	92.2	88.0
Paper products	.8	116.8	115.3	120.8	108.1	103.5	99.6	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	116.3	115.3	110.3	104.6	99.3	97.3	98.8
Rubber products	1.6	137.2	140.6	135.2	112.6	99.7	105.4	76.1
Textile products	7.6	106.9	104.8	105.2	104.9	101.7	96.4	92.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	102.2	100.6	109.4	111.2	99.5	96.2	85.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	115.4	113.1	105.2	97.8	102.2	91.8	84.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	107.6	105.7	106.5	101.7	104.2	100.4	103.3
Other textile products	.9	105.1	100.9	110.5	108.4	101.5	95.0	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	128.2	120.0	121.5	109.6	101.8	105.5	103.4
Tobacco	.8	115.5	103.3	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	148.2	146.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	177.3	160.8	150.2	115.0	95.0	81.6	111.9
Chemicals and allied products	.7	120.6	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8	95.5	98.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	136.7	139.9	123.3	106.2	109.0	91.9	88.8
Electric Current	1.5	138.9	136.8	127.9	113.2	104.0	106.6	104.3
Electrical apparatus	1.5	158.2	154.7	127.4	110.2	106.1	94.8	90.5
Iron and steel products	14.3	120.9	122.3	118.4	99.5	100.2	92.3	82.5
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.5	132.6	133.3	125.0	103.1	103.1	100.7	77.8
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	132.5	131.9	127.6	113.2	101.5	96.7	87.7
Agricultural implements	.8	103.0	108.3	98.4	94.6	91.2	72.7	43.0
Land vehicles	6.2	112.8	114.6	115.0	94.8	99.2	93.8	85.5
Automobiles and parts	1.7	126.8	129.1	158.6	92.7	105.4	97.5	87.8
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	146.2	142.1	101.9	89.7	92.9	91.6	97.5
Heating appliances	.5	138.0	130.8	123.1	103.8	105.5	99.8	95.4
Iron & steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	175.3	181.3	144.6	116.0	104.1	80.7	80.3
Foundry & Machine shop products	.6	123.0	128.3	119.5	91.1	101.1	89.0	80.7
Other iron and steel products	1.9	113.7	114.2	114.5	104.1	104.2	92.5	87.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	132.9	133.6	122.3	110.2	105.4	89.0	80.0
Mineral products	1.3	149.1	148.8	135.4	104.7	103.0	104.5	103.2
Miscellaneous	.4	116.6	118.4	109.6	98.2	101.4	95.4	93.4
MINING	2.7	117.1	83.6	98.5	96.8	82.9	89.4	96.4
Coal	5.1	126.6	123.8	117.1	111.5	105.0	100.6	103.6
Metallic ores	2.6	110.0	105.9	103.1	105.9	104.0	96.6	102.8
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	149.7	147.2	134.2	120.5	105.5	99.3	102.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.8	128.1	128.8	115.1	107.2	103.4	98.1	95.5
Telegraphs	.6	135.7	140.3	126.4	111.1	108.5	98.4	92.6
Telephones	2.2	126.0	125.7	112.1	106.2	102.1	98.0	96.4
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	114.3	117.2	111.8	106.5	107.4	102.8	100.7
Street railways and cartage	2.5	132.9	134.3	118.3	107.9	102.3	105.3	103.3
Team railways	7.9	109.6	112.2	111.5	104.8	107.0	101.1	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	113.8	121.2	104.5	114.0	117.9	108.0	106.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	14.3	162.4	181.3	147.3	139.8	126.9	104.1	96.6
Building	6.1	169.7	174.8	138.2	133.7	122.4	93.0	84.7
Highway	3.9	240.7	293.5	212.7	215.4	169.5	143.4	118.9
Railway	4.3	119.7	137.7	130.5	115.7	115.6	101.1	99.2
SERVICES	2.2	141.0	146.6	127.7	115.3	105.8	100.6	96.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	149.4	158.3	125.8	114.9	107.4	105.8	99.0
Professional	.2	118.4	124.5	119.5	113.1	103.3	97.9	96.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	133.9	133.2	133.2	116.0	104.1	93.4	91.2
RETAIL	8.0	128.2	127.8	120.1	109.4	101.0	95.9	92.4
Retail	5.6	130.6	130.1	122.4	109.5	99.7	93.7	89.5
Wholesale	2.4	122.9	122.7	115.1	109.4	103.6	100.3	98.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	125.6	126.8	118.8	110.3	106.5	99.5	95.0

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Economic Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1929	Sept.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	35.1	115.9	116.5	110.0	105.4	108.6	105.6	102.9
Lumber products	5.8	118.3	128.8	109.7	118.3	141.5	131.1	134.2
Pulp and paper	3.7	118.8	117.5	112.8	112.9	100.6	94.5	85.3
Textile products	3.8	87.3	85.9	98.7	104.5	100.2	96.8	101.8
Iron and steel	12.6	130.2	133.8	116.8	97.3	99.3	97.2	87.0
Other manufactures	9.2	111.5	104.8	105.7	103.2	106.0	107.1	103.9
Logging	1.4	76.6	52.6	28.9	22.7	82.3	82.3	91.3
Mining	20.1	112.2	112.0	110.8	108.7	106.3	97.4	101.8
Communications	3.1	128.3	127.3	116.6	107.7	104.7	100.9	107.1
Transportation	12.3	89.9	97.9	84.0	78.7	78.7	78.9	77.7
Construction	21.6	224.0	245.2	204.8	175.4	147.1	110.4	114.9
Services	.8	150.2	200.9	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.5	88.0
Trade	5.6	124.7	117.8	110.6	100.6	98.0	100.7	100.2
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	123.7	127.3	114.9	108.1	105.8	98.9	99.1
<b>Quebec-Manufacturing</b>	59.2	117.6	116.2	113.5	106.3	102.8	97.3	93.4
Lumber products	4.1	122.9	125.3	120.7	111.0	119.8	111.7	117.2
Pulp and paper	8.4	111.9	111.7	112.8	107.0	105.3	93.7	91.6
Textile products	11.9	104.6	103.3	110.0	110.3	99.4	98.1	90.3
Iron and steel	12.7	119.2	118.6	107.7	99.5	95.2	90.9	86.9
Other manufactures	22.1	126.7	123.2	118.4	107.1	105.0	100.1	95.3
Logging	2.9	116.0	84.3	129.1	101.8	76.6	85.8	74.3
Mining	2.0	158.2	154.5	135.1	127.7	110.9	86.9	74.7
Communications	2.6	121.7	124.0	113.7	107.0	103.3	96.5	96.2
Transportation	12.1	110.5	114.4	112.3	114.0	116.5	112.2	110.2
Construction	13.5	134.6	147.1	128.4	123.3	133.9	87.6	78.2
Services	1.8	115.6	120.4	109.0	112.8	106.8	102.5	101.2
Trade	5.9	133.5	133.2	124.8	110.6	103.4	97.6	89.1
<b>Quebec-All Industries</b>	100.0	120.2	120.5	114.3	110.0	107.8	97.9	93.0
<b>Quebec-Manufacturing</b>	62.8	122.4	121.6	118.6	106.0	104.8	98.7	92.1
Lumber products	5.6	120.3	122.6	123.3	108.1	115.4	112.5	111.7
Pulp and paper	6.8	116.0	115.2	113.7	109.8	101.4	97.1	95.9
Textile products	8.9	110.6	106.8	104.8	99.7	103.4	95.2	92.9
Iron and steel	18.7	122.5	124.7	122.6	99.5	102.2	91.2	79.2
Other manufactures	22.8	130.5	127.3	121.8	113.1	106.3	103.7	96.4
Logging	2.5	137.0	67.8	94.5	107.3	78.4	96.1	126.1
Mining	3.1	148.7	148.5	141.9	120.3	106.8	99.0	103.4
Communications	2.6	130.8	131.6	111.9	107.8	102.2	97.2	95.2
Transportation	8.8	116.0	119.6	114.0	109.1	105.8	102.2	104.9
Construction	10.7	175.1	180.6	167.4	157.2	120.5	118.6	125.6
Services	2.1	161.8	160.0	127.2	118.0	103.1	99.7	96.3
Trade	7.4	130.3	128.8	120.9	110.0	99.0	97.7	98.7
<b>Quebec-All Industries</b>	100.0	128.4	126.9	120.4	111.1	105.1	100.4	97.6
<b>British Columbia-Manufacturing</b>	28.4	123.3	126.2	124.6	107.1	104.3	97.8	91.8
Lumber products	2.4	137.8	149.0	140.3	121.0	108.9	107.4	97.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	111.2	108.0	124.1	112.9	99.1	93.3	102.6
Textile products	1.3	109.8	121.0	135.5	117.9	106.3	100.7	85.4
Iron and steel	11.5	113.9	116.0	115.4	100.2	102.9	96.9	83.3
Other manufactures	10.6	137.9	140.6	131.8	109.9	106.3	97.8	100.3
Logging	.2	29.5	26.0	28.3	18.5	23.4	26.6	26.3
Mining	6.1	130.7	119.2	116.2	111.1	104.2	97.5	104.1
Communications	3.3	131.9	131.3	121.9	109.9	106.1	103.4	96.4
Transportation	20.9	128.2	126.7	122.3	107.6	114.2	104.3	95.0
Construction	23.4	173.9	220.1	165.2	132.2	123.6	102.6	83.0
Services	3.2	157.0	169.6	155.2	125.1	114.7	104.2	91.7
Trade	14.5	123.9	126.5	123.7	110.3	102.9	92.6	87.8
<b>British Columbia-All Industries</b>	100.0	134.2	143.3	126.4	111.7	109.2	99.1	90.7
<b>British Columbia-Manufacturing</b>	40.9	115.9	119.0	113.9	108.5	108.9	101.8	88.0
Lumber products	14.2	100.6	105.3	104.2	104.6	109.5	108.8	84.7
Pulp and paper	5.3	114.4	109.0	99.4	103.3	107.4	88.5	84.6
Textile products	1.1	117.8	122.9	130.9	96.3	105.4	90.2	77.6
Iron and steel	4.6	116.4	112.5	111.2	98.5	97.8	97.0	94.4
Other manufactures	15.7	134.6	141.8	128.8	118.6	112.7	108.2	101.8
Logging	8.8	120.1	118.6	113.7	105.5	102.1	93.1	92.8
Mining	9.4	108.1	105.6	100.7	98.3	98.5	113.8	117.2
Communications	3.6	128.1	128.4	113.7	100.5	103.0	94.6	85.7
Transportation	13.2	113.6	116.8	109.3	105.5	101.3	99.5	97.4
Construction	12.9	133.9	149.8	134.2	120.5	113.8	110.9	82.9
Services	3.2	117.9	125.8	109.5	105.6	103.2	97.3	91.4
Trade	8.0	122.8	121.5	122.7	110.5	101.6	93.4	88.4
<b>British Columbia-All Industries</b>	100.0	118.2	121.5	114.0	107.8	105.8	101.9	91.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.







TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1929	Sept.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925	Oct.1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.7	115.9	114.2	110.7	103.8	100.8	96.4	93.9
Plant Products - edible	4.3	110.6	111.1	102.3	102.5	103.9	100.8	100.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.7	114.2	111.7	105.8	102.0	100.9	100.0	98.1
Textiles	10.4	93.9	93.8	102.3	108.6	99.8	99.6	96.4
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	120.8	105.2	113.9	106.6	104.1	109.5	110.0
Iron and steel	16.5	123.3	123.3	108.9	98.7	91.8	84.4	84.7
Other manufactures	23.3	123.9	122.8	119.4	105.4	106.1	97.0	93.1
Communications	4.1	118.8	120.9	112.6	107.1	99.9	96.1	95.8
Transportation	8.6	116.5	120.5	128.4	125.3	133.3	117.5	111.3
Construction	8.9	154.3	163.7	167.8	133.0	130.8	131.7	88.0
Trade	10.7	134.0	131.4	125.6	111.1	103.4	97.6	87.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	120.5	120.2	114.3	108.6	105.7	100.7	94.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.1	126.7	124.9	123.4	106.6	105.7	100.1	102.8
Leather products	17.0	114.5	110.4	106.7	110.2	108.9	110.0	109.0
Other manufactures	41.1	132.5	131.9	132.8	104.9	104.0	94.7	99.5
Transportation	10.9	125.2	133.8	106.1	113.9	111.0	123.6	76.6
Construction	14.4	174.6	209.3	133.5	162.7	109.9	71.5	115.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	131.7	136.5	131.0	121.8	106.3	101.4	99.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.4	119.0	117.9	114.7	106.6	103.3	99.2	94.4
Plant products - edible	6.1	130.3	128.6	119.9	114.8	110.2	107.5	104.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	124.7	123.4	115.0	107.0	100.0	97.9	98.3
Textiles	11.1	110.0	104.0	103.2	101.4	106.4	100.8	103.1
Iron and steel	10.8	125.4	127.0	121.6	104.9	99.2	90.0	74.9
Other manufactures	25.3	116.2	116.7	116.0	107.9	103.1	100.6	94.2
Communications	4.4	122.1	123.0	108.5	108.4	102.4	98.6	96.1
Transportation	5.5	142.2	143.5	123.3	105.8	101.8	109.9	110.6
Construction	6.2	214.9	204.7	182.0	181.1	118.4	96.4	82.6
Trade	17.2	123.5	122.3	116.3	109.8	98.6	97.2	97.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	126.3	125.0	117.0	110.2	102.9	99.2	95.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	55.0	120.6	118.8	123.6	118.0	106.7	102.9	101.2
Lumber products	10.4	128.1	127.8	137.2	135.7	133.0	124.3	123.1
Pulp and paper	18.9	107.6	109.7	109.7	104.1	98.9	96.7	99.0
Other manufactures	25.7	129.0	123.1	131.8	123.6	101.8	98.9	93.0
Construction	10.9	242.9	244.4	217.6	148.7	116.7	180.5	145.5
Trade	14.1	111.3	107.8	112.2	108.3	100.7	99.4	103.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	127.9	126.9	119.8	117.8	106.0	108.4	107.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.5	125.7	126.6	110.4	102.9	103.3	90.1	82.4
Textiles	16.5	102.0	96.8	91.7	95.7	100.2	93.6	86.0
Electrical apparatus	10.8	140.3	137.9	129.1	106.9	114.9	86.7	95.2
Iron and steel	34.1	135.1	143.0	114.0	102.5	101.2	82.0	66.6
Other manufactures	21.1	127.7	125.4	119.5	108.3	104.4	101.0	97.2
Construction	5.5	269.4	254.7	184.2	110.8	150.2	160.1	94.0
Trade	5.5	129.5	128.3	120.9	106.3	100.5	102.1	100.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	130.5	131.1	112.7	103.5	104.9	92.9	84.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.0	130.6	134.3	190.4	76.0	100.0	94.0	-
Iron and steel	59.8	127.1	131.5	202.1	66.8	99.3	93.6	-
Other manufactures	17.2	144.6	145.2	149.4	114.6	102.5	96.9	-
Construction	10.5	206.8	217.0	176.0	147.9	144.9	100.5	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	138.4	143.4	174.8	83.0	103.3	94.4	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	41.4	124.5	125.3	123.5	110.5	105.7	96.2	95.0
Animal products - edible	4.4	115.5	114.4	115.4	106.5	109.6	96.5	100.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	112.4	117.2	118.4	108.0	106.4	105.7	104.7
Printing and publishing	7.2	118.4	112.6	110.1	103.3	97.6	93.6	107.4
Textiles	5.4	117.4	119.2	131.9	114.9	108.9	101.1	87.5
Other manufactures	19.9	134.9	137.3	130.2	114.2	107.0	93.2	88.3
Transportation	6.8	123.0	111.5	119.9	104.0	103.0	98.3	106.4
Construction	4.8	69.4	78.2	91.3	87.2	135.6	53.4	37.5
Trade	37.9	112.3	113.5	122.3	111.3	104.2	91.0	85.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	115.1	115.5	115.8	108.7	107.4	91.5	88.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.9	108.8	110.3	110.6	100.3	105.3	107.8	93.0
Lumber products	10.6	83.9	84.9	93.1	91.2	108.2	112.8	92.3
Other manufactures	29.3	121.8	123.8	120.8	105.8	103.5	104.6	93.3
Communications	9.2	123.7	124.0	108.9	99.3	103.4	94.0	85.4
Transportation	16.1	111.8	114.2	108.5	104.9	100.6	97.4	95.8
Construction	7.9	102.8	105.6	103.9	99.8	111.2	50.4	78.5
Services	5.9	100.9	120.6	105.3	102.8	102.3	92.4	85.2
Trade	20.7	119.9	122.0	121.2	111.8	100.8	92.4	86.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.7	114.7	110.6	103.0	103.6	98.6	90.0

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





77-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE  
NOVEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

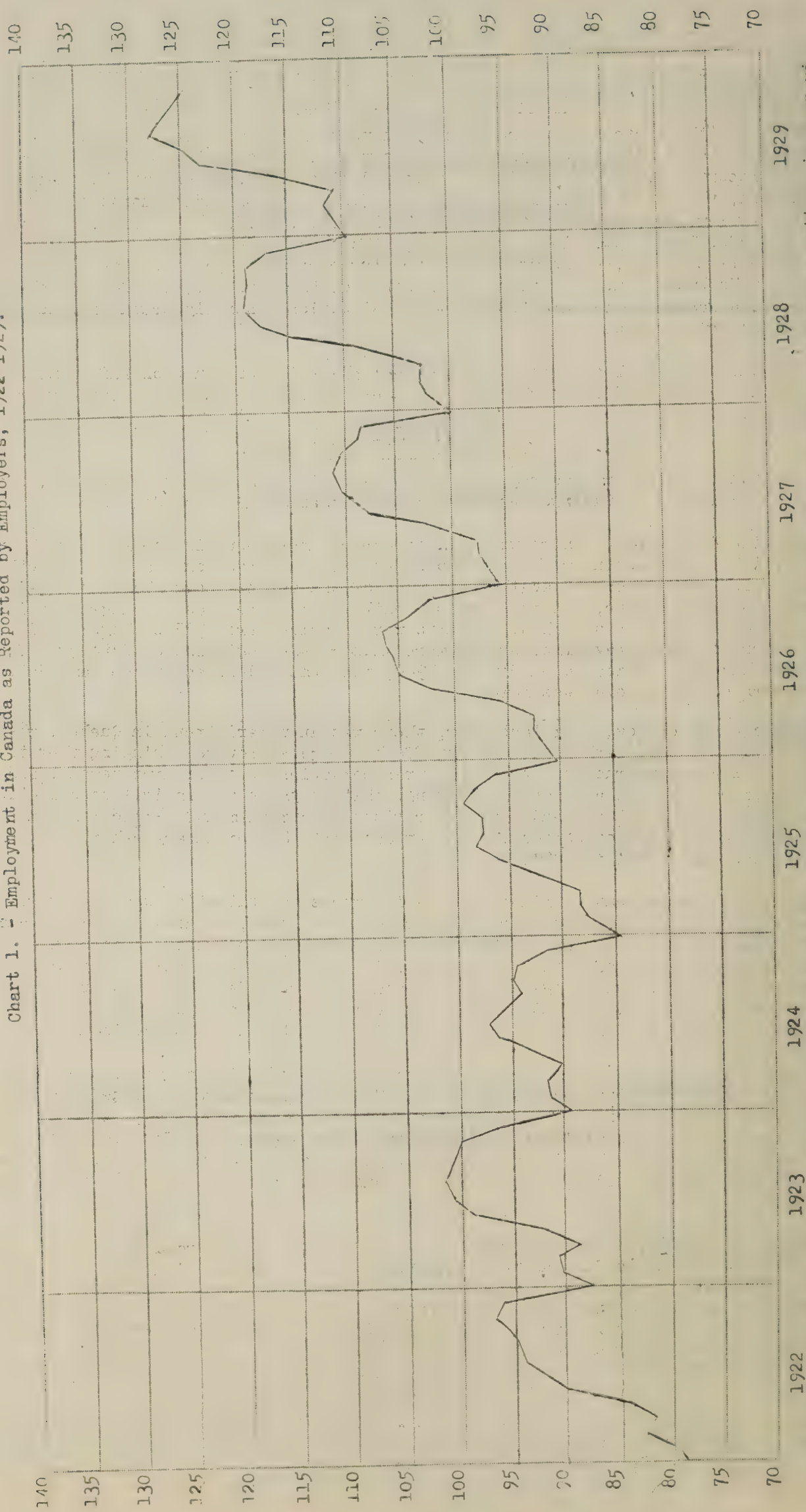
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA  
1929



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 25, 1929.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was the customary contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,043 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,082,576 employees, compared with 1,090,846 on Oct. 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 125.6 in the preceding month to 124.6 on the date under review, as compared with 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922<sup>and</sup> 1921, respectively. Despite this usual autumnal recession, employment continues in decidedly greater volume, not only than in any other November, but also than in any month of the years, 1921-1928; the chart opposite illustrates the favourable industrial situation generally prevailing as compared with the last seven years.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment again took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, mining and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened employment was registered in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but the tendency was downward in Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1929, contrasting with the losses generally recorded on that date in other years for which statistics are available. Most of the advance took place in logging, which was unusually active, and in shipping, while there were seasonal decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills. Returns were received from 533 employers, with 84,127 workers on their payrolls, or 743 more than at the beginning of October. Considerable losses had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1928, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower.

Quebec.- As on Nov. 1 of last year, there was an upward trend in Quebec, where the 1,624 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 6,439 employees, bringing them to 309,432. Building construction, trade and transportation reported improvement, and there were very marked seasonal advances in logging, while highway and railway construction, manufacturing, communications and services registered curtailment. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date in 1928, or in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, where the situation was, however, more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature, in construction, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while logging, mining and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 447,437 persons was registered by the 3,168 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 453,963 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- As is very often the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1929, but employment continued better than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 1,004 firms having 153,132 employees, as against 158,636 at the beginning of October. Coal mining, logging and trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.- Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 713 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 88,398 workers, compared with 91,870 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but logging and transportation were also slacker; on the other hand, mining and retail trade were more active. Employment was in greater volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

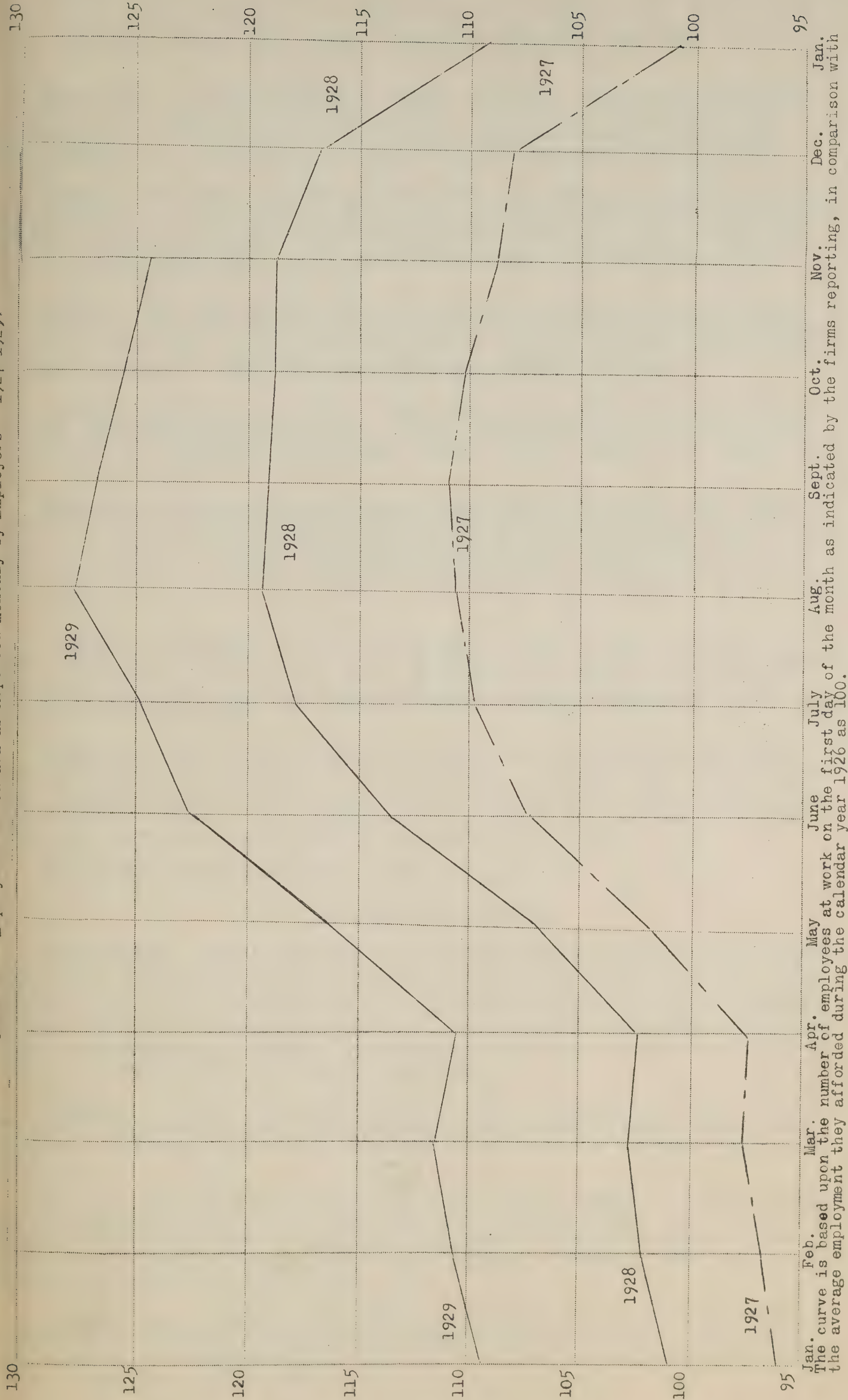
Additions to staffs were registered in Quebec City, Montreal, and Winnipeg; practically no change was shown in Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver there were reductions.







Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1929.







Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was upward, 1,332 persons having been added to the staffs of the 859 co-operating firms, who employed 149,577. Manufactures, transportation, construction and trade reported increased activity, while there were losses in the service and communication groups. Rather less pronounced improvement had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1928, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec City.- Employment showed an increase in Quebec, according to 120 employers of 13,472 persons, compared with 13,323 on Oct. 1. Services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported heightened activity. The situation was more favourable than on the same date of last year, when reductions had been noted.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 927 firms in Toronto, who had 130,415 in their employ, or 917 less than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while trade was considerably busier. A gain had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, but trade showed heightened activity. The 142 employers furnishing data reported 13,316 workers, as against 13,639 on Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1928, when contractions had also been indicated.

Hamilton.- Practically no general change occurred in Hamilton, where the 220 co-operating firms employed 39,224 persons. Advances in manufactures were offset by losses in quarrying and other groups. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year had been upward, but the index then was lower by many points.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 134 employers reported 16,753 persons on their payrolls, compared with 17,162 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dullness in automobile plants and construction caused the decrease, which was on a much smaller scale than that indicated on the same date of a year ago. Employment then, however, was much brisker than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.- Improvement was noted in Winnipeg, according to 328 firms employing 34,582 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,391 in their last report. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufacturing and transportation released help. Very little change had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1928, when employment was at approximately the same level.

Vancouver.- There was a slightly downward movement in employment in Vancouver, where 272 employers had 29,825 persons on their staffs, or 90 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction, while trade and services were more active. The situation was better than at the beginning of November of last year, when much larger losses had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber, iron and steel and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in electric current, leather and building material works. On the other hand, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. The 4,199 co-operating manufacturers reported 560,954 operatives, as against 575,406 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then lower.

Logging.- Statements were received from 226 firms employing 45,224 men, or 14,911 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest on record and brought employment to a higher level than in the autumn of any other year for which data are available.

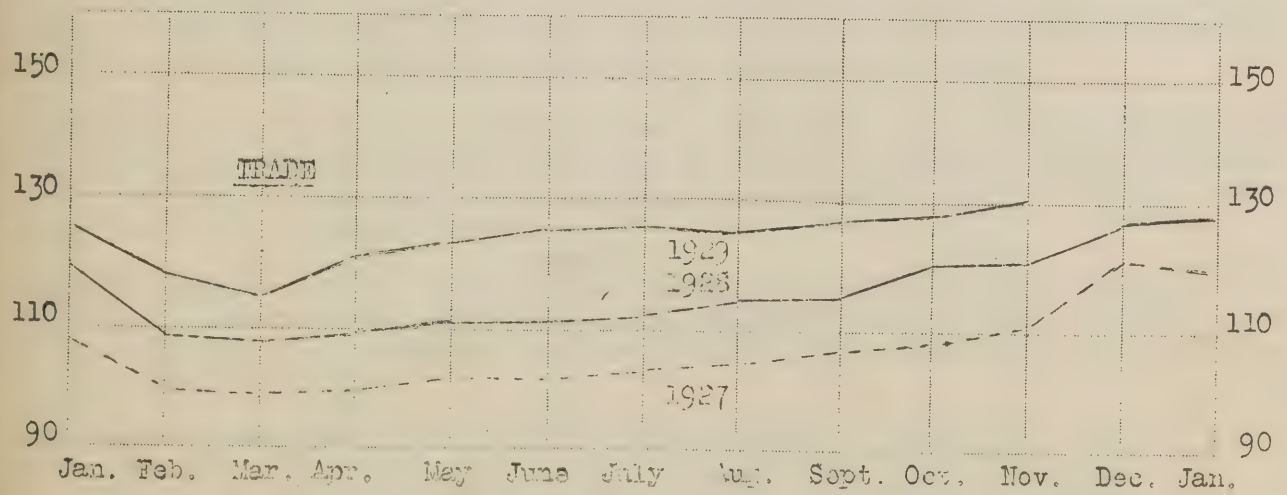
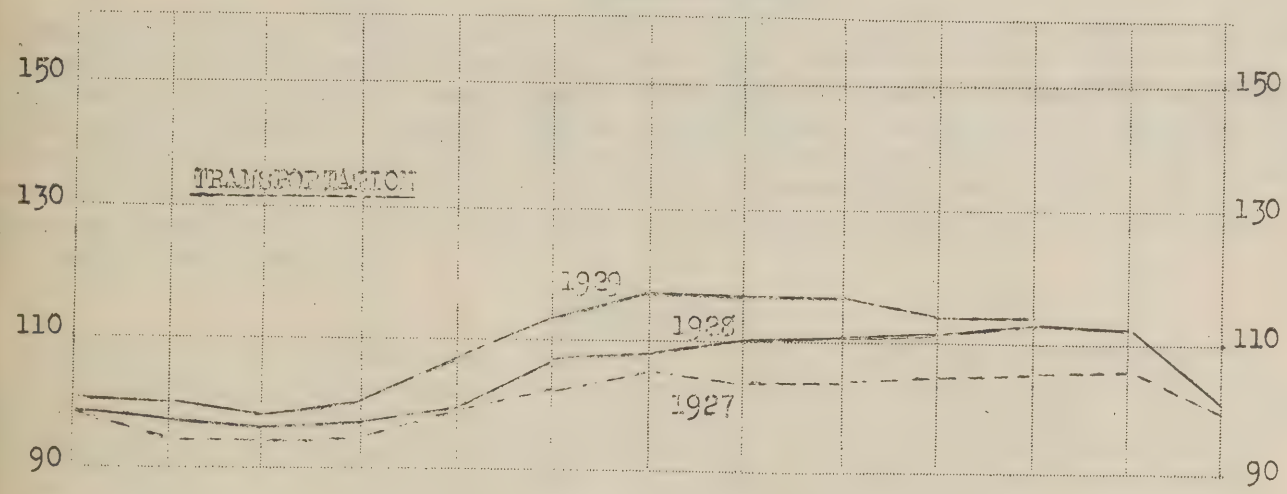
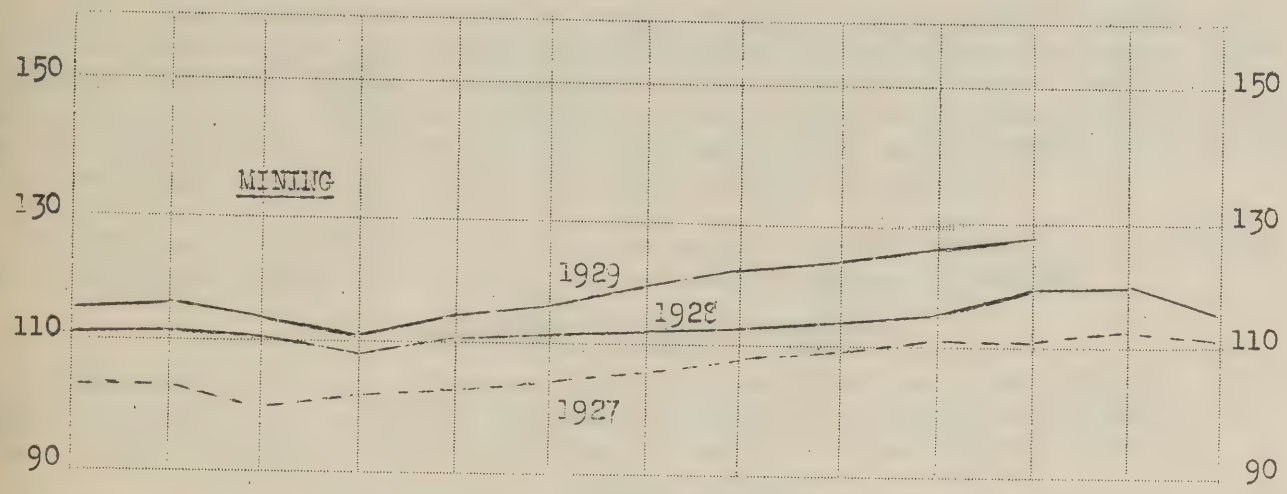
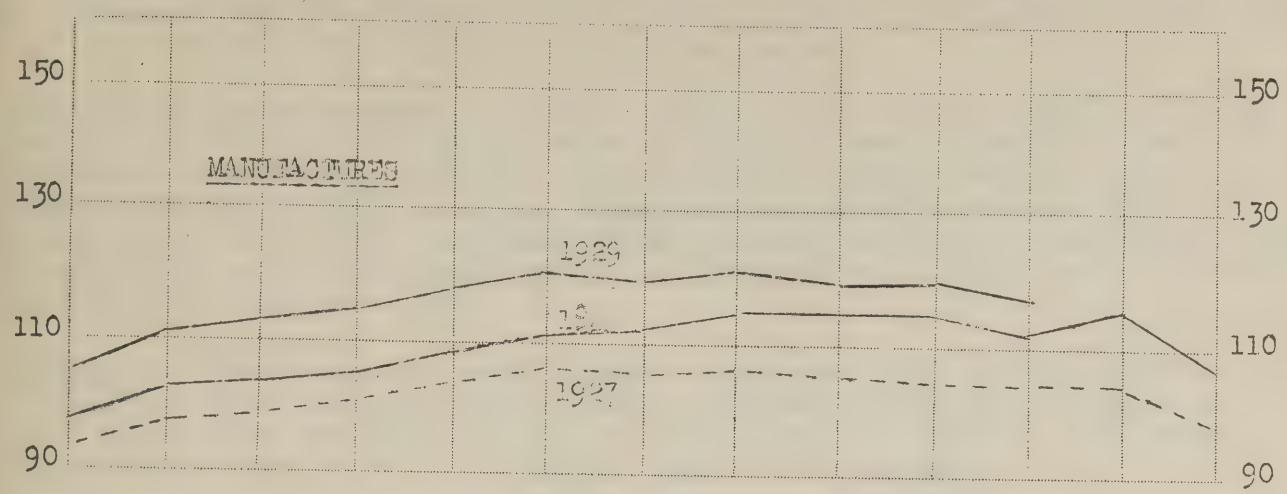
Mining.- There was a considerable increase in coal and metallic ore mining, while quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 224 operators furnishing returns totalled 56,893 persons, compared with 56,219 on Oct. 1. A rather greater gain had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1928, but the index then was about seven points lower.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in employment usual at the time of year, according to 170 companies and branches with 30,109 workers in their employ, a decrease of 587 since Oct. 1. Conditions continue better than in the autumn of other years of the record.





Chart 3. - Employment by Industries, 1927 - 1929.



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Transportation.- There was a reduction of 599 persons in the staffs of the 319 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 131,346 employees. Steam railway and local transportation reported reduced activity, while shipping was busier. General improvement had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated on the whole in construction, gains in building being offset by losses in highway and railway construction; 8,538 persons were let out from the staffs of the 976 contractors whose returns were received. They reported 147,483 workers, a number considerably in excess of that registered in any other November of the ten years' record. The losses recorded on the corresponding date in 1928 were on a larger scale, and the index was then some 16 points lower.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 219 firms in the service division employed 21,804 persons, as against 23,365 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,882 workers being added to the forces of the 710 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 88,763. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher on Nov. 1 than in any other month since the series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in some of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES .

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

##### UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change during the first three weeks of September as compared with August, but in the last week of the month there was an increase in unemployment, largely as a result of seasonal influences. Among the 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in 11 industries was 10.1 on Sept. 23, 1929, the same percentage as at Aug. 26, 1929, as compared with 11.4 on Sept. 24, 1928. The latest press reports state that 1,234,400 workers were unemployed on October 28, 1929, an increase of 19,900 on the week, but 10,300 less than a year ago.

##### UNITED STATES.

Employment in the United States decreased 1.2 p.c. in October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 34,722 establishments employing 5,255,529 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 98.3 in October, 1929, as compared with 99.3 in September, 1929, and 95.9 in October, 1928. There were large increases in the food, chemical, textile, tobacco, paper and non-ferrous metal groups and in coal mining and trade, while losses were noted in iron and steel, automobiles and other vehicles, public utilities, hotels, metalliferous and non-metallic mining and canning.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed a slight increase in October as compared with September, gains being recorded in clothing, wood, and some other plants, while the metal, food and shoe industries showed seasonal losses.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,114 factories show that they employed 234,844 persons in October as compared with 235,541 in September. The boot and shoe and cotton industries reported the most pronounced decreases.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a loss of 0.8 p.c. during October as compared with September, while the situation was rather better than in October, 1928. According to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, curtailment was noted in the building material, metal, clothing, food and some other groups, while gains were shown in wood products, textiles, trade, services, coal mining and construction.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 1.5 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market". The metal, wood, food, stone and allied industries showed losses, while the rubber, paper, textile and chemical groups reported gains in employment.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov.	1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov.	1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov.	1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov.	1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov.	1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb.	1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar.	1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr.	1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May	1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June	1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July	1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug.	1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept.	1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct.	1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov.	1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec.	1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr.	1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July	1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug.	1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.	1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct.	1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov.	1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1929.							
		100.0	7.8	28.6	41.3	14.1	8.2





NOTE: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
. 1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
. 1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
. 1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
. 1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
e 1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
y 1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
. 1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
t.1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
. 1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
. 1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
. 1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
. 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
e 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
y 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
t.1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
. 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
e 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
y 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
t.1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
. 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
e 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
y 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
t.1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Nov. 1, 1929.								
	13.8	1.2	12.0	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.2	2.8





Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov.	1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov.	1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov.	1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.8	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov.	1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov.	1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr.	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.9	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.7	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.7	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.8	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	155.6	131.6	130.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1929.										
		100.0	51.8	4.2	5.3	2.8	12.1	13.6	2.0	8.2





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1929	Oct.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924
MANUFACTURING	51.8	117.2	120.2	115.1	104.9	102.7	96.5	91.3
Animal products - edible	1.7	115.2	117.1	116.1	112.0	101.5	101.9	95.1
Fur and products	.2	102.5	103.1	94.4	100.8	112.2	108.5	101.3
Leather and products	1.6	95.5	97.7	97.1	104.6	104.6	96.9	96.5
Lumber and products	5.0	106.1	116.6	109.2	97.9	105.2	99.7	94.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	97.1	114.7	105.2	92.4	107.8	100.7	97.9
Furniture	1.0	128.1	125.4	120.6	112.1	102.6	96.6	-
Other lumber products	1.1	116.6	115.8	100.0	103.5	97.9	98.3	91.7
Musical instruments	.3	102.8	101.8	121.7	109.6	109.3	98.6	95.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	122.7	134.8	116.2	109.7	107.8	106.1	93.1
Pulp and paper products	6.3	114.1	114.2	110.5	107.3	102.7	94.3	92.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	110.2	111.9	108.1	108.4	104.4	90.5	85.5
Paper products	.8	116.6	116.8	112.5	110.0	103.9	99.6	97.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	118.6	116.3	112.2	105.5	100.1	98.0	99.1
Rubber products	1.6	136.3	137.2	145.6	120.8	97.4	100.9	79.5
Textile products	7.7	107.4	106.9	107.9	106.8	101.7	97.0	92.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	105.5	102.2	109.0	112.0	101.2	97.8	87.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	117.1	115.4	108.5	103.4	101.0	96.4	86.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	104.5	107.6	107.8	103.9	103.8	97.6	100.4
Other textile products	.9	104.6	105.1	105.2	105.4	99.6	93.2	95.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	130.0	128.2	120.1	111.6	103.8	105.5	103.6
Tobacco	.8	118.7	115.5	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	147.7	148.2	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	186.3	177.3	161.5	117.4	105.0	105.6	116.6
Chemicals and allied products	.7	122.3	120.6	111.6	105.8	102.0	95.4	97.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	133.8	136.7	118.4	108.1	108.9	91.5	87.9
Electric Current	1.5	132.1	138.9	128.1	113.7	103.5	104.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.5	164.1	158.2	130.0	112.0	110.8	97.1	94.2
Iron and steel products	13.9	117.1	120.9	115.5	99.3	99.8	92.2	82.8
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.5	129.0	132.6	126.7	103.3	102.3	104.1	73.7
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	133.2	132.5	125.2	110.9	101.2	92.4	86.3
Agricultural implements	.8	96.8	103.0	103.4	96.1	101.6	77.8	45.7
Land vehicles	5.9	106.2	112.8	109.1	93.1	96.7	91.8	88.0
Automobiles and parts	1.5	115.2	126.8	132.3	87.4	98.7	91.6	77.4
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.4	133.7	146.2	103.0	88.7	96.8	86.2	86.7
Heating appliances	.5	139.4	138.0	124.9	110.7	106.7	102.6	97.6
Iron & steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.0	185.2	175.3	150.2	121.1	102.7	80.8	79.8
Foundry & machine shop products	.6	115.4	123.0	120.4	92.6	99.9	91.6	79.4
Other iron and steel products	1.9	114.6	113.7	117.6	104.8	104.1	93.2	86.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	135.7	132.9	123.6	110.2	106.0	87.5	80.2
Mineral products	1.3	149.4	149.1	133.7	105.0	100.9	103.0	100.8
Miscellaneous	1.4	113.7	116.6	111.9	100.1	104.6	94.7	94.2
MINING	4.2	173.3	117.1	139.3	136.3	99.6	119.9	129.4
Coal	5.3	128.0	126.6	121.2	111.4	106.5	101.7	105.1
Metalliferous ores	2.8	112.0	110.0	110.6	105.8	106.5	99.5	105.5
Non-metalliferous minerals(except coal)	1.6	152.7	149.7	135.0	121.5	106.9	101.1	102.9
COMMUNICATIONS	.9	149.7	151.6	138.8	118.1	106.9	100.8	97.1
Telegraphs	2.8	125.8	128.1	114.1	106.2	102.2	97.3	95.6
Telephones	.6	132.5	135.7	124.5	108.5	105.0	96.4	91.1
TRANSPORTATION	2.2	124.0	126.0	111.4	105.5	101.5	97.5	96.8
Street railways and cartage	12.1	113.8	114.3	113.4	106.5	105.2	103.0	99.9
Team railways	2.5	131.7	132.9	121.5	106.5	101.8	102.9	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring	7.9	108.4	109.6	112.6	105.3	104.2	100.6	99.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.7	117.4	113.8	106.9	113.1	115.4	116.2	96.2
Building	13.6	153.6	162.4	137.4	122.1	111.2	94.6	88.9
Highway	6.2	173.7	169.7	136.0	117.7	111.7	88.0	82.1
Railway	3.5	214.8	240.7	166.2	193.4	131.0	124.7	108.5
SERVICES	3.9	106.0	119.7	127.4	101.2	103.9	91.2	89.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	131.6	141.0	120.8	107.9	99.1	93.9	91.2
Professional	1.1	132.4	149.4	114.9	102.6	95.5	94.0	91.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	119.8	118.4	121.5	114.3	101.5	98.4	95.9
RETAIL	.7	134.1	133.9	129.5	113.6	103.4	92.2	89.0
Wholesale	8.2	130.7	128.2	121.3	111.9	103.9	99.2	93.1
Wholesale	5.9	134.6	130.6	124.8	113.0	104.0	98.7	90.1
INDUSTRIES	2.3	121.8	122.9	113.8	109.9	103.5	100.2	99.1
	100.0	124.6	125.6	118.9	108.8	104.0	98.3	94.1

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



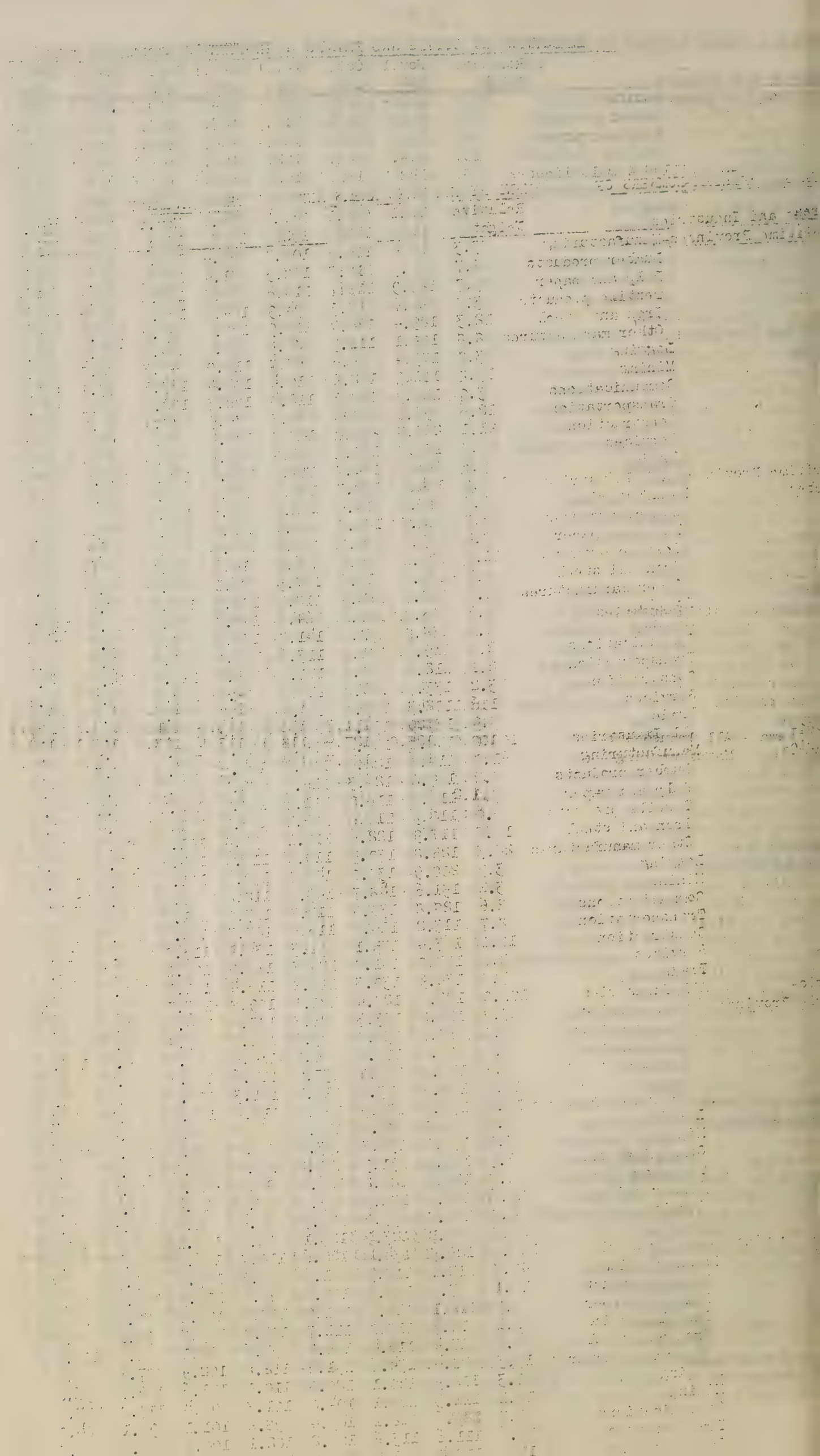


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1929	Oct.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>								
Lumber products	33.3	111.4	115.9	102.7	98.4	102.6	99.1	96.0
Pulp and paper	4.7	95.3	118.3	108.3	81.4	109.1	87.1	109.4
Textile products	3.7	120.9	118.8	116.6	108.7	104.2	94.9	91.3
Iron and steel	3.8	89.6	87.3	94.9	104.0	101.5	96.7	100.9
Other manufactures	12.3	129.4	130.2	115.9	100.4	96.9	101.4	82.9
Logging	8.8	108.1	111.5	86.5	99.6	104.3	105.9	99.1
Mining	3.8	179.4	76.6	67.7	114.0	48.3	82.7	94.0
Communications	19.8	111.9	112.2	110.4	107.2	107.3	97.0	101.4
Transportation	3.0	127.9	128.3	112.4	106.3	102.3	99.1	104.7
Construction	12.6	92.0	89.9	87.5	76.5	78.9	76.8	76.3
Services	21.1	223.7	224.0	147.7	125.4	91.8	110.6	96.7
Trade	.8	150.2	150.2	93.4	88.5	88.7	87.0	84.0
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>								
Manufacturing	5.6	122.6	124.7	112.6	100.4	100.3	103.1	103.5
Lumber products	100.0	124.6	123.7	109.5	100.1	97.2	96.0	93.9
Pulp and paper	57.4	117.0	117.6	110.9	106.5	102.0	95.5	92.7
Textile products	3.7	112.7	122.9	99.2	101.5	110.8	98.4	102.2
Iron and steel	8.2	111.0	111.9	109.4	105.6	103.0	91.8	91.0
Other manufactures	11.6	105.1	104.6	106.7	110.8	101.1	97.8	91.1
Logging	12.2	117.6	119.2	107.5	99.1	94.3	90.1	85.6
Mining	21.7	127.7	126.7	118.7	109.9	105.1	98.5	96.9
Communications	5.3	206.9	116.0	164.0	142.8	80.9	110.2	110.6
Transportation	2.0	158.8	158.2	141.7	128.3	111.4	86.2	75.0
Construction	2.5	119.1	121.7	113.6	107.1	103.3	97.1	99.6
Services	12.1	112.9	110.5	111.5	113.3	115.6	114.3	104.0
Trade	13.2	133.7	134.6	117.6	114.6	116.6	75.8	75.9
All Industries	1.6	107.3	115.6	108.4	105.7	101.9	96.2	93.0
Manufacturing	5.9	135.9	133.5	127.5	113.6	107.8	101.0	91.3
Lumber products	100.0	122.8	120.2	114.8	110.2	105.4	96.4	92.6
Pulp and paper	61.8	118.6	122.4	116.8	104.5	102.9	97.3	90.1
Textile products	5.2	109.2	120.3	116.5	99.9	104.3	101.4	97.4
Iron and steel	7.0	116.7	116.0	111.9	108.6	102.1	97.1	94.2
Other manufactures	9.0	110.9	110.6	109.1	103.2	101.6	96.4	92.8
Logging	18.3	117.9	122.5	119.1	98.8	101.4	90.6	78.1
Mining	22.3	125.8	130.5	119.2	110.2	104.6	102.4	95.9
Communications	3.9	208.9	137.0	149.0	170.7	111.6	147.5	185.1
Transportation	3.2	151.6	148.7	143.6	118.8	107.3	97.5	102.4
Construction	2.6	128.8	130.8	112.7	107.0	101.3	96.9	94.4
Services	8.7	113.2	116.0	116.6	107.7	102.5	102.8	105.9
Trade	10.1	163.4	175.1	151.3	134.9	113.7	107.5	110.0
All Industries	2.0	157.0	161.8	129.7	116.0	100.1	95.7	94.9
Manufacturing	7.7	132.9	130.3	119.8	113.4	101.7	100.0	97.8
Lumber products	100.0	126.5	128.4	121.1	109.8	103.7	99.8	96.3
Pulp and paper	27.9	118.2	123.3	121.3	107.0	104.2	97.1	94.9
Textile products	2.0	117.1	137.8	123.8	111.5	97.8	95.1	77.0
Iron and steel	2.7	112.0	111.2	106.8	114.6	96.2	94.5	103.9
Other manufactures	1.5	110.2	109.8	137.0	111.6	111.6	99.2	89.5
Logging	10.9	105.9	113.9	115.1	101.3	104.5	95.9	93.7
Mining	10.8	137.9	137.9	130.9	110.9	106.1	98.3	90.1
Communications	.6	66.0	29.5	114.5	62.9	88.1	93.4	99.3
Transportation	7.0	131.7	130.7	133.9	112.1	108.6	107.3	114.9
Construction	3.3	128.8	131.9	121.1	107.4	103.3	100.4	96.2
Services	21.2	126.2	128.2	126.2	112.4	110.0	102.5	98.8
Trade	21.6	157.2	173.9	153.6	118.0	112.4	93.4	80.8
All Industries	2.7	130.8	157.0	129.3	99.4	91.8	85.6	81.5
Manufacturing	15.7	127.9	123.9	123.1	112.6	105.1	97.9	87.9
Lumber products	100.0	129.5	134.2	128.6	110.7	106.9	98.4	93.4
Pulp and paper	40.8	112.1	115.9	111.6	102.3	103.2	93.3	83.3
Textile products	14.1	97.0	100.6	100.4	95.0	102.5	102.6	80.6
Iron and steel	5.5	112.1	114.4	101.9	102.9	109.1	89.5	84.0
Other manufactures	1.1	118.3	117.8	111.7	102.0	109.8	93.1	80.3
Logging	4.8	117.4	116.4	106.2	91.6	98.1	91.6	103.0
Mining	15.3	128.4	134.6	131.6	112.8	102.9	87.3	84.8
Communications	8.3	108.9	120.1	125.8	110.5	111.6	106.6	96.0
Transportation	10.1	111.3	108.1	104.0	101.3	99.4	114.2	117.6
Construction	3.7	125.6	128.1	109.4	98.2	101.1	93.1	84.0
Services	13.6	111.6	113.6	108.2	102.1	100.6	99.5	97.7
Trade	11.8	119.4	133.9	110.2	109.9	101.4	103.3	79.1
All Industries	3.3	116.1	117.9	110.0	104.4	100.1	96.0	90.6
Manufacturing	8.4	122.9	122.8	121.3	110.8	104.4	94.0	89.5
Lumber products	100.0	113.9	118.2	112.1	104.2	102.9	98.9	90.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.







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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1929	Oct.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.2	116.4	115.9	109.1	104.8	100.9	95.5	93.3
Plant Products - edible	4.6	118.9	110.6	110.3	103.1	107.1	102.9	96.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	116.1	114.2	109.4	102.6	100.7	99.6	99.2
Textiles	10.3	94.5	93.9	102.6	108.2	101.1	96.8	97.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	122.1	120.8	106.9	109.4	106.8	108.7	109.2
Iron and steel	16.0	122.3	123.3	107.3	98.7	91.2	84.1	82.5
Other manufactures	23.0	123.2	123.9	114.1	107.2	105.1	97.4	93.9
Communications	4.0	117.0	118.8	110.6	107.0	102.6	96.5	100.6
Transportation	8.8	121.6	116.5	130.5	129.1	129.5	130.8	101.2
Construction	9.4	163.3	154.3	140.6	130.7	109.5	119.8	88.5
Trade	10.7	135.5	134.0	127.5	114.5	108.2	101.2	90.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	121.8	120.5	115.1	109.4	104.7	100.6	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	56.8	124.9	126.7	123.4	106.9	103.5	97.4	101.3
Leather products	16.5	112.1	114.5	106.1	108.3	108.0	109.7	112.2
Other manufactures	40.3	131.0	132.5	133.0	106.4	101.4	89.8	95.3
Transportation	10.4	120.3	125.2	107.9	121.1	106.8	121.8	93.9
Construction	17.5	220.6	174.6	114.6	172.8	110.7	80.4	102.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	133.6	131.7	126.6	123.9	104.3	100.5	101.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.2	117.3	119.0	115.3	107.1	104.1	98.9	98.2
Plant products - edible	5.9	127.3	130.3	119.3	113.9	109.0	107.3	105.5
Printing and publishing	9.2	125.8	124.7	120.4	108.1	100.7	98.9	97.6
Textiles	11.6	112.7	110.0	108.8	103.0	104.1	99.7	101.2
Iron and steel	9.8	112.0	125.4	118.8	105.2	103.4	89.4	79.2
Other manufactures	25.7	116.5	116.2	114.1	107.9	105.0	100.6	103.0
Communications	4.4	120.6	122.1	107.4	108.2	102.6	99.6	94.9
Transportation	5.3	137.2	142.2	138.3	103.8	99.4	107.6	112.9
Construction	6.0	205.2	214.9	123.2	157.9	116.8	88.5	84.3
Trade	17.9	126.9	123.5	116.7	108.5	99.9	99.6	97.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	125.0	126.3	119.3	109.5	103.4	99.1	96.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.5	111.9	120.6	120.5	110.8	106.0	99.9	92.8
Lumber products	6.8	80.9	128.1	138.6	97.7	132.1	108.5	73.4
Pulp and paper	20.2	110.9	107.6	109.1	104.9	99.2	96.5	101.2
Other manufactures	25.5	125.8	129.0	123.0	122.4	100.2	99.1	93.7
Construction	12.1	249.7	242.9	170.5	145.4	102.8	147.2	129.9
Trade	14.9	120.9	111.3	113.9	113.8	101.0	103.1	99.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	125.0	127.9	118.9	113.1	103.6	103.1	100.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	82.9	126.0	125.7	114.4	103.8	101.9	90.4	81.7
Textiles	16.3	100.6	102.0	95.1	98.5	95.3	95.9	87.8
Electrical apparatus	11.2	144.6	140.3	131.3	110.3	113.4	90.4	99.8
Iron and steel	34.5	137.4	135.1	121.0	104.4	100.6	81.3	65.6
Other manufactures	20.9	124.7	127.7	113.4	104.8	105.0	99.0	92.1
Construction	5.3	269.6	269.4	186.4	105.4	128.9	145.9	81.4
Trade	5.6	131.6	129.5	106.4	128.0	114.9	103.1	101.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	130.4	130.5	115.7	106.3	103.6	92.3	83.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.5	126.4	130.6	154.5	74.0	92.6	92.2	-
Iron and steel	59.3	122.8	127.1	156.7	63.4	89.7	90.8	-
Other manufactures	17.2	140.8	144.6	146.0	119.0	104.6	99.1	-
Construction	10.2	196.0	206.8	161.6	119.4	134.3	106.3	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	134.9	138.4	155.9	81.4	96.8	92.5	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.7	123.2	124.5	123.5	109.5	105.5	97.8	93.0
Animal products - edible	4.5	127.3	115.5	124.1	114.3	107.6	109.9	100.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	113.3	112.4	114.2	107.4	106.1	104.8	105.8
Printing and publishing	7.4	120.0	118.4	113.5	104.3	98.3	94.2	107.4
Textiles	5.4	114.8	117.4	134.6	110.3	108.4	99.2	91.1
Other manufactures	19.0	129.0	134.9	126.5	110.8	107.1	93.7	82.3
Transportation	6.0	108.6	123.0	115.6	96.2	100.4	98.7	101.3
Construction	4.6	69.1	69.4	69.6	80.8	123.2	53.3	25.9
Trade	40.1	118.2	112.3	121.8	114.3	105.6	97.2	85.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	115.8	115.1	115.4	108.2	106.1	94.7	86.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.2	106.9	108.8	101.1	99.2	103.5	100.3	92.7
Lumber products	10.6	83.8	83.9	78.6	85.8	106.8	108.8	88.2
Other manufactures	28.6	119.1	121.8	112.8	107.0	101.9	95.5	95.3
Communications	9.2	123.1	123.7	105.4	97.0	101.0	92.8	84.0
Transportation	16.5	112.0	111.8	106.2	97.9	98.0	101.1	96.8
Construction	6.8	91.3	102.8	89.3	84.9	95.3	88.6	71.2
Services	6.7	113.7	100.9	110.1	104.0	101.7	93.6	86.7
Trade	21.4	123.9	119.9	120.3	111.0	104.6	93.1	86.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	111.6	111.7	106.6	99.7	101.6	97.0	89.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





77-002

BAROMETRICS FILE # 8

1921-1929

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE  
DECEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1929

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

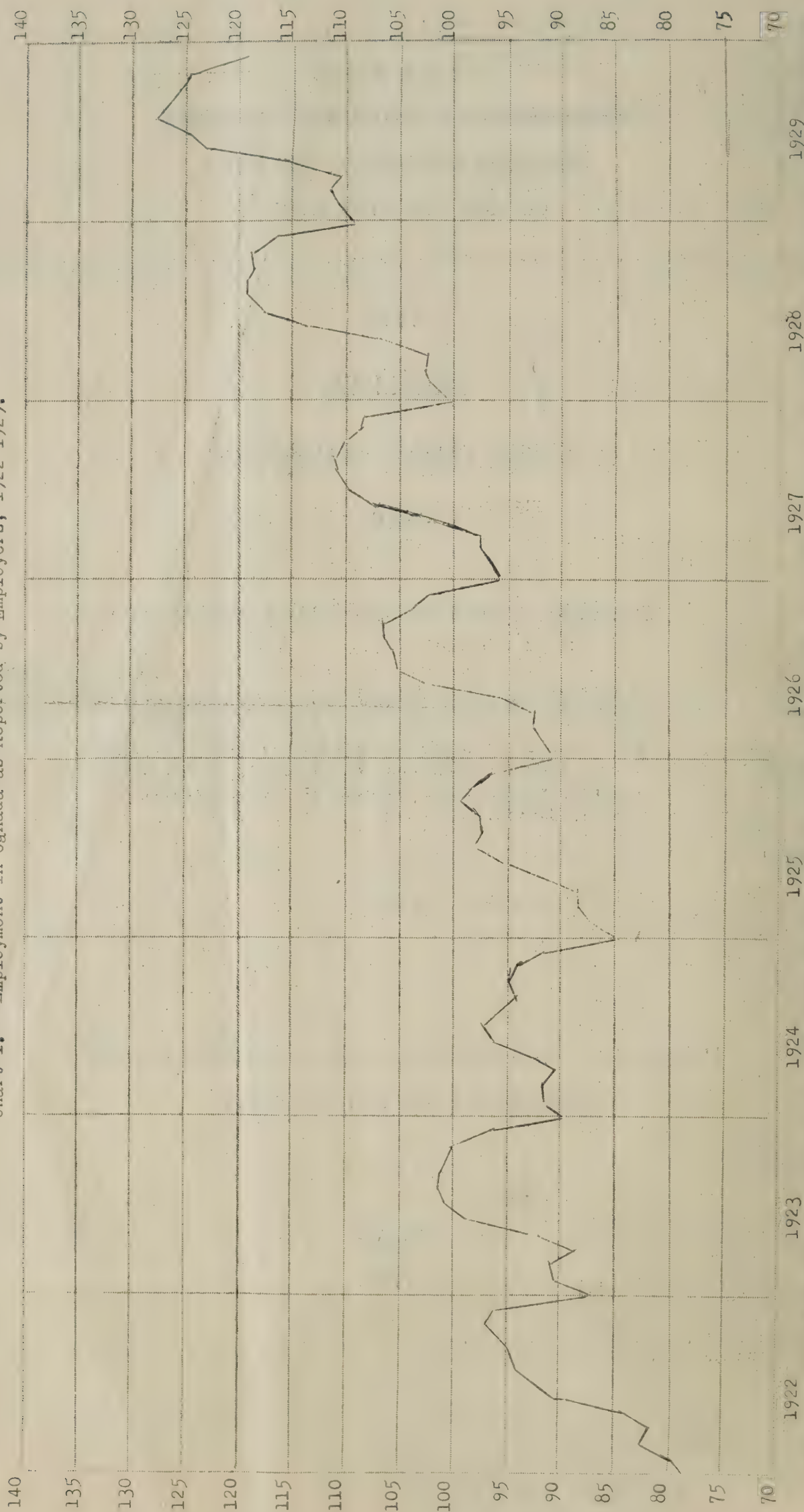
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

◆ ◆ ◆  
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P..  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

◆ ◆ ◆  
OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Dec. 27, 1929.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a larger scale than in most of the last ten years; the small crop, the grain congestion, the shortage of power in British Columbia due to lack of rain, the feeling of caution in business resulting from the stock market depression and the seasonal reaction from the unusually **pronounced** industrial activity indicated in recent months, combined to produce a rather **greater-than-average** contraction, but in spite of this, employment was in greater volume than in the early winter of any previous year of the record. The 7,197 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 1,038,880 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 1,086,380 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of over four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 119.1, compared with 124.6 on Nov. 1, 1929, and with 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while very pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, as is customary at the time of year.

Maritime Provinces.- Large seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills and iron and steel plants, while logging, trade and shipping **afforded** greater employment. The payrolls of 554 co-operating employers totalled 76,649 workers, as against 84,220 workers on Nov. 1. Smaller losses were reported on the same date of last year, but the index was then much lower.

Quebec.- There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,665 employers of 299,196 persons, or 11,087 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade. Less pronounced decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1928, when employment was in smaller volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 11,914 workers were released from the staffs of the 3,230 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 437,678 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the tobacco, telephone and metal mining groups. Transportation, construction and manufacturing, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in quarrying, wholesale trade and services. The index was over three points higher than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

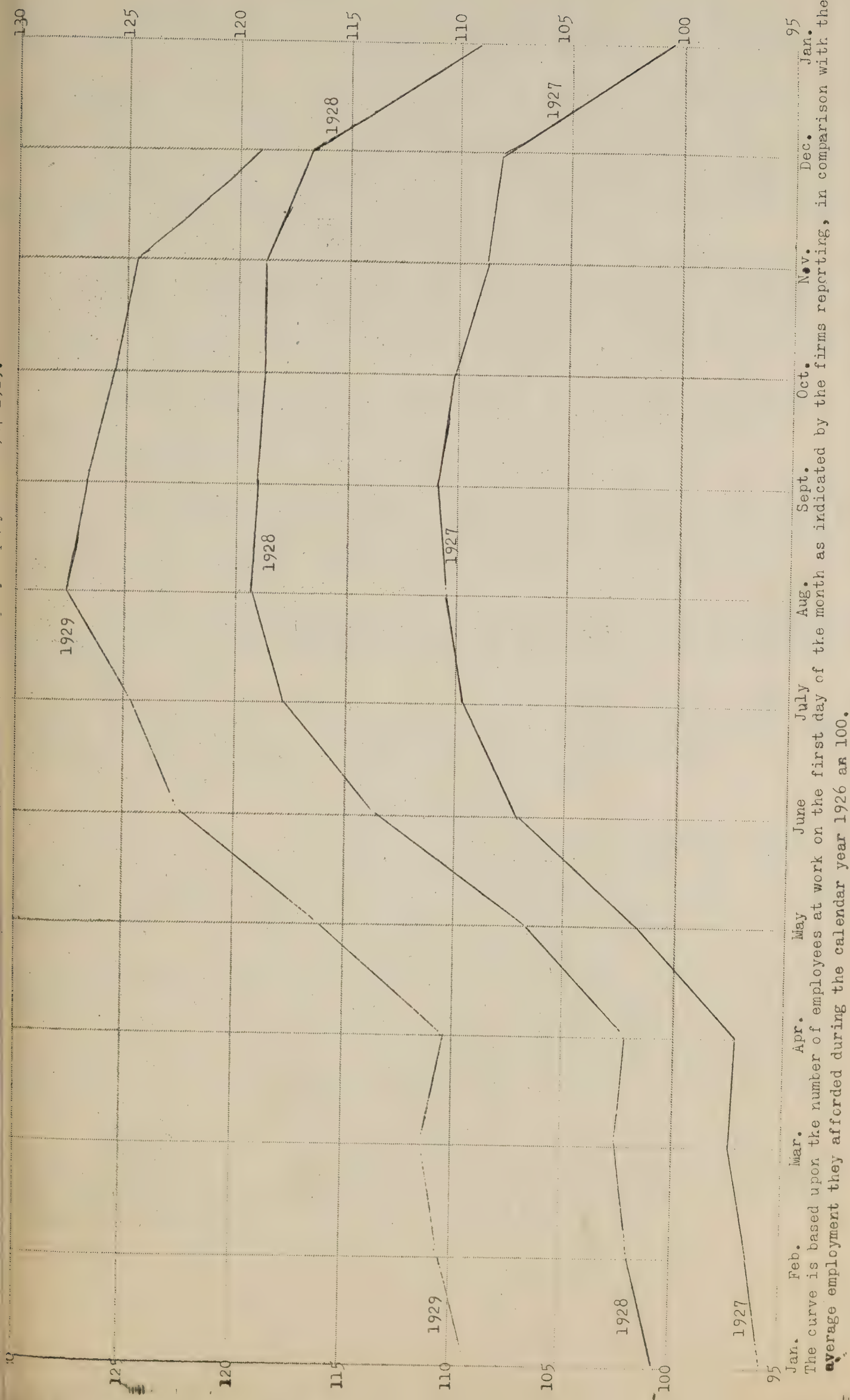
Prairie Provinces.- Further pronounced declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 12,518 persons were let out by the 1,615 reporting employers, who had 140,846 on their staffs. Logging, coal-mining, telephones and retail trade were much more active, while construction registered particularly pronounced reductions, and transportation and manufacturing were also slacker. The situation in these provinces has been greatly affected by the small harvest and the tie-up in the movement of grain, resulting in a lower level of employment than at the beginning of December, 1928, although activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

British Columbia.- Continued losses involving a larger number of workers than those noted on Dec. 1, 1928, were shown in British Columbia, where 732 firms had 84,511 employees, as compared with 88,921 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction, transportation and logging; on the other hand, **trade recorded more activity**. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last ten years.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.







95 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 95

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The eight centres for which separate tabulations are made showed lessened activity, the losses in Montreal being most noteworthy.

Montreal.- There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 893 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,622 persons to 144,324 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing and construction reported a considerable falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation continued better than in the early winter of 1928, or of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 629 workers being laid off by the 121 employers whose returns were received and who had 12,854 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was five points lower.

Toronto.- Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 953 firms who employed 129,144 persons, as compared with 131,109 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing, construction, services, communications and transportation were slacker. Although gains had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, the volume of employment was then rather smaller.

Ottawa.- Curtailment was shown in this city, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while communications afforded more employment, largely due to a reorganization of divisional headquarters in the Bell Telephone Co.; 145 employers in Ottawa recorded a combined payroll of 13,270 workers, as against 13,505 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1928, when larger losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Declines were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 38,650 persons was employed by the 221 firms furnishing data, who had 39,177 employees on their Nov. 1 forces. Construction was busier, but manufactures were decidedly slacker. The index many points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when improvement was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was another large reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 135 employers with 15,393 workers, or 1,436 less than in the preceding month. Rather greater losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1928, but employment then was at a higher level as the automobile trades had been enjoying a period of very marked activity, which did not continue into the latter part of 1929.

Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 337 firms employing 34,024 persons. Improvement was reported in trade and communications, while manufacturing, construction and transportation released employees. The index was slightly lower than on the same date of last year, when practically no change from November had been noted.

Vancouver.- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 286 employers of 29,524 workers, or 649 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A more extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,246 of which employed 541,315 operatives, compared with 562,275 on Nov. 1. This decline exceeded that noted at the beginning of December, 1928, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review; on Dec. 1 of all other years of record, it was lower. Iron and steel and lumber factories reported the greatest contractions, while smaller losses were noted in food, textiles and other groups.

Logging.- Continued and important advances were shown in logging, according to 249 companies with 56,997 men in their employ, or 11,136 more than in the preceding month. This increase was larger than that reported in the same month of any other year on record and the index, at 222.3 on Dec. 1, 1929, was at the maximum so far reached.

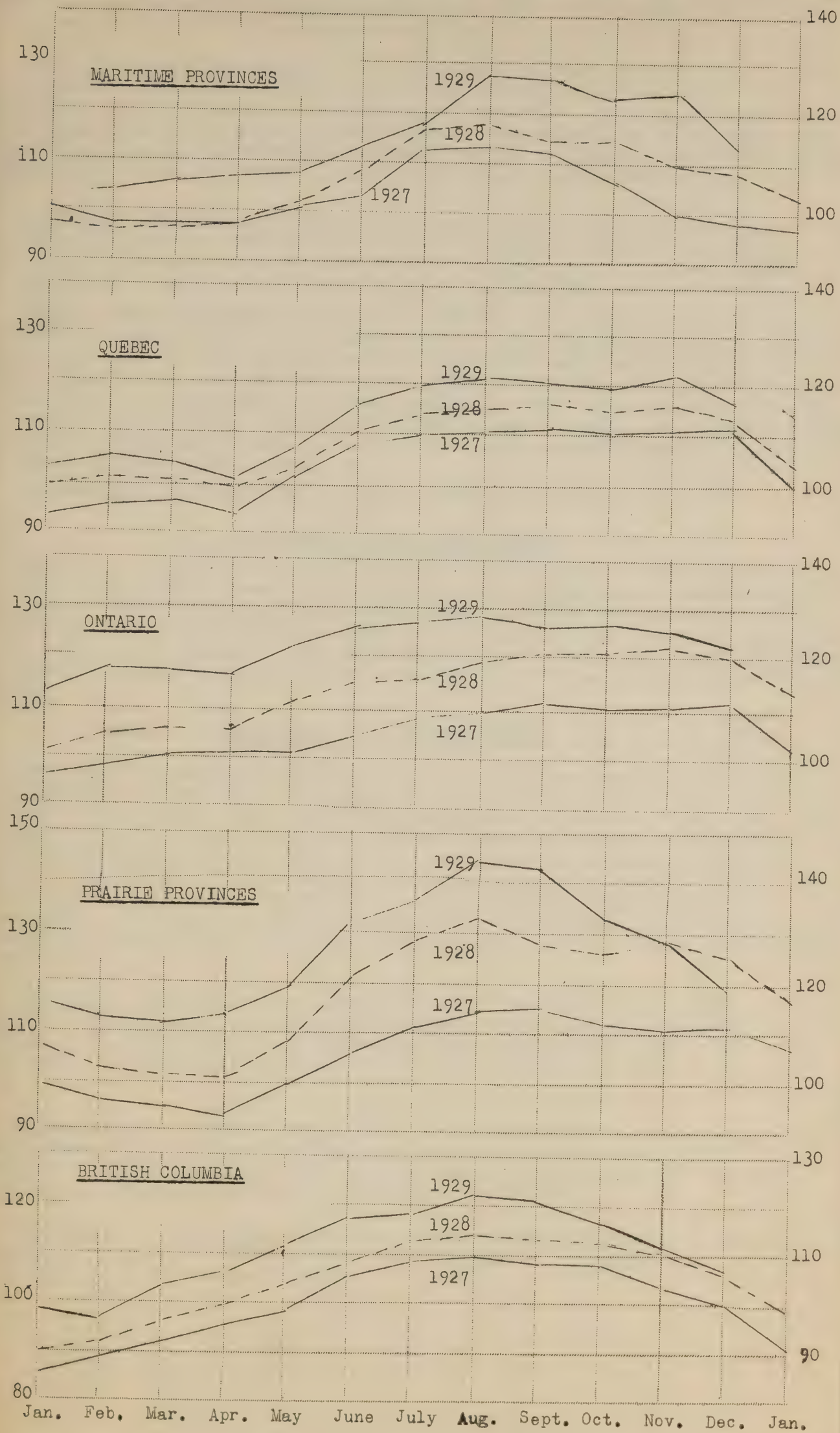
Mining.- Coal mines made seasonal gains and metallic ~~mines~~ ore mines were also busier, but quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. Returns were compiled from 228 mine operators whose forces declined from 56,985 on Nov. 1 to 56,553 at the beginning of December. A small reduction had also been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was lower.

Communications.- Increases in personnel were noted on telephones, but there was a slight falling-off in the telegraphic division: on the whole, 400 persons were added to the payrolls of the 167 companies and branches in this group whose data were received, and who had 30,632 employees on the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of any other year for which data are available.





Chart 3.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1929.







Transportation.- Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 322 employers of 124,868 persons, compared with 131,102 in the preceding month. Curtailment was also reported at the beginning of December, 1928, but employment was then in larger volume. All branches of transportation shared in the contractions noted on Dec. 1, 1929.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 33,614 persons being released from the forces of the 1,016 contractors furnishing data, who had 114,923 employees. This aggregate of workers was much larger than in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last-named being most pronounced, as is usual at the time of year.

Services.- Reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 230 establishments with 21,170 persons on their payrolls, or 1,058 less than at the beginning of November. Smaller losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1928, when the index was lower by over eight points.

Trade.- Large additions to staffs were reported in this division at the beginning of December, resulting in a higher index than at any other date since this series was instituted in 1920. The 739 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 92,422 persons in their employ, or 3,262 more than in their last report, when activity was also relatively great. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, in which the index of employment stood at 143.2, compared with 133.7 on Dec. 1, 1928. The increase in this index is particularly significant, as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people at the holiday season.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a seasonal decline in employment during October, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 10.8 on Oct. 21, 1929, compared with 10.0 (revised figure) on Sept. 23, 1929, and 11.7 on Oct. 22, 1928. The latest press reports state that 1,302,900 workers were unemployed on Dec. 2, 1929, an increase of 17,400 on the week, but 47,900 less than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Employment in the United States decreased 3.1 p.c. in November, 1929, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 34,996 establishments which had 5,045,493 employees in November. The retail trade, bituminous and metalliferous mining groups showed increased employment over October, while manufacturing, public utilities, hotels, quarrying and canning reported losses. The index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 94.8 in November, compared with 98.3 in October, 1929, and 95.4 in November, 1928. Within this group, only paper and tobacco showed increased employment, while especially large losses were noted in the vehicle, leather, lumber, clothing and metal industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed widespread seasonal losses in November as compared with October, but was at a higher level than in November, 1928 or 1927. The greatest declines in November of this year took place in food, clothing, leather and metals.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,111 factories show that they employed 224,518 persons in November, compared with 234,863 in October. The greatest declines were in the boot and shoe, clothing, dyeing, woollen and electrical apparatus industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 101.7 in October, as compared with 99.0 in October, 1928, and 97 in October, 1927.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	118.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1929.

100.0	7.4	28.8	42.1	13.6	8.1
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NOTE: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec.	1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec.	1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec.	1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec.	1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Jan.	1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Feb.	1	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Mar.	1	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Apr.	1	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
May	1	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
June	1	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
July	1	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Aug.	1	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Sept.	1	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Oct.	1	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Nov.	1	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Dec.	1	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan.	1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb.	1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar.	1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr.	1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May	1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June	1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July	1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug.	1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept.	1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct.	1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov.	1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec.	1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Dec. 1, 1929.

13.9	1.2	12.4	1.3	3.7	1.5	3.3	2.8
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Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec.	1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec.	1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec.	1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec.	1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec.	1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Feb.	1	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Mar.	1	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Apr.	1	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
May	1	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
June	1	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
July	1	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Aug.	1	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Sept.	1	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Oct.	1	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Nov.	1	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Dec.	1	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.7	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1929.

100.0 52.1 5.5 5.5 2.9 12.0 11.1 2.0 8.9





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	52.1	112.8	117.2	112.9	104.3	101.5	95.3	88.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	110.1	115.2	112.2	109.6	101.4	96.9	94.2
Fur and products	.2	90.2	102.5	90.8	103.2	103.6	113.3	103.3
Leather and products	1.6	94.3	95.5	93.9	105.8	106.1	97.6	96.5
Lumber and products	4.6	93.6	106.1	95.4	89.5	90.0	86.2	81.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	79.6	97.1	84.9	79.1	83.4	81.1	77.1
Furniture	1.0	124.3	128.1	121.4	114.0	105.2	100.1	92.5
Other lumber products	1.1	112.0	116.6	108.6	103.6	99.3	92.0	34.6
Musical instruments	.3	100.0	102.8	116.4	108.7	112.2	98.6	94.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	115.8	122.7	111.8	107.5	108.0	104.3	102.1
Pulp and paper products	6.5	113.4	114.1	110.0	107.5	103.9	94.5	90.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	108.4	110.2	106.1	106.3	103.8	89.0	83.7
Paper products	.8	115.3	116.6	115.3	112.5	105.1	102.5	97.8
Printing and publishing	2.6	119.6	118.6	113.7	108.0	103.5	99.8	98.7
Rubber products	1.7	135.0	136.3	145.3	121.5	103.4	107.4	83.3
Textile products	8.0	105.8	107.4	108.8	106.5	101.6	97.7	88.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	104.9	105.5	110.6	113.1	102.6	100.2	86.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	117.2	117.1	113.5	104.5	103.7	95.8	86.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	101.6	104.5	103.9	99.5	98.4	94.3	90.2
Other textile products	.9	101.1	104.6	107.8	108.6	102.9	101.5	97.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	130.3	130.0	125.6	112.5	105.1	106.5	103.8
Tobacco	.9	119.7	118.7	117.9	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	147.0	147.7	137.1	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	189.4	186.3	159.4	129.7	98.0	105.4	121.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	122.6	122.3	114.0	105.8	102.7	96.9	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	129.1	133.8	120.1	105.2	102.7	91.2	82.9
Electric current	1.5	129.7	132.1	123.9	111.4	101.4	99.0	105.0
Electrical apparatus	1.6	161.7	164.1	128.9	112.9	110.8	96.6	99.4
Iron and steel products	13.8	110.9	117.1	116.3	100.6	100.5	92.6	82.3
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.4	118.0	129.0	125.8	112.3	104.3	94.6	72.9
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	131.3	133.2	124.2	112.4	102.9	93.5	86.1
Agricultural implements	.8	96.7	96.8	111.6	94.2	108.4	81.0	52.7
Land vehicles	5.7	98.4	106.2	108.8	93.9	96.8	93.0	87.1
Automobiles and parts	1.3	94.0	115.2	122.7	85.3	97.2	88.8	77.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.5	124.8	133.7	108.7	100.6	98.7	103.9	82.2
Heating appliances	.5	133.5	139.4	122.9	111.0	104.3	101.2	95.2
Iron & steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	174.3	185.2	154.5	120.3	99.6	80.5	73.6
Foundry & machine shop products	.6	116.0	115.4	121.3	91.7	100.5	94.6	82.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	111.4	114.6	117.5	104.9	104.8	93.7	84.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	132.7	135.7	126.1	114.8	106.3	95.9	78.2
Mineral products	1.4	148.4	149.4	131.5	103.6	100.2	100.1	98.1
Miscellaneous	.4	110.7	113.7	109.1	97.6	103.9	94.1	94.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.5	212.3	173.3	178.1	182.7	139.2	139.2	153.6
<b>MINING</b>	5.5	127.2	128.0	121.0	113.1	109.0	101.3	103.8
Coal	2.9	112.7	112.0	113.4	110.8	109.0	92.4	106.6
Metallic ores	1.7	154.8	152.7	130.2	121.1	104.7	96.6	100.6
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	136.9	149.7	134.4	108.7	101.6	95.5	88.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	127.5	125.8	114.7	104.6	102.2	96.8	94.0
Telegraphs	.6	129.7	132.5	122.8	106.1	104.6	95.5	88.7
Telephones	2.3	127.0	124.0	112.6	104.3	101.6	97.2	96.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.0	108.4	113.8	112.2	107.1	101.5	101.4	99.9
Street railways and cartage	2.5	127.5	131.7	118.2	106.0	99.5	99.9	101.4
Steam railways	7.8	102.2	108.4	111.0	105.5	103.0	100.2	97.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	114.4	117.4	111.0	116.7	95.6	109.6	109.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	119.0	153.6	113.2	99.5	91.3	78.7	71.5
Building	5.7	150.8	173.7	125.0	107.4	104.4	81.5	74.7
Highway	2.2	125.7	214.8	111.8	113.9	83.2	84.8	64.0
Railway	3.2	84.3	106.0	102.5	85.5	83.8	75.8	72.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.0	125.3	131.6	117.2	106.9	97.9	90.6	89.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	123.8	132.4	112.9	100.6	93.3	88.8	90.5
Professional	.2	117.1	119.8	116.1	107.6	104.6	96.6	90.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	130.7	134.1	124.2	115.9	102.3	91.2	87.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.9	135.4	130.7	127.4	121.2	108.9	103.1	98.3
Retail	6.5	143.2	134.6	133.7	127.0	112.3	104.6	98.1
Wholesale	2.4	117.7	121.8	113.8	110.0	102.9	100.3	98.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	119.1	124.6	116.7	108.1	102.3	96.5	91.9

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	33.3	101.3	111.4	105.9	97.2	98.5	92.8	85.8
Lumber products	3.4	65.7	95.3	80.1	65.8	70.3	68.9	68.0
Pulp and paper	4.0	116.4	120.9	117.6	105.9	108.4	92.6	87.8
Textile products	4.2	89.5	89.6	98.8	102.9	100.1	97.1	101.1
Iron and steel	12.6	119.5	129.4	118.4	103.2	103.1	98.1	77.7
Other manufactures	9.1	101.2	108.1	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.2	97.9
Logging	5.7	226.1	179.4	113.5	220.7	154.3	118.7	126.0
Mining	21.7	111.2	111.9	111.6	110.0	109.6	98.5	105.4
Communications	3.5	130.9	127.9	112.3	107.6	100.9	99.4	103.1
Transportation	13.2	91.0	92.0	86.4	78.9	81.4	82.5	76.1
Construction	15.0	143.9	223.7	128.4	94.7	65.5	93.7	71.6
Services	1.0	131.2	150.2	134.0	89.2	87.0	83.8	82.0
Trade	6.6	133.2	122.6	122.1	109.8	107.8	108.4	107.3
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	113.3	124.6	108.1	99.1	95.5	93.7	89.0
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.9	113.8	117.0	109.9	105.6	101.2	95.1	89.9
Lumber products	3.3	99.0	112.7	90.3	92.3	89.5	82.7	85.0
Pulp and paper	8.4	109.8	111.0	107.1	103.5	102.7	91.4	87.1
Textile products	12.2	104.9	105.1	106.9	109.2	100.9	96.8	88.3
Iron and steel	12.1	112.4	117.6	109.3	101.2	97.7	93.1	84.0
Other manufactures	21.9	125.2	127.7	117.3	109.3	105.0	99.2	96.2
Logging	6.8	250.1	206.9	212.9	231.7	130.6	117.6	126.4
Mining	2.1	158.5	158.8	141.4	127.8	107.0	83.9	71.1
Communications	2.5	118.1	119.1	116.2	106.2	102.4	96.6	98.0
Transportation	12.1	109.4	112.9	112.0	115.0	104.9	106.9	109.1
Construction	10.7	105.1	133.7	90.0	93.2	100.2	63.6	67.4
Services	1.6	101.0	107.3	105.5	104.2	96.7	88.2	90.4
Trade	6.3	138.0	135.9	130.4	119.7	109.7	103.3	93.9
All Industries	100.0	118.4	122.8	112.6	110.1	102.7	93.9	90.8
Manufacturing	61.0	114.1	118.6	116.5	104.4	101.8	96.2	88.5
Lumber products	4.7	95.4	109.2	98.7	91.6	89.9	87.9	86.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	116.2	116.7	113.2	110.5	103.4	97.8	94.5
Textile products	9.2	108.3	110.9	110.0	103.9	101.9	98.7	87.2
Iron and steel	17.7	111.8	117.9	119.2	100.1	201.1	90.3	77.9
Other manufactures	22.3	123.2	125.8	119.6	109.8	105.2	101.8	96.2
Logging	5.3	267.9	208.9	196.2	197.0	159.5	181.6	222.0
Mining	3.3	150.1	151.6	130.8	116.1	105.7	96.1	98.4
Communications	2.7	131.0	128.8	113.2	104.9	102.7	97.3	93.4
Transportation	8.5	108.8	113.2	113.7	105.9	102.4	100.3	102.3
Construction	8.9	140.0	163.4	132.0	115.0	96.0	89.8	85.3
Services	2.1	152.5	157.0	125.5	115.3	100.8	94.1	93.7
Trade	8.2	137.4	132.9	126.2	124.8	106.2	107.3	106.3
All Industries	100.0	123.1	126.5	119.7	109.1	103.1	98.6	94.1
Manitoba-Manufacturing	29.2	113.7	118.2	121.2	109.1	104.3	97.3	95.7
Lumber products	2.2	113.7	117.1	126.7	102.3	90.7	85.7	76.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	113.1	112.0	107.5	120.9	107.1	94.8	104.0
Textile products	1.5	98.8	110.2	137.6	114.1	109.3	97.7	85.2
Iron and steel	11.2	99.9	105.9	114.9	103.0	102.6	96.9	95.5
Other manufactures	11.4	134.7	137.9	130.0	114.9	108.3	100.4	98.3
Logging	1.7	170.7	66.0	207.7	224.8	201.7	186.7	186.7
Mining	7.5	131.5	131.7	136.2	121.6	125.6	119.4	113.4
Communications	3.8	134.7	128.8	121.9	104.5	102.6	97.7	94.9
Transportation	21.0	114.8	126.2	124.6	114.2	107.4	105.0	98.8
Construction	16.3	108.4	157.2	121.3	90.3	83.8	70.1	59.1
Services	2.7	121.4	130.8	123.4	99.5	93.5	84.3	81.1
Trade	17.8	134.3	127.9	128.9	123.5	110.8	98.8	90.3
All Industries	100.0	119.0	129.5	125.3	110.8	104.7	96.7	91.1
British Columbia-Manufacturing	40.8	106.7	112.1	104.9	98.2	99.0	90.9	80.1
Lumber products	13.8	90.8	97.0	92.9	90.0	97.4	91.7	77.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	113.9	112.1	102.4	100.5	108.0	91.0	80.8
Textile products	1.2	114.3	118.3	112.0	100.9	99.3	90.9	82.7
Iron and steel	4.8	110.2	117.4	108.8	90.0	97.8	98.7	101.3
Other manufactures	15.3	121.2	128.4	119.0	108.0	97.6	87.3	79.1
Logging	8.0	100.3	108.9	128.8	111.1	116.4	108.2	104.4
Mining	10.4	110.0	111.3	103.1	100.0	97.9	103.9	111.3
Communications	3.8	124.8	125.6	107.6	97.5	100.8	92.3	86.0
Transportation	13.6	106.6	111.6	105.4	101.9	96.8	100.8	95.1
Construction	11.0	103.9	119.4	97.8	94.8	86.6	99.0	70.6
Services	3.3	110.4	116.1	109.8	103.1	99.3	94.6	91.6
Trade	9.1	125.5	122.9	124.4	114.3	112.2	96.9	95.1
All Industries	100.0	108.3	113.9	107.9	101.0	100.0	96.7	88.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area, to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1929	Nov.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	64.8	113.0	116.4	108.3	103.9	101.6	96.3	91.2
Plant Products - edible	4.4	120.8	118.9	111.5	101.7	107.9	101.9	98.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	117.1	116.1	109.9	103.8	103.7	101.6	98.6
Textiles	10.8	92.5	94.5	98.9	102.5	97.4	94.4	91.8
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.5	118.5	122.1	117.1	109.7	108.5	110.3	109.2
Iron and steel	15.5	113.5	122.3	108.5	101.7	96.0	90.2	79.4
Other manufactures	23.6	121.2	123.2	110.3	105.8	104.5	96.3	90.6
Communications	4.0	115.5	117.0	113.8	106.8	102.2	95.6	99.9
Transportation	9.0	118.8	121.6	122.1	132.4	97.1	113.8	118.6
Construction	8.0	131.6	163.3	125.6	117.1	99.8	95.3	92.5
Trade	11.4	138.0	135.5	130.1	120.1	110.1	103.7	92.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	117.1	121.8	113.0	108.7	101.9	98.3	94.3
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	58.8	122.5	124.9	120.9	105.6	104.5	93.7	99.7
Leather products	16.7	108.3	112.1	101.2	109.3	106.4	97.7	111.0
Other manufactures	42.1	129.9	131.0	131.8	103.8	103.6	91.5	93.0
Transportation	10.1	111.8	120.3	106.7	111.7	100.1	94.8	93.4
Construction	15.8	190.9	220.6	89.0	156.9	95.7	87.7	92.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.1	133.6	122.1	119.9	102.3	95.4	99.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.8	114.5	117.3	115.5	107.4	104.3	99.9	94.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	124.2	127.3	118.2	113.8	108.1	107.4	101.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	126.2	125.8	123.0	111.6	103.5	101.9	98.6
Textiles	11.6	106.8	112.7	107.3	102.2	100.7	100.9	96.5
Iron and steel	9.6	109.8	112.0	121.5	103.3	104.4	85.4	78.2
Other manufactures	25.4	114.3	116.5	113.5	108.4	105.5	100.1	97.2
Communications	4.2	114.7	120.6	109.3	104.4	103.2	101.1	94.3
Transportation	5.3	132.8	137.2	136.8	101.7	98.9	107.4	107.8
Construction	5.7	190.8	205.2	178.7	145.7	101.0	72.2	75.9
Trade	18.8	131.8	126.9	124.2	117.7	104.4	106.5	106.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	122.9	125.0	120.5	110.5	103.8	100.4	96.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	50.8	107.0	111.9	112.7	108.2	98.5	94.1	94.1
Lumber products	5.8	67.5	80.9	96.0	79.9	88.2	66.6	74.8
Pulp and paper	20.0	110.4	110.9	110.1	105.4	98.7	101.0	101.7
Other manufactures	25.0	120.4	125.8	122.6	123.7	103.4	100.3	95.6
Construction	8.8	183.4	249.7	138.3	105.2	89.3	101.2	95.4
Trade	15.9	120.9	120.9	116.5	117.2	110.3	108.4	107.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	121.8	125.0	115.1	108.3	99.9	96.3	98.3
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	82.1	123.3	126.0	117.0	104.6	101.6	92.1	80.0
Textiles	16.2	98.9	100.6	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8	78.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	145.6	144.6	133.4	110.0	113.4	91.8	104.6
Iron and steel	34.0	132.8	137.4	114.3	105.1	100.3	83.3	66.5
Other manufactures	20.5	122.2	124.7	117.2	106.8	101.2	99.8	90.2
Construction	5.8	277.5	269.6	184.2	101.6	90.2	97.8	46.4
Trade	5.5	131.5	131.6	119.5	125.3	107.2	112.4	108.3
<b>Hamilton -All Industries</b>	100.0	128.7	130.4	118.0	107.3	101.7	93.3	81.4
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	74.9	114.1	126.4	141.3	78.4	96.5	93.5	-
Iron and steel	56.7	107.9	122.8	140.8	66.7	93.8	91.5	-
Other manufactures	18.2	138.8	140.8	143.3	126.0	107.4	97.2	-
Construction	10.3	182.4	196.0	148.4	119.8	119.0	114.5	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.5	134.9	142.5	84.2	98.7	92.9	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.2	116.1	123.2	121.1	109.7	104.7	95.5	92.7
Animal products - edible	4.6	121.0	127.3	120.4	124.9	112.4	107.2	99.6
Plant products - edible	4.3	108.4	113.3	113.1	110.8	106.4	108.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	7.5	121.5	120.0	116.3	111.1	107.1	94.3	109.8
Textiles	5.2	107.0	114.8	131.2	111.8	106.4	98.8	86.4
Other manufactures	17.6	117.7	129.0	122.2	104.0	99.8	87.9	81.6
Transportation	5.5	95.7	108.6	111.8	105.9	100.6	100.7	97.7
Construction	3.8	54.8	69.1	63.9	53.9	106.7	52.3	17.0
Trade	41.9	123.5	118.2	127.8	126.4	113.9	97.9	86.5
<b>Winnipeg -All Industries</b>	100.0	113.8	115.8	116.8	111.5	107.9	93.7	85.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	38.7	103.9	106.9	94.3	96.7	100.1	94.5	92.9
Lumber products	10.2	80.0	83.8	74.6	88.6	103.1	92.2	92.1
Other manufactures	28.5	116.4	119.1	104.5	101.7	98.6	95.7	93.6
Communications	9.2	123.1	123.1	104.7	97.7	101.0	92.0	84.5
Transportation	16.4	109.9	112.0	102.1	97.5	96.2	95.3	93.3
Construction	6.2	79.2	91.3	83.2	74.7	90.0	109.3	60.8
Services	6.7	108.8	113.7	111.2	105.4	101.4	93.7	91.6
Trade	22.6	128.4	123.9	125.6	115.0	112.9	96.3	93.7
<b>Vancouver -All Industries</b>	100.0	109.4	111.6	102.8	98.7	101.4	95.8	90.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JANUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

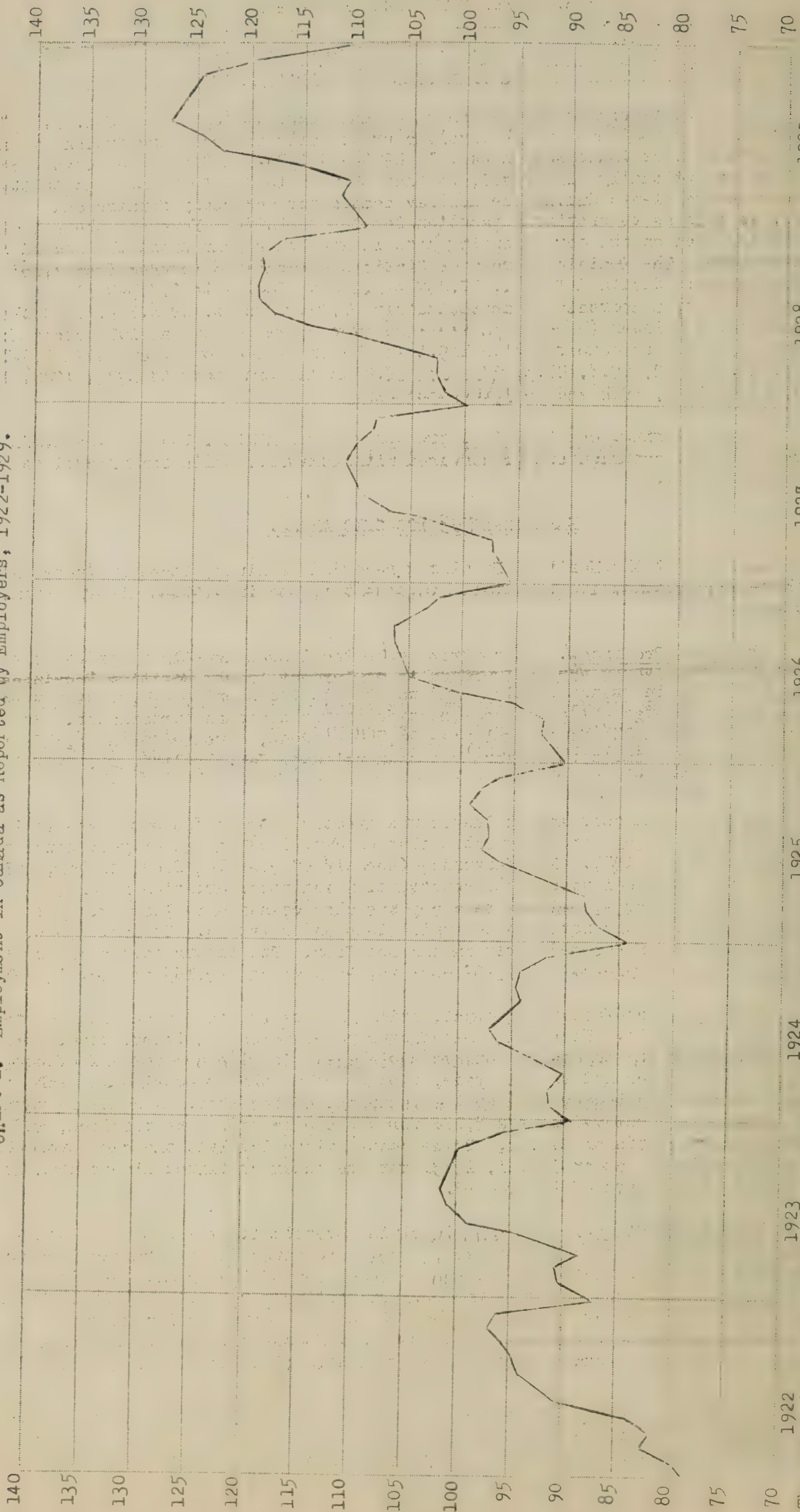
NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 28, 1930.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1930, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1929 and 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. However, the situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,063 firms, whose payrolls declined from 1,037,259 persons on Dec. 1 to 967,540 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 70,000 persons, or 6.7 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 111.2 on Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with 119.1 in the preceding month, and with 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, logging and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while communications registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- In contrast with the losses usually recorded at the beginning of the year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was due to the opening of the winter ports. On the other hand, manufacturing and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 535 firms employing 76,564 persons, compared with 76,317 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted on Jan. 1, 1929, when the index was over ten points lower.

Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was greater than on the same date in 1929, but the situation continued more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade, while improvement was noted in communications and services. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,648 co-operating employers aggregated 271,199 workers, as against 299,183 on Dec. 1, 1929.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging and communications, however, recorded advances and retail trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 411,834 persons was employed by the 3,178 firms whose returns were received, and who had 436,907 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved the same proportion of the reported employees as on Jan. 1, 1929, but the index continued higher than on the same date in all other years of the record.

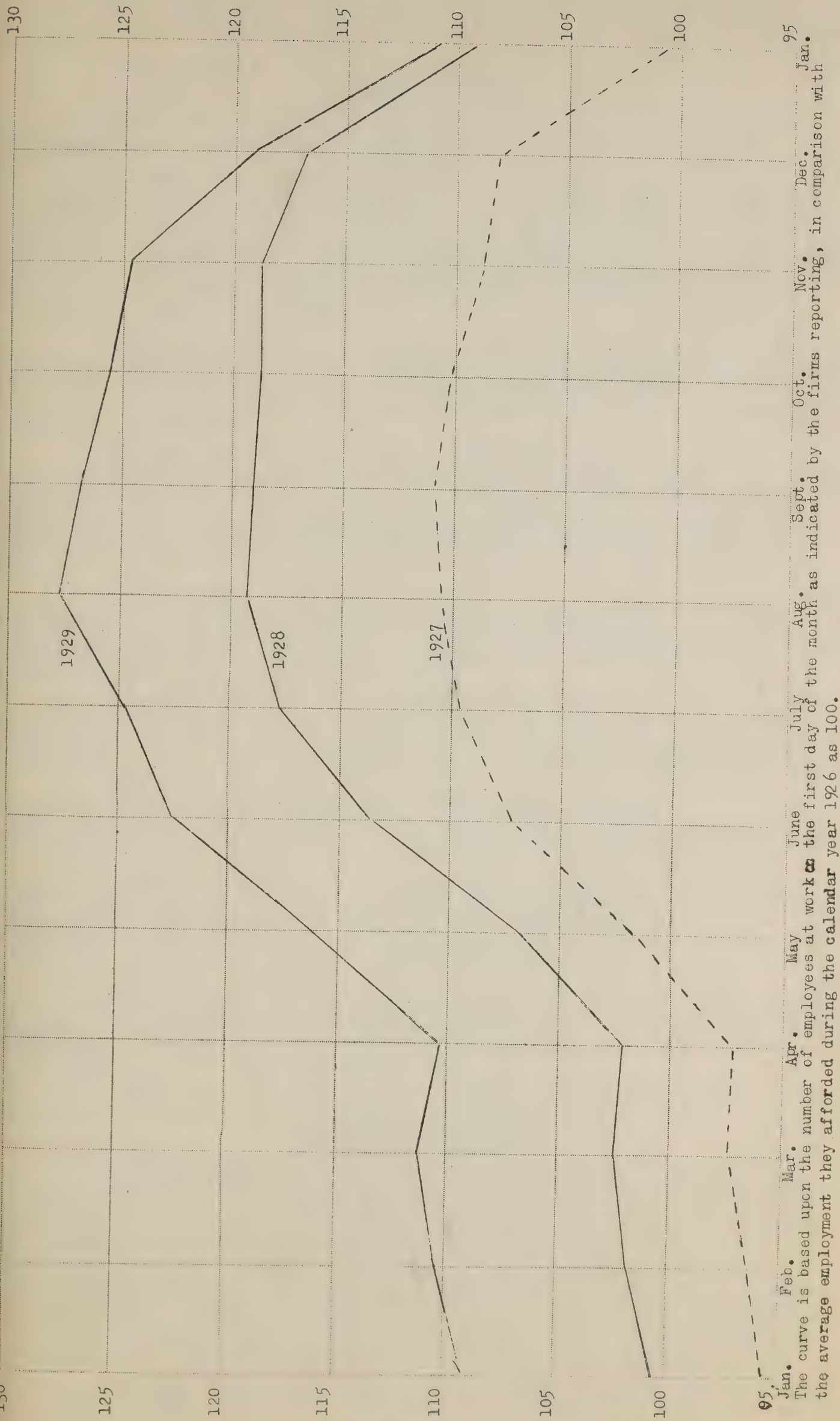
Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving practically the same percentage of the payrolls as at the beginning of January, 1929, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year, largely as a result of the small crop and the grain tie-up. Statistics were tabulated from 985 employers of 130,953 workers, or 9,787 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but transportation, manufacturing, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, telephone communications and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, resulting in a rather lower index than at the beginning of 1929, but the situation was better than on the same date in any of the eight preceding





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1929.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 95

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





years. The 716 firms furnishing data reported 76,990 employees, as against 84,112 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food and other factories, and in mining, transportation and trade.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of last year and of every other year for which statistics are available. Statements were received from 879 establishments with 131,344 employees, as compared with 143,510 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation, and also in manufacturing, especially in food, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in the service group, particularly in hotels and restaurants.

Quebec.- Manufactures, construction and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 123 employers reduced their staffs from 12,842 persons on Dec. 1 to 12,530 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1929, but employment continued in rather greater volume than at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles and foods; construction, transportation and services were also seasonally slacker, but trade and communications showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 962 employers with 123,672 workers, compared with 129,315 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while transportation afforded greater employment. The working forces of the 146 reporting establishments aggregated 13,093 persons, or 386 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 214 firms in Hamilton employing 36,839 workers, as against 38,262 on Dec. 1. Manufactures, construction and shipping showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1929, were not so extensive, but the index was then many points lower.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 14,545 persons in their employ, or 822 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the most extensive declines in Winnipeg, but trade was also slacker, while communications showed improvement. The 336 co-operating firms reported 32,845 employees, compared with 34,065 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as were released on Jan. 1, 1929, when employment was in practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 276 employers of 27,956 persons, as compared with 29,376 on Dec. 1. Practically no change had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index then was a few points lower. There were pronounced losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart I shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

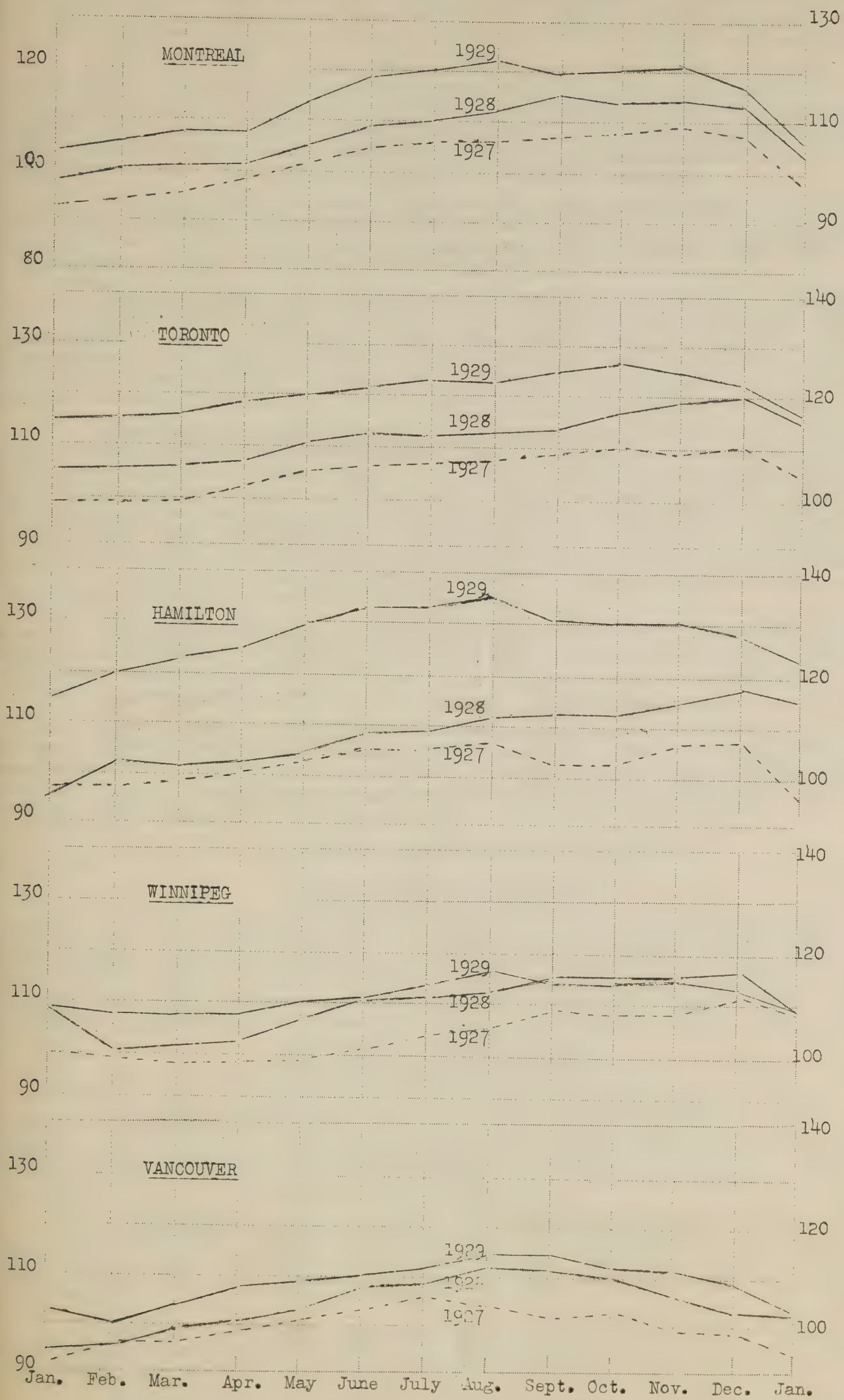
Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were larger than on Jan. 1, 1929 and 1928, but smaller than in most other years on record. The index, though slightly lower than at the beginning of 1929, was considerably higher than on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material, leather and rubber industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. A notable exception was the automobile group, in which the seasonal gains were on a larger scale than on Jan. 1, 1929. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported, were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,214 manufacturers, employing 510,623 operatives, compared with 541,396 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging, which has been particularly active this winter, showed a larger falling-off than on the same date of last year, but employment continued in much

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.



Chart 3.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1929.







greater volume than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, the index standing at 200.2, compared with 171.0 on Jan. 1, 1929, and 175.1 on Jan. 1, 1924, the previous maximum for mid-winter. A combined working force of 53,943 men was reported by the 255 co-operating firms, who had 57,019 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, but this was smaller than that noted on the same date in 1929, and the index on the date under review was higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record. Returns were received from 218 operators with 54,420 workers, compared with 56,351 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals other than coal and in metallic ore mines, while coal-mining showed practically no change.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in telephones, but telegraphs afforded less employment; the situation compared favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 164 companies and branches furnishing data rose from 30,737 on Dec. 1 to 31,208 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation were smaller than at the beginning of January, 1929, but the index continued slightly lower than in the same month of last year, although it was higher than on Jan. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 317 employers, who reported 117,142 workers, as compared with 124,722 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, which involved about the same proportion of the payrolls as on Jan. 1 in previous years of the record, represented a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1929. Employment, however, was still comparatively active; the index, at 92.7, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 952 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 88,900, a decrease of 25,369 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were most extensive in the first two of these divisions.

Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 223 firms employed 20,671 persons, or 332 less than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1929, a gain had been indicated, but the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was then much lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded rather less employment than on Dec. 1, and there were large contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 720 co-operating employers reported 90,633 workers, compared with 91,762 in their last report. Despite these losses, employment was at an exceptionally high level as compared with other years of the record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment during November, due mainly to seasonal causes; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.0 on Nov. 25, 1929, as compared with 10.4 on Oct. 21, 1929, and 12.1 on Nov. 26, 1928. The latest press reports stated that 1,510,200 persons were out of work on Dec. 30, 1929, an increase of 206,500 over the preceding week, but 10,500 less than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

New York.- Widespread seasonal declines in employment were recorded in December in New York State factories; according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the losses were larger than in any other year on record except 1920, and brought the index one point below its 1928 level. The December lay-offs were general in scope, practically all industries showing curtailment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,110 factories show that they employed 216,094 persons in December, compared with 224,650 in November, a decline of 3.8 p.c. The largest losses were in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen plants, while rubber footwear and some other firms were busier.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a decline of 2.6 p.c. in December as compared with November; the index in manufacturing (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 99.3, compared with 99.2 in December, 1928.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin, standing at 98.6 in November, was nearly one p.c. higher than in November, 1928, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market."

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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	118.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1930.

100.0	7.9	28.0	42.6	13.5	8.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1930.								
	13.6	1.3	12.8	1.4	3.8	1.5	3.4	2.9





Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan.	1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan.	1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan.	1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan.	1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan.	1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.3	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.7	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1930.										
		100.0	52.8	5.6	5.6	3.2	12.1	9.2	2.1	9.4





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925
MANUFACTURING		52.8	106.5	112.8	107.3	97.9	94.7	90.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	103.3	110.1	109.8	102.1	91.9	91.3	89.8
Fur and products	.2	80.4	90.2	80.5	93.7	96.6	96.9	94.2
Leather and products	1.6	88.1	94.3	85.8	102.6	102.9	93.5	92.8
Lumber and products	4.4	83.7	93.6	84.2	78.1	77.4	77.3	70.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	70.0	79.6	70.6	65.5	67.6	71.1	65.0
Furniture	.9	108.9	124.3	112.9	105.3	94.9	88.2	75.7
Other lumber products	1.2	105.8	112.0	103.3	97.9	95.3	88.9	81.7
Musical instruments	.3	83.8	100.0	110.4	102.2	105.1	95.7	82.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	100.0	115.8	98.1	87.7	92.0	91.9	87.9
Pulp and paper products	6.8	110.4	113.4	106.1	104.4	98.7	93.0	88.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	105.0	108.4	100.1	102.3	95.6	87.5	79.7
Paper products	.8	106.9	115.3	107.2	104.9	98.3	95.3	90.4
Printing and publishing	2.8	118.7	119.6	114.6	107.9	103.3	99.8	98.1
Rubber products	1.7	128.0	135.0	142.2	116.2	102.2	106.6	80.9
Textile products	8.1	98.5	105.8	102.4	99.9	98.2	94.4	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	96.8	104.9	106.9	108.8	100.9	98.9	88.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	108.5	117.2	109.4	92.5	99.6	89.0	80.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	95.5	101.6	93.0	93.9	93.2	90.6	85.0
Other textile products	1.0	95.3	101.1	100.2	101.4	97.7	98.8	92.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	125.7	130.3	113.5	109.7	92.6	88.0	76.9
Tobacco	1.0	117.1	119.7	96.1	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.7	147.0	141.0	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	192.4	189.4	153.5	116.3	111.2	102.6	138.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	119.9	122.6	110.2	102.8	95.0	92.4	90.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	116.0	129.1	108.3	89.8	93.3	79.9	70.0
Electric current	1.5	123.8	129.7	114.1	107.8	97.6	97.2	102.1
Electrical apparatus	1.6	156.3	161.7	128.7	109.5	108.3	93.5	86.9
Iron and steel products	14.3	107.3	110.9	114.9	96.9	94.2	86.7	74.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	110.2	118.0	117.6	105.4	97.2	95.4	63.2
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	127.9	131.3	117.4	110.7	100.9	92.3	83.1
Agricultural implements	.8	97.3	96.7	106.8	95.1	106.5	85.7	49.3
Land vehicles	6.2	100.5	98.4	113.3	92.0	88.7	85.9	78.3
Automobiles and parts	1.5	104.7	94.0	130.1	82.8	64.0	52.6	41.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	109.3	124.8	112.8	68.2	100.6	103.9	64.6
Heating appliances	.4	90.2	133.5	120.7	98.6	93.1	89.6	77.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	173.4	174.3	150.4	117.7	93.7	80.7	62.3
Foundry and machine shops products	.6	103.8	116.0	120.2	90.3	101.2	87.7	86.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	103.5	111.4	106.8	99.4	97.6	88.0	78.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	127.4	132.7	121.7	107.9	100.7	88.5	75.3
Mineral products	1.4	145.9	148.4	122.9	101.6	96.4	94.0	91.5
Miscellaneous	.4	105.5	110.7	105.4	95.5	100.2	91.7	90.0
LOGGING	5.6	200.2	212.3	171.0	163.2	136.1	129.2	150.5
MINING	5.6	122.5	127.2	116.2	112.6	104.7	100.9	101.6
Coal	3.0	112.6	112.7	111.1	113.5	110.4	106.3	107.5
Metallic ores	1.8	146.6	154.8	126.6	119.5	101.7	94.7	98.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.7	136.9	118.0	97.8	88.1	89.5	74.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	128.2	127.5	112.6	102.9	99.6	95.6	93.6
Telegraphs	.6	123.7	129.7	117.8	99.0	95.2	91.1	87.6
Telephones	2.6	129.4	127.0	111.2	104.0	100.7	96.8	95.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	101.9	108.4	102.6	99.4	99.1	95.9	91.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.5	127.5	113.4	104.0	97.1	96.6	95.4
Steam railways	8.2	99.9	102.2	103.5	103.2	102.0	99.6	94.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	81.5	114.4	83.4	72.7	85.6	74.9	67.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	92.7	119.0	87.4	78.6	73.1	63.4	57.2
Building	4.9	121.4	150.8	96.6	82.8	86.7	68.3	57.1
Highway	1.1	59.0	125.7	70.4	63.1	40.0	46.0	45.6
Railway	3.2	79.3	84.3	85.0	79.0	73.5	66.0	61.7
SERVICES	2.1	123.5	125.3	118.0	105.3	96.7	90.1	89.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	123.3	123.8	114.9	99.0	93.0	87.6	89.1
Professional	.2	115.0	117.1	113.6	107.8	96.0	96.7	99.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	126.7	130.7	124.0	113.9	102.2	91.5	81.7
TRADE	9.4	133.8	135.4	128.5	120.4	109.9	101.3	95.3
Retail	7.0	142.7	143.2	136.8	127.1	115.3	102.8	95.3
Wholesale	2.4	113.4	117.7	110.4	107.3	99.8	98.3	96.0
ALL INDUSTRIES		100.0	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9	90.7	84.9

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925.
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	31.5	96.6	101.3	99.6	83.0	90.0	89.7	76.1
Lumber products	3.7	72.1	65.7	67.7	56.5	60.3	69.6	59.8
Pulp and paper	4.2	122.6	116.4	104.5	101.4	97.0	89.0	80.9
Textile Products	3.8	80.8	89.5	95.2	89.8	98.5	94.0	83.8
Iron and steel	11.9	114.1	119.5	115.4	100.5	99.1	99.5	72.4
Other manufactures	7.9	88.5	101.2	100.0	86.0	92.6	83.4	84.9
Logging	5.6	222.9	226.1	182.0	306.7	272.7	100.0	162.7
Mining	21.4	109.8	111.2	108.3	107.2	110.2	99.9	100.4
Communications	3.5	130.0	130.9	110.1	109.8	99.5	96.9	101.7
Transportation	19.2	132.7	91.0	103.3	106.3	131.6	113.7	109.3
Construction	11.6	108.4	143.9	80.8	62.3	58.4	58.9	50.6
Services	.9	125.2	131.2	128.1	79.2	87.9	85.1	85.3
Trade	6.3	129.5	133.2	121.3	105.2	102.7	101.5	104.1
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	113.6	113.3	103.3	97.1	101.8	94.7	88.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.0	107.1	113.8	105.4	100.5	95.7	91.5	85.2
Lumber products	3.0	80.7	99.0	79.1	83.5	82.9	78.1	71.5
Pulp and paper	8.8	104.5	109.8	103.0	100.3	97.6	90.8	82.8
Textile products	12.7	98.4	104.9	105.8	103.9	99.2	96.0	89.2
Iron and steel	12.7	107.6	112.4	109.6	94.0	94.0	92.1	79.9
Other manufactures	22.8	119.0	125.2	108.5	102.9	96.5	91.5	86.3
Logging	6.8	222.8	250.1	181.7	187.9	135.4	101.3	114.2
Mining	2.1	147.3	158.5	124.4	115.6	93.0	77.6	60.3
Communications	3.0	121.4	118.1	114.3	103.9	100.5	94.6	97.1
Transportation	10.3	84.2	109.4	94.1	90.2	84.0	81.5	80.0
Construction	9.3	82.7	105.1	67.0	69.9	75.2	52.1	52.3
Services	1.8	106.6	101.0	107.1	102.7	95.9	88.7	90.2
Trade	6.7	134.1	138.0	124.9	120.4	109.2	103.7	90.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.4	118.4	103.3	99.6	93.6	86.5	81.0
Ontario - Manufacturing	61.2	107.7	114.1	109.3	98.1	94.8	89.1	80.4
Lumber products	4.3	84.4	95.4	88.5	82.1	77.5	76.3	69.8
Pulp and paper	7.4	113.9	116.2	110.1	107.8	101.1	96.2	92.9
Textile products	9.1	100.1	108.3	99.2	92.5	97.4	93.0	84.7
Iron and steel	13.3	108.5	111.8	117.2	97.3	91.9	82.2	66.9
Other manufactures	22.1	114.8	123.2	112.1	102.5	99.0	94.7	88.8
Logging	5.7	272.0	267.9	203.5	197.3	163.9	185.7	235.9
Mining	3.2	141.0	150.1	126.1	115.7	102.2	93.8	94.2
Communications	2.9	131.8	131.0	112.0	102.8	100.4	96.8	92.7
Transportation	8.5	102.0	108.8	102.2	96.4	98.1	94.7	93.6
Construction	7.7	114.4	140.0	105.6	92.2	77.3	72.3	70.5
Services	2.0	146.2	152.5	127.0	112.3	97.7	91.6	92.3
Trade	8.8	139.2	137.4	134.2	120.7	112.5	104.6	102.6
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	116.1	123.1	113.8	101.9	96.8	91.9	86.7
Prarie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.3	109.6	113.7	118.6	104.2	99.8	94.7	92.1
Lumber products	2.2	110.2	113.7	129.3	104.3	88.6	74.1	80.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	110.6	113.1	108.0	117.8	98.6	95.0	102.4
Textile products	1.5	97.1	98.8	112.6	109.2	98.3	93.6	71.4
Iron and steel	12.0	99.5	99.9	117.6	100.8	101.4	98.0	92.5
Other manufactures	11.4	124.7	134.7	121.9	104.3	100.7	94.4	94.7
Logging	2.0	195.6	170.7	234.9	245.1	249.7	232.2	208.0
Mining	8.0	128.3	131.5	133.2	136.0	116.2	114.9	129.4
Communications	4.0	134.5	134.7	115.7	99.9	96.0	96.2	91.7
Transportation	21.8	111.2	114.8	112.1	111.1	105.2	104.3	92.8
Construction	12.3	76.7	108.4	94.8	77.1	71.8	62.2	47.7
Services	2.9	118.3	121.4	121.5	101.4	92.3	83.8	79.9
Trade	18.7	132.5	134.3	127.0	125.3	109.5	98.2	88.5
Prarie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	111.0	119.0	116.6	107.5	99.9	94.4	87.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	41.4	99.6	106.7	95.6	86.4	85.5	83.6	73.7
Lumber products	13.7	82.9	90.8	78.1	70.2	76.8	81.1	71.1
Pulp and paper	6.2	112.0	113.9	97.5	98.3	91.7	86.3	81.0
Textile products	1.2	108.1	114.3	112.9	96.9	92.8	91.2	66.2
Iron and steel	4.7	100.6	110.2	105.7	91.6	96.9	90.0	91.6
Other manufactures	15.6	113.8	121.2	112.4	97.9	89.4	83.5	72.2
Logging	6.7	76.2	100.3	103.7	74.9	75.2	83.6	84.2
Mining	11.1	106.3	110.0	99.7	96.6	93.2	109.3	106.2
Communications	4.1	122.0	124.8	107.0	99.3	99.9	91.9	85.1
Transportation	14.4	102.7	106.6	105.6	101.8	95.0	97.5	95.0
Construction	9.4	81.9	103.9	89.1	81.5	68.9	79.2	59.9
Services	3.6	109.8	110.4	111.2	103.9	101.3	96.1	91.2
Trade	9.3	117.4	125.5	121.7	119.5	109.4	93.7	95.8
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	99.1	108.3	100.4	91.4	87.7	89.2	82.4

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	67.5	108.0	113.0	104.9	99.3	95.6	91.8	85.7
Plant Products - edible	4.3	107.0	120.8	99.8	90.9	97.8	92.0	86.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.4	114.9	117.1	108.7	103.6	103.0	100.1	98.1
Textiles	11.5	89.3	92.5	99.0	104.5	96.7	96.6	93.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	114.7	118.5	100.7	101.5	87.5	83.4	70.4
Iron and steel	15.8	106.1	113.5	111.5	92.9	89.2	86.7	74.0
Other manufactures	24.7	117.7	121.2	104.8	101.4	99.3	93.1	90.8
Communications	4.4	113.0	115.5	112.7	106.0	102.1	96.0	99.7
Transportation	5.9	71.6	118.8	73.1	74.0	65.4	61.1	60.3
Construction	6.9	104.6	131.6	94.8	84.7	77.3	71.0	67.9
Trade	12.0	133.3	138.0	125.9	120.5	109.5	104.1	89.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.2	117.1	104.6	98.6	93.7	89.2	83.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	58.6	118.8	122.5	114.2	109.7	103.3	93.6	96.6
Leather products	16.1	102.0	108.3	94.2	111.0	104.1	98.1	105.2
Other manufactures	42.5	126.8	129.9	124.7	109.3	101.2	91.0	92.0
Transportation	9.3	99.7	111.8	101.9	83.3	81.5	73.9	84.1
Construction	15.5	183.0	190.9	141.0	105.5	115.7	78.7	79.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.4	127.1	114.7	109.3	102.0	90.9	93.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.1	108.0	114.5	107.5	101.6	97.8	94.1	88.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	116.6	124.2	103.4	99.8	92.7	100.1	89.0
Printing and publishing	9.5	123.4	126.2	121.3	109.5	103.5	100.1	96.6
Textiles	11.4	99.3	106.8	93.4	93.5	96.3	93.0	91.0
Iron and steel	9.6	104.4	109.8	119.8	99.7	96.9	90.6	68.6
Other manufactures	24.9	106.8	114.3	105.0	103.7	97.7	92.8	91.0
Communications	4.5	117.6	114.7	108.2	100.4	100.1	96.0	94.5
Transportation	5.4	130.1	132.8	121.8	98.7	94.8	100.9	103.9
Construction	5.0	161.4	190.8	154.9	122.4	76.5	57.3	65.8
Trade	20.0	134.6	131.8	134.9	116.1	112.9	104.4	102.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	117.6	122.9	115.5	105.1	99.7	95.1	90.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	51.6	104.0	107.0	103.8	104.7	93.1	92.2	88.1
Lumber products	6.3	67.2	67.5	71.8	71.3	66.2	61.2	53.1
Pulp and paper	20.3	109.7	110.4	109.6	105.5	100.8	102.0	99.4
Other manufactures	25.0	114.8	120.4	111.8	119.5	98.0	97.7	89.8
Construction	6.8	140.3	183.4	118.5	102.3	48.4	74.2	-
Trade	15.5	122.5	120.9	115.2	115.7	109.9	110.0	110.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	119.1	121.8	107.8	105.1	93.0	93.4	92.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	83.6	120.0	123.3	114.7	94.1	99.3	89.1	79.9
Textiles	17.1	98.9	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1	91.7
Electrical apparatus	11.2	136.1	145.6	130.3	105.1	112.4	87.4	105.2
Iron and steel	35.3	133.2	132.8	122.5	99.1	96.1	81.8	63.6
Other manufactures	20.0	113.4	122.2	112.3	92.2	97.9	92.3	83.5
Construction	4.7	229.4	277.5	189.2	84.9	66.1	102.2	47.7
Trade	5.8	136.5	131.5	118.9	133.2	99.8	100.3	101.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.8	128.7	116.7	96.8	98.0	89.5	81.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	77.9	111.6	114.1	137.7	77.9	51.7	50.3	-
Iron and steel	60.0	107.5	107.9	137.8	66.7	40.6	41.8	-
Other manufactures	17.9	127.8	138.8	137.3	124.4	97.4	102.7	-
Construction	7.3	121.7	182.4	115.9	111.0	60.4	97.6	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	116.5	123.5	137.5	83.1	57.5	56.9	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	38.9	110.9	116.1	111.5	101.8	98.4	92.1	87.4
Animal products - edible	4.5	115.4	121.0	118.5	112.2	108.2	101.9	102.9
Plant products - edible	3.8	93.1	108.4	100.2	93.8	95.7	95.0	95.7
Printing and publishing	7.9	120.4	121.5	115.4	105.8	96.1	93.9	106.8
Textiles	5.1	99.7	107.0	105.2	106.5	94.6	94.7	75.9
Other manufactures	17.6	114.2	117.7	113.2	98.1	98.6	87.3	76.9
Transportation	5.6	95.4	95.7	100.1	101.7	101.1	98.5	95.9
Construction	2.4	34.9	54.8	35.5	44.1	71.2	41.7	10.6
Trade	42.7	121.0	123.5	125.5	131.3	111.4	97.3	87.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.9	113.8	109.9	109.2	101.6	91.4	83.3
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.3	100.3	103.9	93.9	86.1	87.5	86.3	83.3
Lumber products	10.4	77.7	80.0	71.1	71.5	81.6	80.6	83.6
Other manufactures	28.9	112.0	116.4	105.8	94.5	91.0	89.2	83.1
Communications	9.6	121.6	123.1	104.8	99.3	101.0	92.1	83.9
Transportation	17.0	108.7	109.9	109.3	100.9	92.2	96.5	96.7
Construction	5.3	65.0	79.2	79.1	46.4	59.1	98.0	43.4
Services	6.8	106.2	108.8	115.5	110.3	105.3	99.2	92.1
Trade	21.8	118.1	128.4	122.1	121.0	110.5	92.6	94.0
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.2	109.4	102.9	94.2	92.9	91.6	85.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

GOVT. PUBLS.

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
FEBRUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

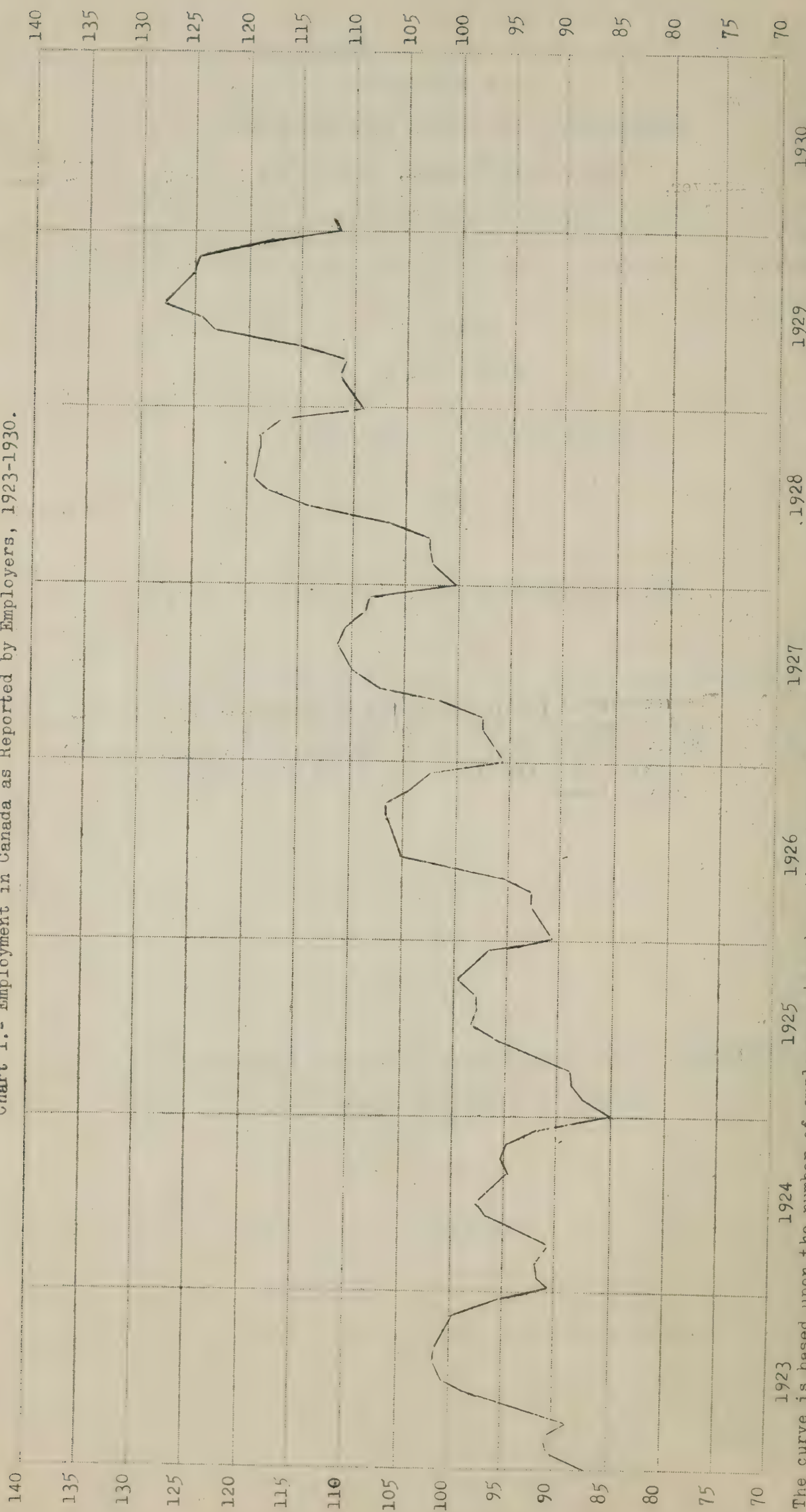
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Feb. 25, 1930.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was a slight increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected by inventory shutdowns, and also by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries which were seriously retarded by the unusually cold weather prevailing at the beginning of the month, particularly in the Western provinces. Employment was, however, in rather greater volume than on the same date in 1929 and was considerably more active than on Feb. 1 in earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,032 firms, whose staffs aggregated 971,774 persons, as compared with 967,996 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was rather less extensive than on the same date in the two preceding years, caused the index to stand at 111.6, while on Jan. 1, 1930, it was 111.2 and on Feb. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing. Logging, mining and services also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in trade, construction and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction, transportation and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces, where mining and manufacturing were brisker. Shipping was still affected by the grain congestion. Statistics were received from 526 firms, employing 75,234 workers, compared with 76,341 at the beginning of January. Moderate gains had been indicated on the same date in 1928, but the index then was between seven and eight points lower.

Quebec.- The recovery in Quebec caused the re-instatement of a smaller number of workers than on Feb. 1 of last year, but employment was then in smaller volume. Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel, textiles, lumber and electrical apparatus) showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation, construction and trade recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,648 co-operating employers aggregated 273,400 persons, as against 271,343 in their last report.

Ontario.- Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor divisions. Services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction, and logging and transportation also released employees. According to data received from 3,196 firms, their staffs rose from 412,589 at the beginning of January, to 416,064 on the date under review. This advance involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on Feb. 1, 1929, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- The contraction in the Prairie Provinces did not involve so many workers as that noted at the beginning of February, 1929, but the situation then was rather better than on the date under review, when employment continued to show the effects of the grain congestion. Statements were tabulated from 990 employers, whose staffs declined by 1,212 persons to 129,677 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing, logging and mining were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

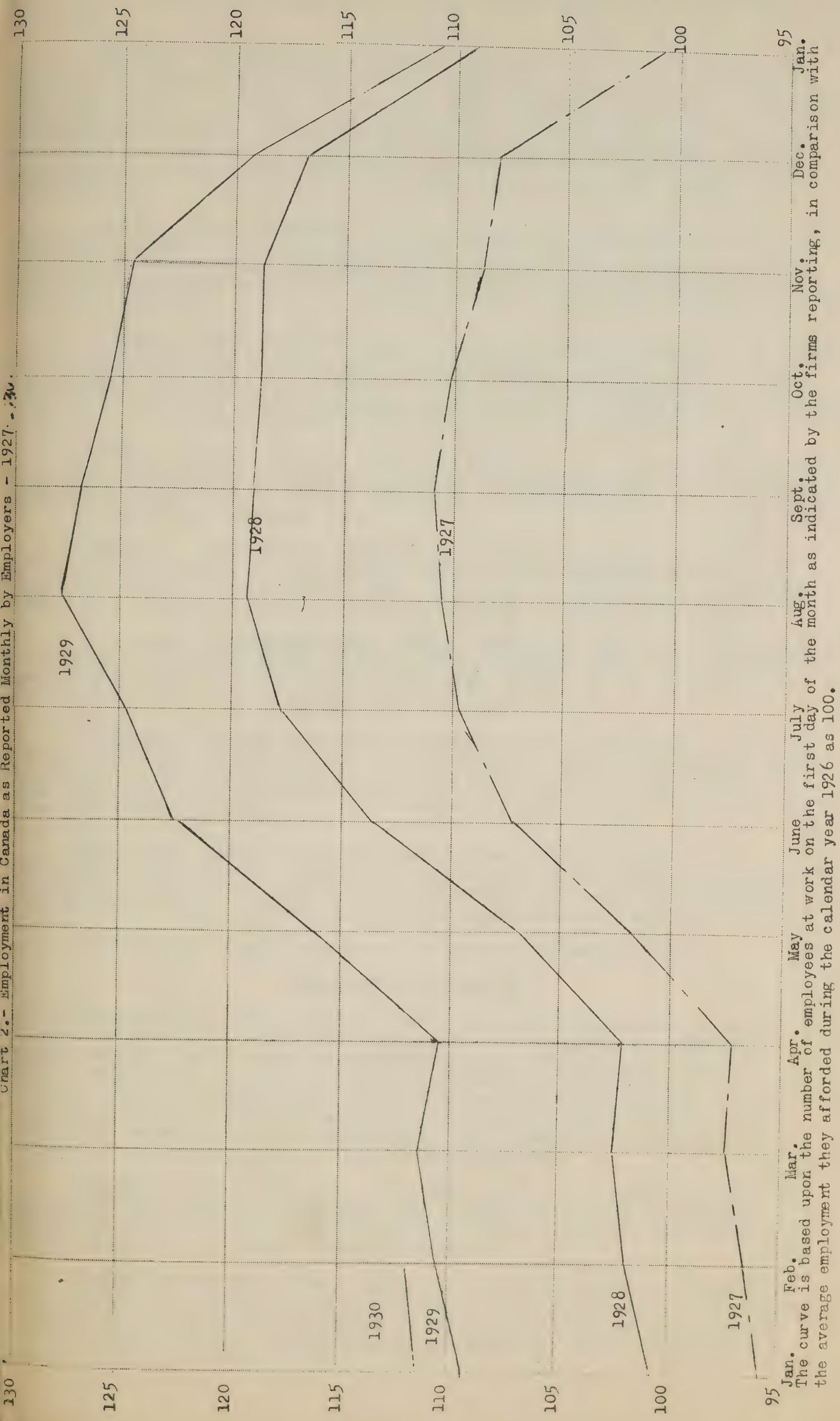
British Columbia.- In spite of the intensely cold weather which seriously curtailed out-door activities, there was a moderate increase in employment at the beginning of February; this contrasted with the considerable decline recorded on Feb. 1, 1929, when employment was in smaller volume. The working forces of the 701 reporting firms aggregated 77,399, an increase of 565 as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. There was improvement in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was slack.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1930.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

- 2 -

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg showed reductions.

Montreal.- Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and electrical apparatus groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation, trade and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 891 firms employing 134,994 workers, as compared with 132,509 in the preceding month. This gain was slightly less than that recorded on Feb. 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review continued higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 120 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 1,060 persons to 11,386 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported curtailment, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was slightly lower than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had also shown a reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy, seasonal losses took place in trade, construction and transportation, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was a decrease of 996 in the number employed by the 968 co-operating firms, who had 122,599 employees. An increase had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper division, while trade, transportation and communications were seasonally quiet; 146 employers in Ottawa had 12,554 workers, or 398 less than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1929.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a further falling-off, mainly in trade and construction. Statistics were tabulated from 221 firms employing 36,994 persons, compared with 37,317 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, despite the fact that improvement had then been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 1,396 workers were taken on by the 133 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 15,992. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1929, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 34 firms with 31,918 employees, as compared with 32,756 in the preceding month. Conditions were not so favourable as at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment had also been noted.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing industries reported considerable recovery, and construction was also busier. A combined working force of 28,660 persons was recorded by the 271 employers furnishing data, who had 27,838 in their last report. Employment was better than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when reductions from Jan 1 had been registered.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher than on the date under review; with that exception, however, the situation was better than in any other February on record. Statements were tabulated from 4,235 manufacturers employing 528,318 operatives, compared with 510,784 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, musical instrument and building material factories.

Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a rather larger scale than at the beginning of February, 1929, was shown in logging camps, 255 of which enlarged their staffs from 8,858 men on January 1 to 56,302 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of other years for which data are available.

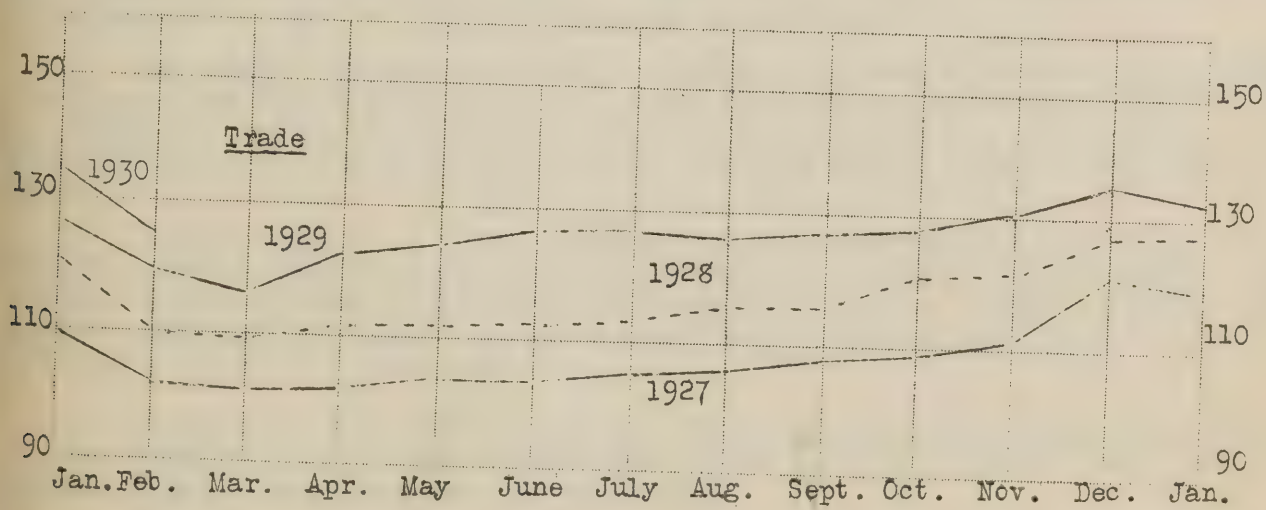
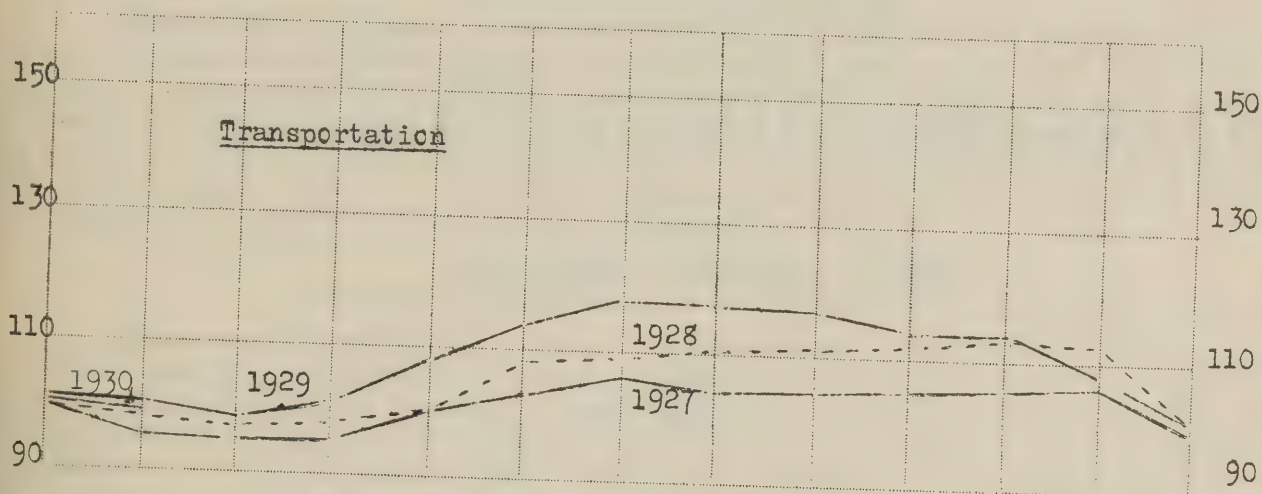
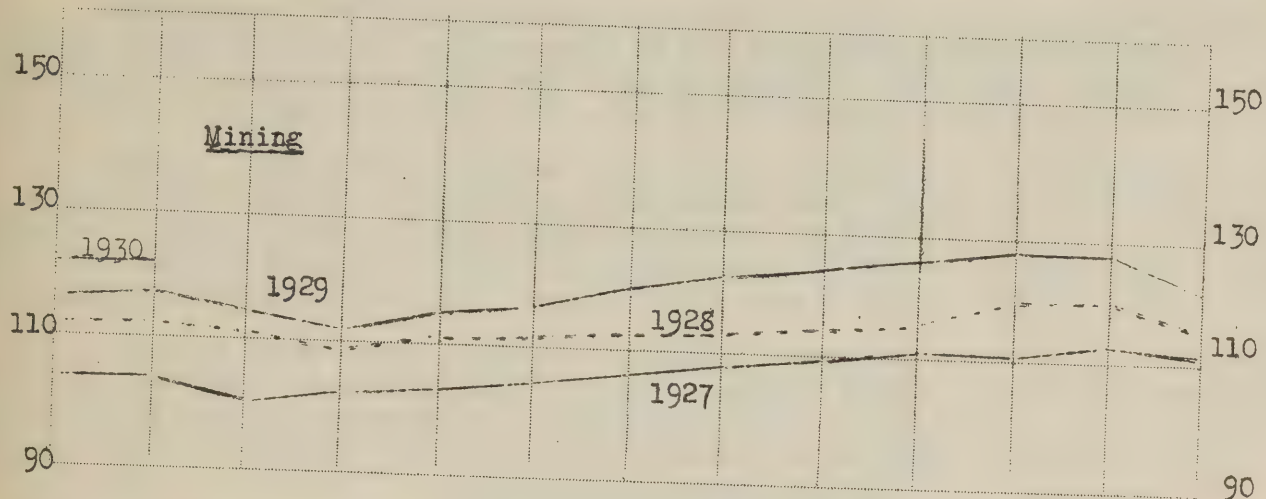
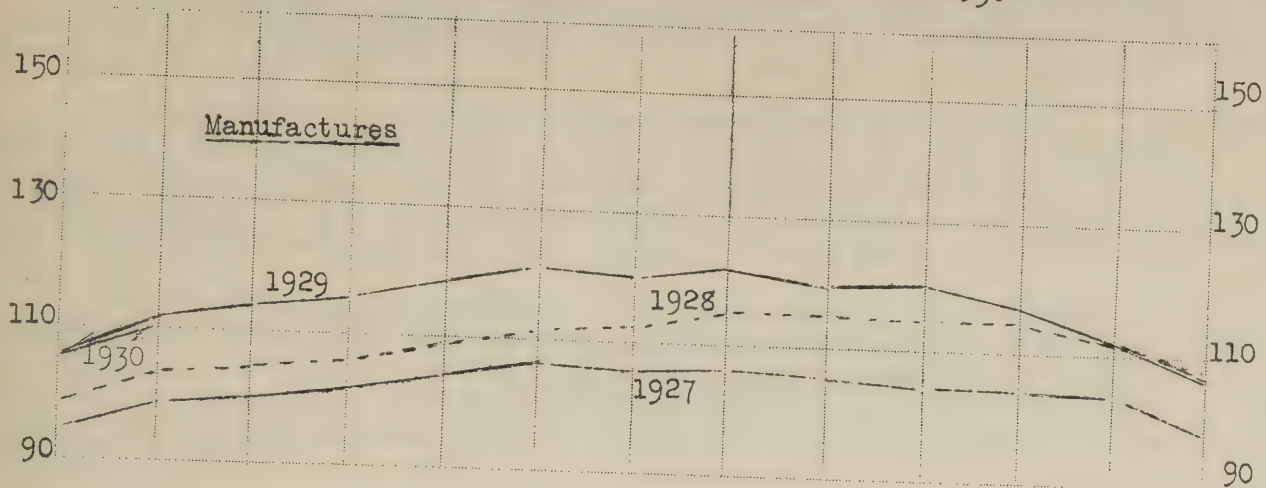
Mining.- There were gains in employment in coal and metallic ore mining, while barries and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker; the situation in the mining group as a whole was better than on Feb. 1 of any other year on record. Statements were received from 214 operators with 54,724 employees, or 342 more than at the beginning of January.







Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1927-1930.







Communications.- The working force of the 165 companies and branches reporting stood at 29,384 persons, compared with 31,206 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any other of the last ten years.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division, of which all branches showed losses, those in steam railway and water transportation being most extensive. A combined payroll of 113,073 workers was employed by the 319 co-operating firms, who had 117,161 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1929, the situation being still affected by the grain congestion.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines, but these were on a smaller scale than those noted at the beginning of February of last year. There was a reduction of 4,909 in the staffs of the 915 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 83,963 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Services.- Employment in services, particularly in the hotel and restaurant division, showed considerable improvement at the beginning of February; 226 establishments reported 21,117 employees, or 406 more than on January 1. The index was many points higher than on February 1 of last year, when little general change was noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the usual activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also slightly slacker; 6,129 persons were let out from the forces of the 733 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 84,893 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline during the first half of December; in the third week of the month there was a slight, net improvement, but in the last week there was the usual heavy increase in unemployment. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.1 on Dec.16,1929, as compared with 11.0 on Nov.25,1929, and 11.1 on Dec.17, 1928. Recent press reports state that 1,491,500 persons were out of work on Jan.27,1930, an increase of 97,400 over the corresponding date in 1929.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

There was a decline of 2.6 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 34,857 employers having 4,792,669 persons on their payrolls. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 90.2 in January, as compared with 91.9 in December, 1929, and 95.2 in January, 1929. Reductions were shown in food, textiles, iron and steel, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metals and other industries, while vehicle factories reported increases.

New York.- There was a further seasonal decrease in employment in January in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information. Most industries registered reductions, but the automobile group reported some recovery, and improvement was also shown in clothing, pulp and paper, brass, copper and aluminium works.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,106 establishments showed that they employed 213,319 persons in January, as compared with 214,924 in December, a decrease of 0.8 p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were large losses in the public utilities, cotton and woollen and worsted divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 2.3 p.c. in the number employed by the reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 93.7 in December, 1929, as compared with 98.6 in November, and 96.9 in December, 1928. Food, building material, wood, rubber, metal, paper, textiles and other industries reported declines.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	118.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1930.

100.0	7.8	28.1	42.8	13.3	8.0
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	95.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2

Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1930.

13.9      1.2      12.5      1.5      3.8      1.6      3.3      2.9





Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	38.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.3	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	130.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.3	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.3	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.5	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	218.0	127.2	127.5	103.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	125.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1930.

100.0 54.4 5.8 5.6 3.0 11.7 8.6 2.2 8.7





TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	54.4	110.2	106.5	112.8	102.3	98.2	93.0	85.8
Animal products - edible	1.7	101.5	103.3	105.1	97.3	92.8	87.1	87.2
Fur and products	.1	73.8	80.4	80.0	89.4	89.3	91.7	85.8
Leather and products	1.7	93.0	88.1	92.3	106.4	104.9	96.8	95.4
Lumber and products	4.5	86.3	83.7	87.6	86.1	81.9	81.1	75.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	70.5	70.0	71.0	73.5	70.8	72.7	67.5
Furniture	1.0	118.0	108.9	121.9	113.3	102.8	96.7	89.1
Other lumber products	1.2	109.0	105.8	111.6	107.2	101.3	95.8	88.7
Musical instruments	.2	72.0	83.8	102.5	97.8	99.6	85.4	80.3
Plant products - edible	3.0	101.6	100.6	97.2	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.6
Pulp and paper products	6.8	109.6	110.4	109.6	107.7	101.1	95.2	89.2
Pulp and paper	3.1	102.4	105.0	104.7	107.8	99.1	90.6	82.1
Paper products	.9	109.5	106.9	110.4	105.3	101.2	95.9	93.7
Printing and publishing	2.8	119.1	118.7	116.3	108.9	104.0	101.4	97.7
Rubber products	1.7	128.9	128.0	138.9	118.6	108.5	104.3	87.6
Textile products	8.4	103.5	98.5	107.5	105.7	101.8	98.6	92.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	98.1	96.8	109.1	111.1	103.6	100.1	92.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	110.0	108.5	110.7	99.6	101.2	94.6	84.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	106.0	95.5	102.3	101.1	100.4	99.2	95.7
Other textile products	1.0	102.1	95.3	109.4	111.7	102.1	100.1	98.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	130.1	125.7	127.3	118.3	105.1	92.0	95.5
Tobacco	1.0	123.1	117.1	120.3	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.3	139.7	138.3	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	198.3	192.4	151.0	138.9	102.9	103.2	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	120.8	119.9	112.8	108.5	100.7	96.2	94.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	110.0	116.0	109.6	96.3	89.8	75.7	67.9
Electric current	1.6	126.4	123.8	115.6	107.2	96.6	94.1	99.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	161.1	156.3	130.3	108.4	108.0	93.8	94.1
Iron and steel products	15.3	115.5	107.3	126.5	101.7	99.8	93.6	80.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	129.5	110.2	134.7	108.6	99.6	92.8	73.5
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	129.0	127.9	127.1	114.1	104.4	95.5	86.7
Agricultural implements	.8	92.1	97.3	121.1	99.4	109.9	90.0	56.2
Land vehicles	6.8	109.7	100.5	126.9	96.4	96.5	94.3	85.6
Automobiles and parts	1.8	125.1	104.7	177.7	96.4	99.1	87.0	50.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	135.6	109.3	105.2	99.0	114.5	97.4	81.4
Heating appliances	.4	104.9	90.2	118.5	91.7	92.2	92.4	76.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	174.3	173.4	167.6	126.9	99.6	89.5	73.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	111.4	103.8	132.0	96.6	100.9	96.2	82.2
Other iron and steel products	2.1	108.4	103.5	111.6	104.1	100.9	92.2	82.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	133.9	127.4	128.0	113.9	104.4	91.0	78.2
Mineral products	1.4	145.1	145.9	126.1	102.8	96.6	96.2	91.7
Miscellaneous	.4	105.8	105.5	108.9	95.8	103.3	95.5	91.4
<b>LOGGING</b>	5.8	209.8	200.2	178.3	169.5	149.1	145.5	156.7
<b>MINING</b>	5.6	123.0	122.5	117.8	113.2	104.0	98.4	97.4
Coal	3.1	114.4	112.6	113.7	113.6	107.9	101.7	100.0
Metallic ores	1.8	148.9	146.6	128.3	120.7	102.8	94.9	100.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	111.9	119.7	115.4	99.9	91.6	90.9	70.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.0	120.7	128.2	110.9	100.9	99.1	95.1	92.4
Telegraphs	.6	116.8	123.7	108.1	98.1	95.5	88.0	83.1
Telephones	2.4	121.8	129.4	111.7	101.7	100.3	97.0	94.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.7	98.2	101.9	101.6	98.8	95.4	93.4	90.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.8	125.5	114.4	105.6	97.8	95.9	94.8
Steam railways	7.9	97.3	99.9	102.6	101.7	98.3	96.1	95.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	70.7	81.5	78.6	73.5	77.1	76.1	62.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	8.6	88.0	92.7	79.3	75.6	67.6	61.0	60.3
Building	4.6	114.9	121.4	93.0	84.6	82.9	69.5	55.8
Highway	1.0	55.9	59.0	43.0	54.0	30.3	30.5	53.8
Railway	3.0	75.5	79.3	79.9	74.9	68.9	65.4	67.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.2	125.2	123.5	117.3	105.8	95.9	90.1	89.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.9	123.3	113.2	99.6	92.0	88.1	88.4
Professional	.2	120.4	115.0	118.5	113.8	96.6	96.5	96.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	125.6	126.7	123.4	112.0	101.4	90.7	87.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.7	124.6	133.8	119.7	110.0	102.2	97.4	93.5
Retail	6.3	129.7	142.7	124.5	112.5	103.7	96.9	91.9
Wholesale	2.4	113.0	113.4	109.4	105.3	99.2	98.6	96.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	111.6	111.2	110.5	102.0	96.6	91.8	87.1

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

		1/Relative	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
Areas and Industries		Weight	1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		32.9	99.7	96.6	99.3	88.4	<del>88.0</del>	90.9	82.6
	Lumber products	3.8	72.1	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2	66.8	67.8
	Pulp and paper	4.3	125.0	122.6	108.1	99.6	97.7	91.3	85.8
	Textile products	4.1	85.0	80.8	97.0	94.4	103.0	96.5	98.5
	Iron and steel	12.8	120.9	114.1	124.5	99.9	95.0	105.2	80.7
	Other manufactures	7.9	88.9	88.5	85.7	81.8	86.8	85.8	84.4
	Logging	5.4	214.9	222.9	185.1	328.0	291.3	227.3	119.0
	Mining	22.0	111.1	109.8	109.6	107.3	106.7	92.4	93.3
	Communications	3.5	127.6	130.0	109.2	104.2	100.4	96.6	99.1
	Transportation	18.5	125.8	132.7	115.5	106.5	128.9	120.8	113.7
	Construction	10.8	103.1	108.4	75.4	57.9	44.2	60.4	50.5
	Services	1.1	130.0	125.2	131.6	91.7	88.5	87.5	86.0
	Trade	5.8	113.6	129.5	109.8	103.3	98.9	98.2	99.6
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	112.1	113.6	104.6	97.0	98.3	95.5	88.8
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		61.2	109.9	107.1	109.7	104.1	98.5	93.5	89.2
	Lumber products	3.1	85.2	80.7	83.9	87.1	84.2	81.4	75.0
	Pulp and paper	8.5	101.8	104.5	107.6	104.7	100.1	93.5	83.7
	Textile products	13.0	101.8	98.4	109.6	110.8	103.1	100.6	94.1
	Iron and steel	13.6	116.0	107.6	117.1	99.8	95.9	93.8	90.0
	Other manufactures	23.0	119.7	119.0	111.1	105.8	99.4	91.3	91.0
	Logging	7.8	261.6	222.8	201.9	177.0	157.2	110.4	121.8
	Mining	2.1	143.0	147.3	126.7	111.7	98.1	81.5	65.8
	Communications	2.8	114.5	121.4	115.9	104.3	100.6	94.4	95.9
	Transportation	9.7	80.7	84.2	91.5	91.7	82.4	80.9	78.1
	Construction	8.3	74.8	82.7	63.8	74.8	74.4	58.7	60.6
	Services	1.9	110.2	106.6	105.0	99.7	94.0	90.6	88.6
	Trade	6.2	125.2	134.1	126.1	110.9	102.5	96.6	85.6
<u>Quebec -</u> All Industries		100.0	108.2	107.4	105.9	101.6	95.3	88.3	84.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		63.1	112.3	107.7	117.6	103.7	99.8	93.3	84.1
	Lumber products	4.5	89.3	84.4	95.8	90.1	84.7	80.0	77.2
	Pulp and paper	7.4	114.2	113.9	112.5	111.7	101.8	97.3	94.5
	Textile products	9.5	106.5	100.1	105.7	102.2	100.3	97.6	91.2
	Iron and steel	19.4	116.5	108.5	133.6	103.0	101.9	91.2	72.4
	Other manufactures	22.3	116.9	114.8	116.2	106.0	101.2	95.6	89.6
	Logging	5.5	262.4	272.0	218.8	203.4	167.5	200.7	243.6
	Mining	3.2	141.4	141.0	125.4	118.2	103.1	94.2	95.4
	Communications	2.7	124.9	131.8	110.3	100.3	100.3	97.0	92.4
	Transportation	8.2	98.3	102.0	102.0	95.9	92.7	92.9	92.4
	Construction	7.3	110.7	114.4	95.1	87.8	69.8	64.8	69.3
	Services	2.1	146.8	146.2	128.3	113.9	98.8	91.3	93.7
	Trade	7.9	125.4	139.2	119.2	111.6	99.2	97.9	97.9
<u>Ontario -</u> All Industries		100.0	117.1	116.1	117.0	104.9	98.3	93.8	88.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		32.0	114.2	109.6	120.4	105.5	98.9	94.2	93.4
	Lumber products	2.5	117.2	110.2	133.1	115.9	78.1	76.8	83.2
	Pulp and paper	3.2	110.0	110.6	115.1	121.1	106.6	104.0	94.5
	Textile products	1.7	104.2	97.1	118.0	108.6	105.9	94.2	83.2
	Iron and steel	13.1	107.0	99.5	120.2	100.8	100.2	96.0	96.1
	Other manufactures	11.5	126.1	124.7	120.1	105.0	98.2	92.7	93.6
	Logging	2.1	201.7	195.6	249.7	265.7	247.9	234.6	251.4
	Mining	8.2	131.3	128.3	133.6	136.7	115.3	112.6	103.7
	Communications	3.5	114.5	134.5	107.1	98.3	93.8	93.2	89.3
	Transportation	21.4	107.5	111.2	106.4	106.0	99.2	94.0	94.0
	Construction	11.7	72.8	76.7	86.7	67.4	64.9	53.0	49.0
	Services	2.9	117.7	118.3	123.1	103.0	93.0	84.1	82.8
	Trade	18.2	127.3	132.5	117.6	110.6	106.2	97.8	92.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	109.8	111.0	113.1	103.2	96.4	90.1	87.8
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		41.3	100.2	99.6	94.4	90.6	92.0	87.5	76.2
	Lumber products	13.2	79.9	82.9	74.8	80.1	84.0	87.8	73.0
	Pulp and paper	6.2	111.8	112.0	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8	82.9
	Textile products	1.3	114.4	108.1	115.9	96.0	101.8	88.3	83.0
	Iron and steel	5.4	117.0	100.6	105.6	95.5	102.1	99.3	92.9
	Other manufactures	15.2	113.3	113.8	112.6	97.6	93.6	82.8	74.6
	Logging	7.0	79.9	76.2	87.0	95.2	91.0	95.6	89.0
	Mining	10.8	104.8	106.3	105.5	98.2	93.0	109.5	113.3
	Communications	4.2	126.3	122.0	107.8	96.9	99.2	91.7	84.4
	Transportation	14.0	101.1	102.7	103.7	104.1	96.7	100.8	90.3
	Construction	9.7	84.8	81.9	69.8	72.3	63.9	75.5	66.0
	Services	3.6	111.4	109.8	106.2	102.2	97.9	92.6	88.3
	Trade	9.4	118.3	117.4	120.6	108.3	105.2	95.1	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	99.9	99.1	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9	84.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.



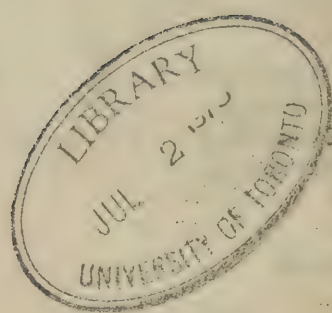


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.8	113.7	108.0	109.3	101.6	98.3	93.3	91.7
Plant Products - edible	4.2	108.6	107.0	98.1	89.1	94.4	92.2	93.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.3	114.8	114.9	108.9	103.9	102.3	99.4	95.3
Textiles	11.8	94.3	89.3	104.0	103.9	101.6	101.7	97.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	124.2	114.7	115.5	109.5	106.4	87.3	97.3
Iron and steel	17.5	120.2	106.1	120.0	98.7	92.4	88.9	86.3
Other manufactures	24.8	119.1	117.7	105.5	103.2	98.6	92.3	90.5
Communications	4.4	112.0	113.0	115.8	105.9	103.0	96.7	95.6
Transportation	5.4	68.0	71.6	70.2	74.7	64.6	62.9	56.8
Construction	6.1	95.3	104.6	89.9	97.1	73.9	66.4	62.9
Trade	11.0	125.9	133.3	128.4	112.1	103.1	97.3	84.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	109.5	107.2	106.9	100.3	94.5	89.5	86.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.7	114.9	118.8	118.0	111.3	104.9	97.1	100.1
Leather products	18.5	106.4	102.0	103.6	115.9	113.9	105.1	115.9
Other manufactures	44.2	118.9	126.8	125.7	109.2	100.3	92.5	108.1
Transportation	10.2	101.6	99.7	101.7	83.1	78.4	73.7	64.1
Construction	11.1	122.3	183.0	126.0	114.3	96.1	73.4	167.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	112.5	123.4	114.3	110.9	98.3	91.6	102.4
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.0	112.1	108.0	114.1	104.5	101.4	96.4	91.0
Plant products - edible	6.2	122.6	116.6	111.4	104.5	97.8	97.3	91.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	126.1	123.4	122.7	109.9	104.1	100.9	98.5
Textiles	12.4	108.1	99.3	101.7	100.6	97.7	98.5	98.2
Iron and steel	10.2	110.3	104.4	132.4	102.4	103.0	93.9	74.9
Other manufactures	25.4	108.0	106.8	109.6	105.4	102.2	94.6	91.9
Communications	4.2	109.4	117.6	104.8	97.2	99.9	99.5	94.9
Transportation	5.1	121.2	130.1	120.5	99.2	94.6	98.1	102.3
Construction	4.2	136.3	161.4	142.8	119.6	71.8	63.1	51.6
Trade	18.5	122.3	134.6	115.5	107.4	98.2	98.0	98.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.4	117.6	115.9	105.4	99.3	95.6	91.7
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	53.0	105.7	104.0	107.4	104.5	98.1	93.5	89.4
Lumber products	6.0	66.6	67.2	69.9	71.4	70.2	60.5	52.2
Pulp and paper	22.5	116.6	109.7	116.3	113.7	104.1	105.0	107.6
Other manufactures	24.5	112.0	114.8	115.4	110.8	105.2	98.0	88.6
Construction	6.6	131.6	140.3	118.6	91.6	45.5	61.4	91.9
Trade	15.3	110.5	122.5	111.8	109.5	101.0	102.6	97.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	115.4	119.1	110.3	105.6	95.0	92.7	91.7
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	84.0	120.2	120.0	118.5	101.9	98.9	91.9	81.6
Textiles	16.4	95.3	98.9	92.7	95.8	99.7	101.2	90.8
Electrical apparatus	11.0	135.1	136.1	130.0	103.8	108.3	87.8	95.2
Iron and steel	36.2	135.5	133.2	134.5	106.7	97.1	85.5	65.5
Other manufactures	20.4	114.3	113.4	113.4	99.0	96.3	94.8	88.8
Construction	4.4	215.7	229.4	193.5	88.1	65.7	73.2	40.5
Trade	5.7	126.2	136.5	122.0	120.6	96.5	95.2	98.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	122.8	123.8	120.3	102.7	98.0	91.5	81.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	80.7	127.7	111.6	166.1	84.8	100.6	98.2	-
Iron and steel	64.4	127.3	107.5	173.0	74.3	99.1	97.6	-
Other manufactures	16.3	129.1	127.8	138.7	127.4	106.9	98.2	-
Construction	6.5	117.0	121.7	111.4	98.9	61.4	77.8	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	128.1	116.5	159.6	88.8	96.4	95.7	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	41.5	114.3	110.9	118.3	103.7	99.8	93.1	86.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	113.9	115.4	110.8	105.1	101.9	93.8	97.8
Plant products - edible	4.3	100.9	93.1	103.2	93.6	98.0	93.9	97.4
Printing and publishing	7.9	119.2	120.4	126.8	113.1	108.3	105.3	95.3
Textiles	5.7	106.9	99.7	111.4	106.0	102.6	94.5	84.0
Other manufactures	19.1	118.5	114.2	122.6	101.4	94.9	87.2	78.4
Transportation	5.8	95.1	95.4	102.3	101.4	101.8	99.3	101.3
Construction	1.9	26.9	34.9	33.8	45.5	49.1	32.6	13.8
Trade	42.2	117.0	121.0	115.0	111.7	109.6	99.1	94.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.9	109.9	108.1	102.1	99.8	91.9	86.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.4	104.4	100.3	94.7	92.4	95.6	89.9	87.4
Lumber products	10.6	80.6	77.7	73.5	82.0	81.9	89.1	85.1
Other manufactures	28.8	117.0	112.0	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2	88.6
Communications	9.8	127.4	121.6	106.6	97.3	99.3	91.8	84.7
Transportation	16.4	107.5	108.7	103.2	104.9	97.9	104.4	82.5
Construction	5.6	70.0	65.0	60.0	57.6	74.5	102.7	43.3
Services	6.7	108.3	106.2	105.0	108.5	100.9	93.5	87.4
Trade	21.9	119.9	118.1	121.9	108.6	105.6	95.0	90.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.2	104.2	100.4	95.7	96.4	94.7	84.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





C A N A D A

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

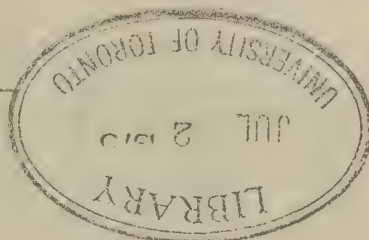
THE  
MARCH

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P..  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

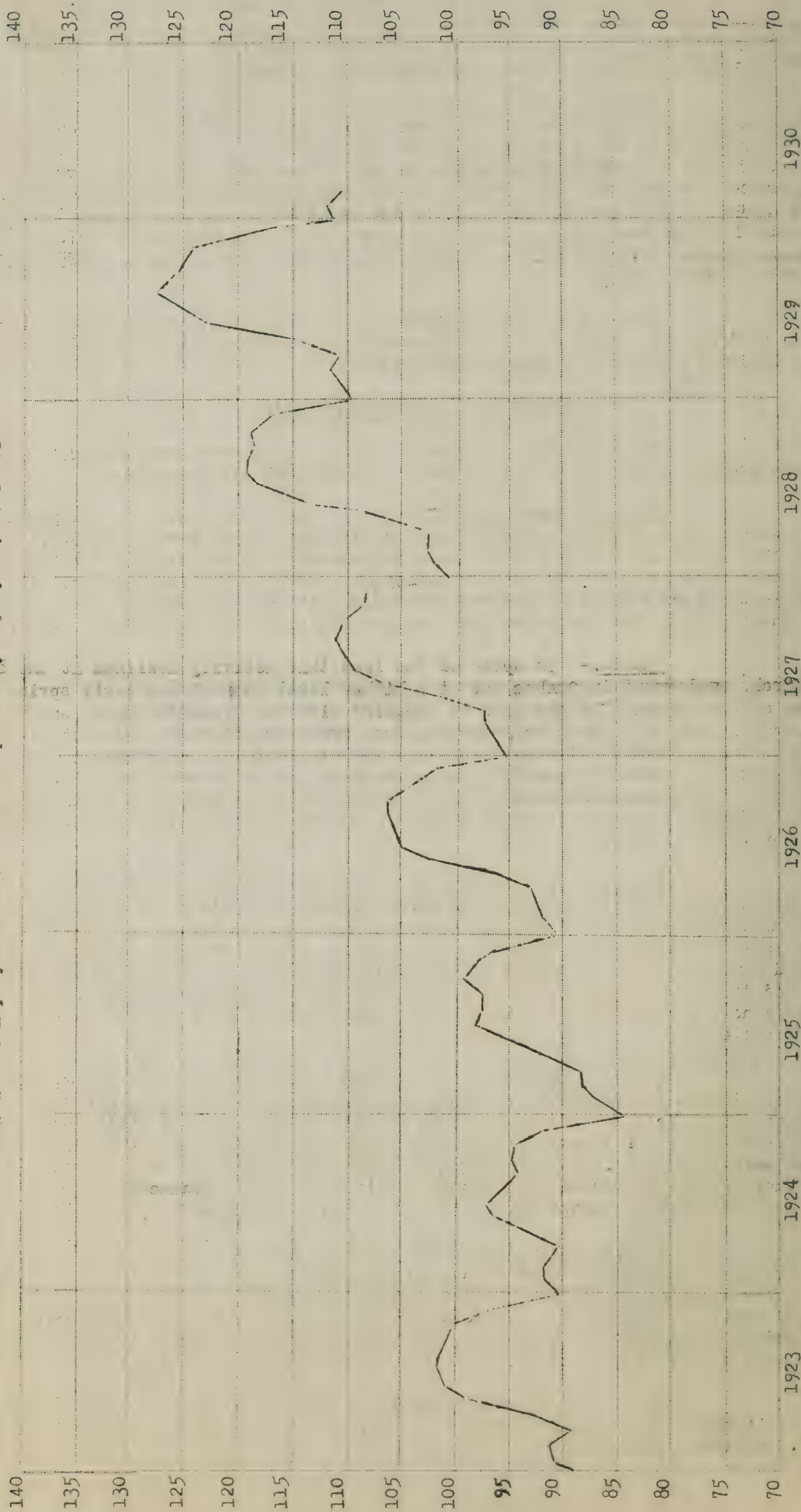
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OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Mar. 26, 1930.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a decline in employment at the beginning of March, according to monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,127 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada. The working forces of these firms aggregated 960,394 persons, as compared with 973,460 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1925 as 100) to decline from 111.6 on Feb. 1, 1930, to 110.2 at the beginning of March, as compared with 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on Mar. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but seasonal reductions were shown in logging, construction, mining and trade, those in logging, following an extremely active season, being particularly noteworthy.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was downward in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but in British Columbia improvement was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.— There was a large decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their staffs from 75,358 persons on Feb. 1, to 74,032 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and transportation and trade were also busier. Logging, mining, communications, and construction, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1929, had shown a gain, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Quebec.— In spite of the fact that activity declined at the beginning of March, employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year of the record. The decrease as compared with the preceding month was due to seasonal curtailment in logging and construction. Transportation and manufacturing, on the other hand, were decidedly brisker; within the latter group, the iron and steel, textile, and pulp and paper divisions showed the largest gains, while tobacco factories were slacker. Statements were tabulated from 1,635 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 268,812 employees, as against 273,022 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 106.6, as against 104.7 on Mar. 1 of a year ago.

Ontario.— Curtailment was registered in Ontario, where the 3,230 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 5,384 persons, bringing them to 111,991 on Mar. 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, but was better than on Mar. 1 of any other year of the record. Iron and steel, textile and lumber products recorded considerable recovery, and mining, communications, services and trade were more active than on Feb. 1; logging and construction, however, were seasonally slacker, while reductions were also registered in pulp and paper, tobacco and some other factories.

Prairie Provinces.— As is customary in the early spring, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1, but this involved a larger number of workers than those recorded on the same date in most other years for which data are available; the index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1929, but higher than in any other year since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 1,015 firms with 124,681 employees, compared with 130,058 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, registered moderate increases, while mining, transportation and trade reported the greatest declines.

British Columbia.— Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important advances in employment, as did logging, transportation and construction, but mining was slacker. The working forces of the 709 reporting employers aggregated 80,878 persons, as against 77,647 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a larger scale had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was slightly lower; the level of employment was higher on Mar. 1, 1930, than in the early spring of any other year of the record.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.



ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

1. General Statement of the Situation in the United States, 1937-1938

The economic situation in the United States during 1937-1938 was characterized by a period of relative stability and recovery. The economy had been in a state of depression since 1929, and the recovery process was still in progress. The Federal Reserve had implemented a series of monetary policies to stimulate the economy, and the government had introduced various fiscal measures. The industrial production had increased, and the unemployment rate had declined. However, the recovery was not complete, and the economy was still vulnerable to external shocks.

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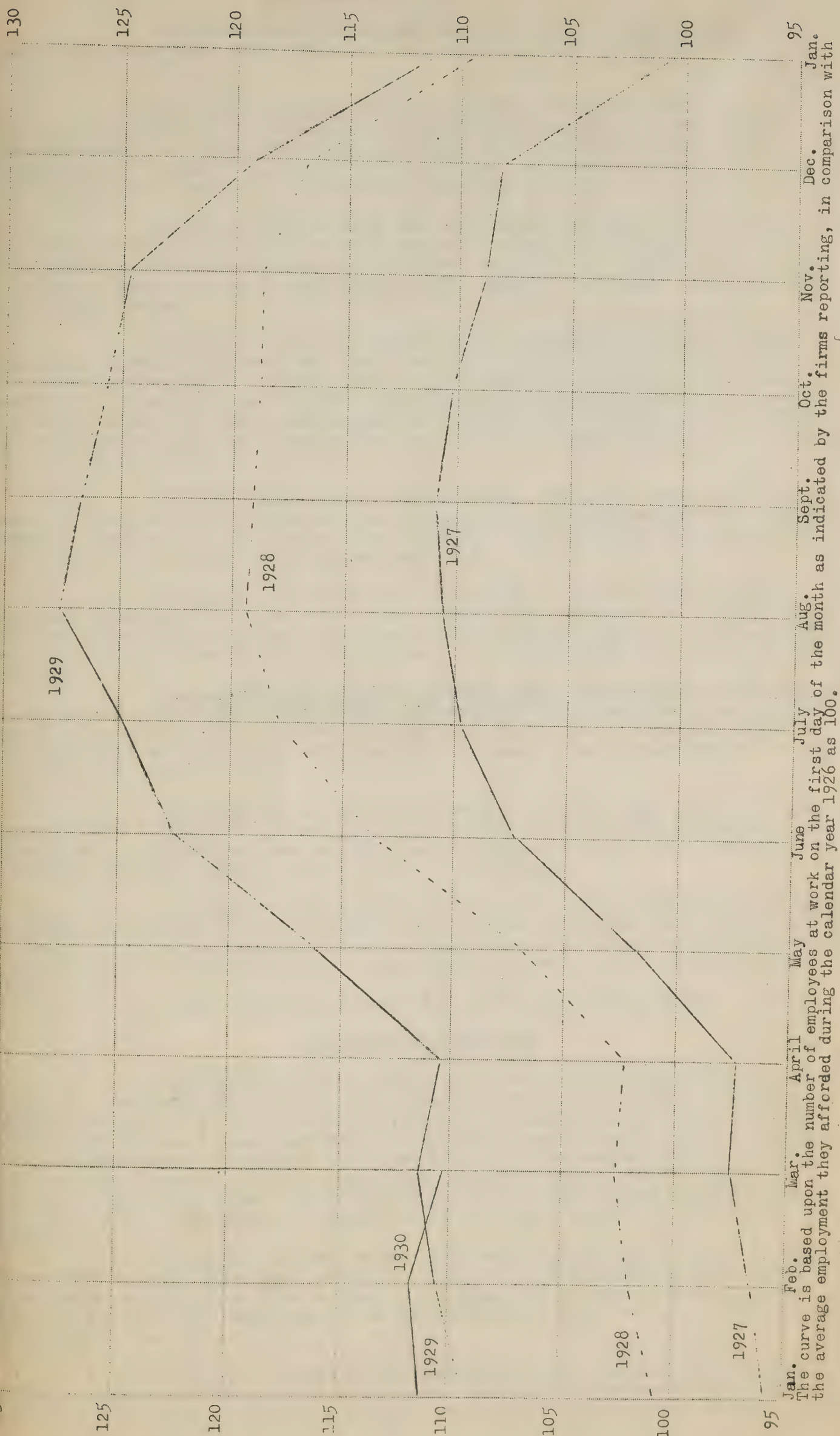
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Chart 2.-Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1930.







Employment declined in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, while the trend was favourable in Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Reductions were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in construction, while considerable improvement was shown in manufactures, especially in iron and steel and textile factories. Statements were tabulated from 896 firms employing 133,710 workers, as compared with 134,858 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar.1, 1929, was upward, but the index then was slightly lower.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, while other industries reported only small, general changes. The working forces of the 116 co-operating employers totalled 11,092 persons, compared with 11,402 on Feb.1, 1930. The index was lower than on the same date in 1929, though it was higher than in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Iron and steel and pulp and paper factories reported a considerable decrease, and there was also a seasonal falling-off in construction. On the other hand, textile plants, services and trade afforded more employment than on Feb.1. According to returns received from 988 firms in Toronto, they had reduced their staffs from 123,737 workers in the preceding month to 122,990 at the beginning of March. Gains had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 116.6, compared with 115.9 on Mar.1, 1930.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a small increase; iron and steel plants were more active and trade also was rather brisker. The 147 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,497 on the date under review. Activity was greater than on Mar.1, 1929, when a slight reduction had been noted.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, electrical apparatus and building materials, afforded less employment in Hamilton, where 218 firms employed 36,168 workers, as compared with 36,905 in their last report. Expansion had been recorded on the same date of last year, and the situation then was rather more favourable.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Further pronounced improvement was indicated in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. Data were received from 135 firms with 16,996 employees, or 1,120 more than on Feb.1. Employment was at a lower level than at the beginning of March, 1929, although it was higher than in the early spring of other years on record.

Winnipeg.- There was another reduction in Winnipeg, where 337 employers reported 31,256 workers, as against 31,966 in the preceding month. The decline was largely in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Employment was not quite so active as on Mar.1 of last year, when losses had also been registered.

Vancouver.- Construction and transportation recorded small gains in Vancouver; returns were compiled from 272 employers, whose staffs were increased by 266 persons to 28,965 at the beginning of March. Improvement on a larger scale had been shown on the same date of a year ago, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-The trend of employment in this group continued upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,311 manufacturers employing 533,041 operatives, as compared with 529,661 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed seasonal gains, which exceeded the average increase recorded on Mar.1, and there were also important advances in textiles. Pulp and paper, tobacco, building material and some other establishments, however, registered reduced employment. The general improvement in manufactures was less than on Mar.1, 1929, when the index number was several points higher than on the date under review.

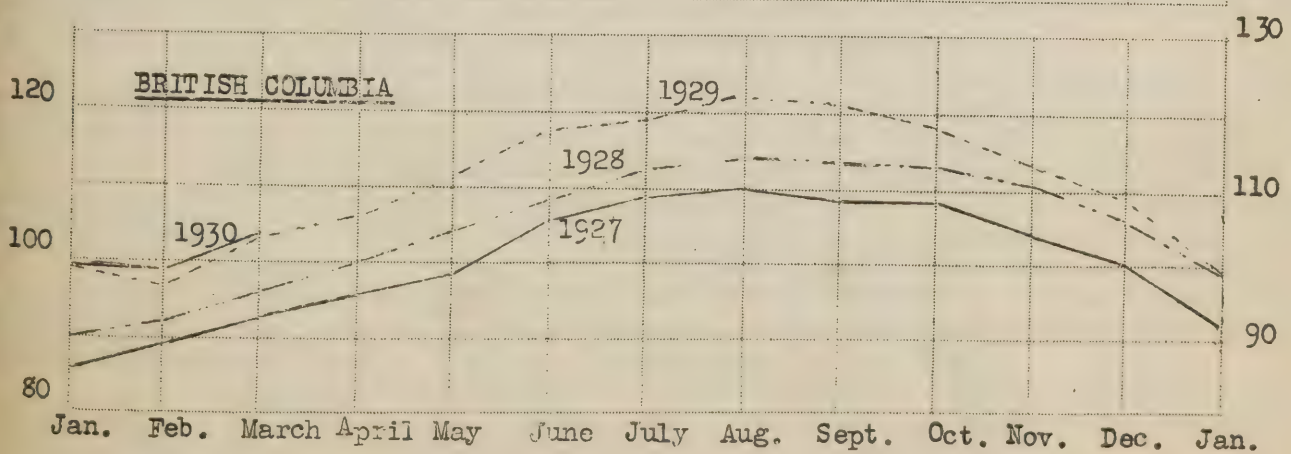
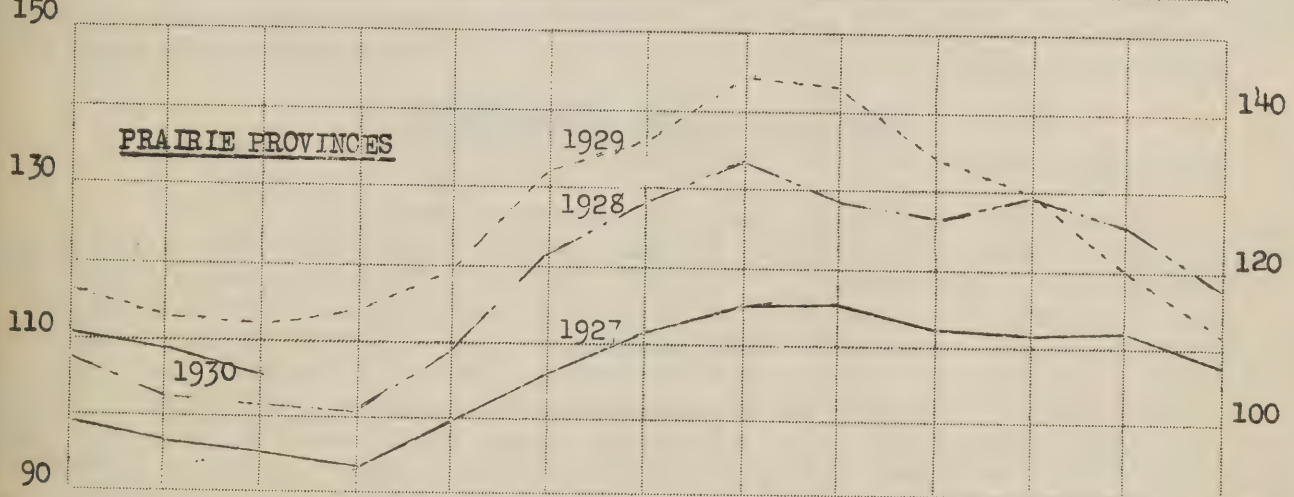
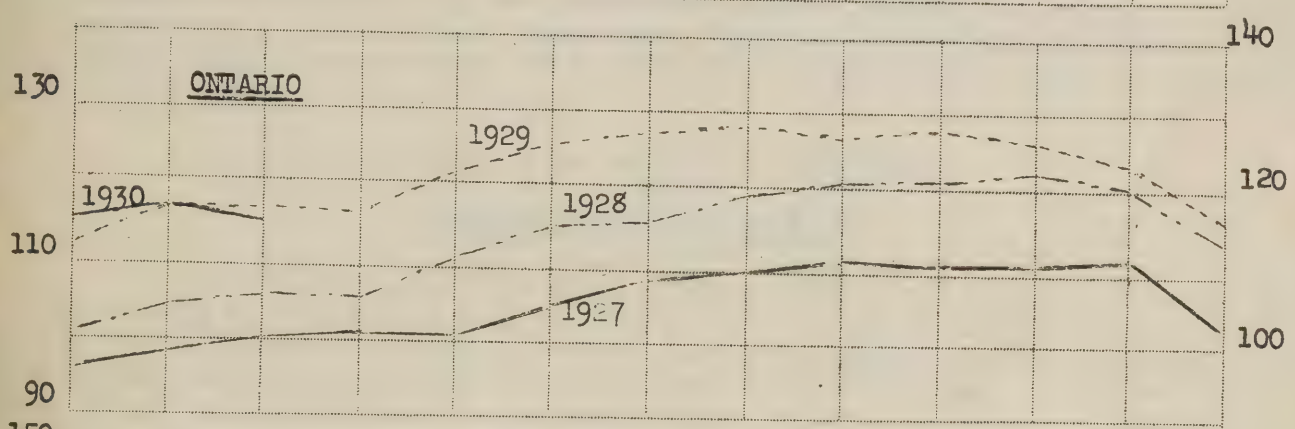
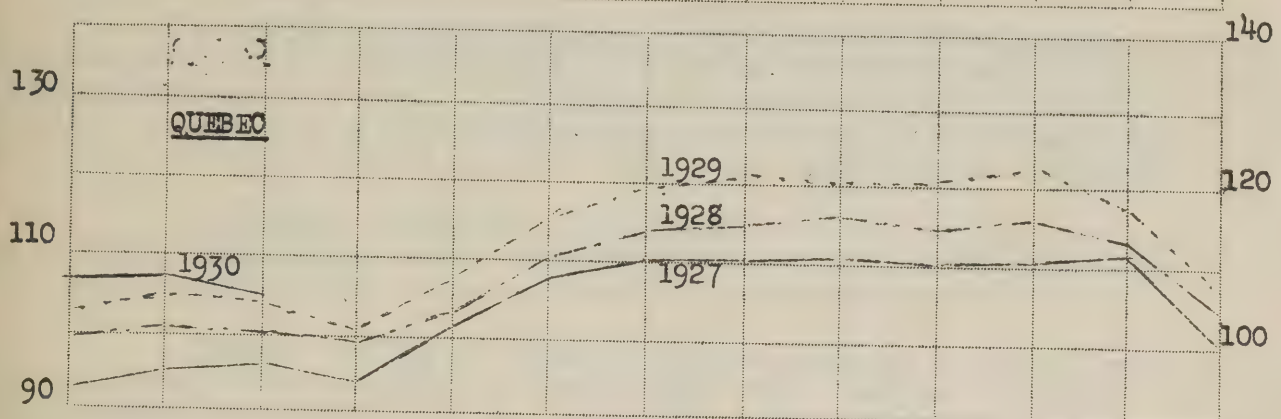
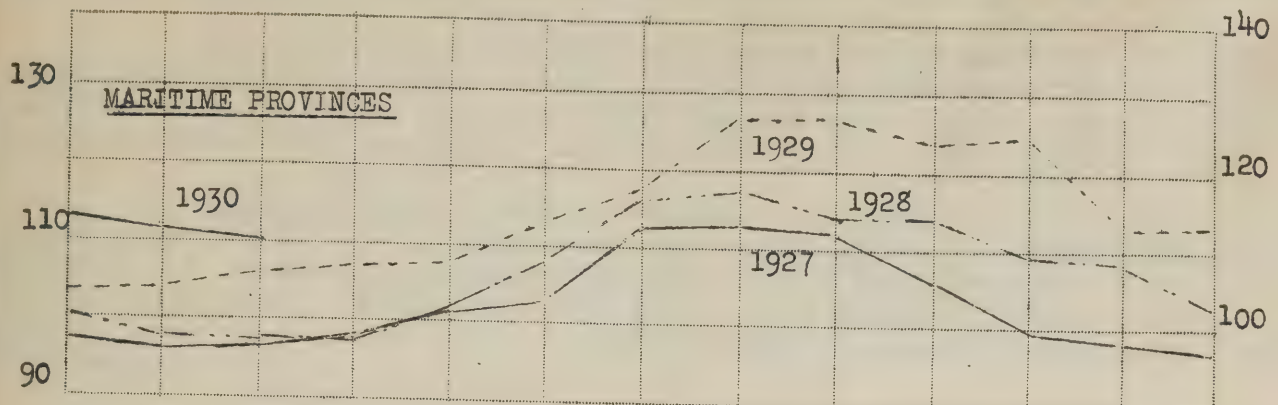
Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 254 firms had 47,999 workers in their employ, or 8,299 less than in their last report. The decline involved a greater number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was over ten points lower.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 218 operators employing 53,183 persons, as against 54,660 on Feb.1. Coal mines reported curtailed employment, while improvement took place in metallic ore mines, quarries and other branches of the industry.





Chart 3.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1930.



Jan. Feb. March April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.





General losses were also registered in this group on the same date in 1929, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Communications.-- A further falling-off in employment was indicated in the communication division, which, however, afforded more employment than at the beginning of March in any previous year since 1920. Returns were received from 168 companies and branches having 28,876 employees, compared with 29,386 in the preceding month.

Transportation.-- Local and steam railway transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character, while shipping was more active. The working forces of the 324 co-operating employers declined from 113,157 persons on Feb.1, to 112,512 on Mar.1. The index was lower than in the early spring of 1929, but higher than on Mar.1 in other years of the record, in all of which the general trend on that date has been downward.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Employment in this industry showed a further decrease, 4,416 persons being let out by the 885 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 79,682 employees on Mar.1. Highway, Building and railway construction and maintenance registered decreased activity. Employment was better than on the same date in any other year since the record was commenced.

Services.-- There was a minor decline in the service group, 225 establishments reporting an aggregate staff of 21,022, compared with 21,041 workers on Feb.1. Activity continued higher than in the same month of other years of the record.

Trade.-- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is usually the case at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 1,080 in the personnel of the 742 firms furnishing data, who had 84,079 workers. Employment was in decidedly greater volume than on Mar.1 of any other year for which statistics are available. The index stood at 123.0 compared with 117.8 at the beginning of March, 1929, the previous maximum for that date.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In the week after Christmas there was the usual increase in unemployment; this was followed by some improvement in the first three weeks of January, but in the last week there was a further decline in activity. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.6 on Jan.27, 1930, as compared with 11.1 on Dec.16, 1929, and 12.2 on Jan.21, 1929. Recent press reports state that 1,547,200 persons were out of work on Mar.3, 1930, an increase of 7,900 on the week, and of 159,900 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

The United States Department of Labor reported an increase of 0.1 p.c., in employment in manufacturing during February as compared with January, while anthracite mining, quarrying and hotels afforded more employment. On the other hand, trade, bituminous coal and metalliferous mining, canning and public utilities showed decreases, which resulted in a decline of 0.1 p.c. in the eight industrial groups for which data are available. There was, however, a general increase of 2.9 p.c. in the earnings of the 4,821,771 employees of the 35,515 reporting establishments. Based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, the weighted index of employment in manufacturing for February, 1930, was 90.3, compared with 90.2 in January, 1930, and 97.4 in February, 1929. Among the industries classed under manufacturing, the iron and steel, leather, chemical, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and vehicle groups showed improvement in February.

New York. There was a slight decrease in the index of employment in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from over 1,700 manufacturing plants.

Massachusetts.-- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,096 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 213,951 persons in February, as compared with 213,574 in January, an increase of 0.2 p.c.

Illinois.-- Between Jan.15 and Feb.15, 1930, there was an increase of 0.2 p.c. in the number employed by the manufactures making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, but there was a decline of 2.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries resulting in a general loss of 0.8 p.c. in employment in the State.

Wisconsin.-- According to the Wisconsin Labor Market employment was 0.1 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 93.4, compared with 96.2 in January, 1929.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2

Relative Weight of Employment by District as at Mar. 1, 1930.

100.0      7.7      28.0      42.9      13.0      8.4

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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 - 100).

	Mont real	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3

Relative weight of employment by cities as at March 1, 1930.

13.9      1.2      12.8      1.3      3.8      1.8      3.3      3.0

19/3/30-AMF





Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	53.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	123.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	122.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1930.									
	100.0	55.5	5.0	5.5	3.0	11.7	8.3	2.2	8.8



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TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1930	Feb.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	55.5	110.9	110.2	115.7	104.7	99.8	94.9	88.6
Animal products - edible	1.7	100.6	101.5	104.7	94.6	90.6	86.6	83.2
Fat and products	.2	80.2	73.8	84.8	88.2	83.2	94.4	85.0
Leather and products	1.7	93.0	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6	100.7	96.7
Lumber and products	4.8	90.4	86.3	95.0	88.9	85.5	83.3	77.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	76.5	70.5	81.1	77.4	74.6	75.0	70.3
Furniture	1.0	115.7	118.0	123.8	113.7	105.8	98.9	89.6
Other lumber products	1.3	112.5	109.0	115.5	106.4	105.0	97.9	92.1
Musical instruments	.2	68.7	72.0	103.3	95.3	95.8	91.9	81.9
Plant products - edible	3.0	100.9	101.6	100.2	93.8	94.4	92.1	90.9
Pulp and paper products	6.8	108.8	109.6	108.0	108.3	99.8	94.7	89.8
Pulp and paper	3.3	103.9	102.4	103.2	110.2	96.7	91.0	84.9
Paper products	.8	106.9	109.5	109.7	106.0	103.5	98.5	92.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	116.1	119.1	114.3	107.0	103.2	98.9	95.9
Rubber and products	1.7	127.5	128.9	138.5	119.5	108.5	105.6	90.5
Textile products	8.8	106.3	103.5	110.5	106.8	103.1	99.6	94.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	99.8	98.1	110.6	110.4	104.0	99.4	94.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	110.9	110.0	111.5	102.1	102.3	97.4	87.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	111.5	106.0	109.9	103.7	102.6	100.3	96.5
Other textile products	1.1	104.1	102.1	110.3	111.6	104.0	102.6	100.0
Plant products (n. s. s.)	1.6	121.5	130.1	121.9	121.7	104.1	92.5	96.1
Tobacco	.9	111.3	123.1	111.4	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.9	141.3	138.6	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	171.9	198.3	152.9	148.0	107.3	119.2	114.8
Chemicals and allied products	.8	118.8	120.8	112.9	108.9	101.6	98.6	96.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	104.8	110.0	107.7	96.0	92.1	81.4	69.6
Electric current	1.6	124.8	126.4	116.5	109.0	97.1	93.5	97.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	157.8	161.1	130.4	109.6	107.4	94.1	92.8
Iron and steel products	15.7	117.2	115.5	132.1	106.9	103.5	97.8	87.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	130.5	129.5	141.4	114.1	104.1	93.4	90.6
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	129.4	129.0	127.1	117.3	104.4	96.1	87.6
Agricultural implements	.8	84.3	92.1	125.3	104.0	111.7	94.0	60.6
Land vehicles	7.0	113.3	109.7	134.8	103.7	101.6	100.0	93.4
Automobiles and parts	2.0	137.7	125.1	194.9	120.3	114.7	104.9	84.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	140.8	135.6	112.8	104.8	114.1	96.8	93.2
Heating appliances	.5	108.8	104.9	132.1	103.3	100.2	94.2	87.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.1	173.3	174.3	173.2	127.3	101.2	96.1	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	112.7	111.4	134.6	100.4	105.9	102.3	85.1
Other iron and steel products	2.1	112.5	108.4	111.9	105.3	101.3	96.5	84.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	134.4	133.9	135.3	116.1	105.8	94.6	81.4
Mineral products	1.4	142.4	145.1	126.3	106.4	96.9	96.4	93.4
Miscellaneous	.5	110.7	105.8	112.1	96.6	104.4	95.1	94.6
MINING	5.0	178.3	209.8	167.8	159.6	137.5	139.0	146.2
MINING	5.5	119.8	123.0	115.9	111.4	101.6	93.0	97.2
Coal	2.9	106.7	114.4	111.6	109.7	104.2	95.0	98.8
Metallic ores	1.8	151.7	148.9	125.6	122.6	102.1	92.5	102.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	116.2	111.9	115.8	100.4	92.3	84.5	70.3
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	118.7	120.7	112.0	101.2	99.8	94.7	91.3
Telegraphs	.6	110.5	116.8	109.4	98.4	96.0	88.6	83.2
Telephones	2.4	120.8	121.8	112.7	101.9	100.9	96.2	93.5
TRANSPORTATION	11.7	97.7	98.2	99.8	97.3	95.7	92.3	90.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	115.6	122.8	112.3	103.4	96.9	96.4	94.8
Steam railways	7.9	97.2	97.3	101.3	99.4	99.0	95.1	93.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	76.8	70.7	74.4	77.9	75.7	72.4	67.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.3	83.7	88.0	80.0	73.3	72.3	65.6	58.8
Building	4.4	109.2	114.9	94.3	79.3	87.3	67.8	57.4
Highway	.9	52.0	55.9	40.7	49.9	27.4	25.4	46.7
Railway	3.0	72.7	75.5	81.4	75.1	76.2	78.2	65.1
SERVICES	2.2	125.0	125.2	118.4	105.3	97.3	93.0	88.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.1	125.9	113.7	99.1	92.5	91.6	88.7
Professional	.2	119.0	120.4	122.5	114.6	100.9	101.0	94.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	126.8	125.6	124.5	111.5	103.0	92.0	86.6
TRADE	8.8	123.0	124.6	117.8	109.7	101.2	95.8	91.3
Retail	6.3	127.8	129.7	121.9	112.3	102.4	96.0	89.3
Wholesale	2.5	112.3	113.0	109.0	104.6	99.0	95.7	95.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.2	111.6	111.4	102.6	97.5	92.6	83.1

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/ Weight	Relative	Mar.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1	Mar.1
		1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.0	101.3	99.7	103.0	93.0	90.6	90.9	88.3	
Lumber products	3.8	73.3	72.1	68.0	67.2	61.4	68.2	69.1	
Pulp and paper	4.4	124.6	125.0	108.3	100.6	92.2	95.2	88.0	
Textile products	4.3	87.9	85.0	97.6	95.8	102.9	97.6	100.4	
Iron and steel	13.4	123.4	120.9	130.1	104.4	101.4	100.4	91.5	
Other manufactures	8.1	89.3	88.9	92.0	89.8	88.4	88.5	89.4	
Logging	3.4	133.1	214.9	170.7	227.0	233.7	170.0	111.7	
Mining	22.2	110.4	111.1	106.5	105.8	102.1	87.5	98.5	
Communications	3.2	115.7	127.6	108.6	101.5	96.9	95.1	99.3	
Transportation	19.8	132.6	125.8	123.3	114.5	128.5	123.4	113.8	
Construction	10.2	95.2	103.1	80.2	50.9	45.8	109.0	46.8	
Services	1.0	133.9	130.0	141.1	88.2	87.7	85.8	86.9	
Trade	6.2	114.8	113.6	108.9	103.6	98.8	100.7	100.6	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	110.2	112.1	106.8	97.5	97.4	99.6	91.7	
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.8	111.0	109.9	111.5	106.2	99.6	95.6	91.3	
Lumber products	3.1	83.7	85.2	87.6	88.6	86.0	81.8	78.5	
Pulp and paper	8.8	104.6	101.8	105.4	107.0	96.2	92.5	86.3	
Textile products	13.8	105.7	101.8	112.1	111.6	104.5	101.4	96.5	
Iron and steel	14.0	116.8	116.0	122.1	104.1	99.4	98.1	91.7	
Other manufactures	23.1	119.1	119.7	111.7	107.2	100.8	94.3	92.6	
Logging	6.7	221.1	261.6	167.5	155.9	143.5	110.6	107.9	
Mining	2.2	145.0	143.0	130.5	110.8	97.1	81.8	64.1	
Communications	2.7	110.8	114.5	119.0	106.0	102.0	95.8	95.6	
Transportation	10.0	81.5	80.7	84.6	89.2	82.9	80.8	79.0	
Construction	7.5	66.7	74.8	62.5	66.2	80.2	60.1	56.4	
Services	1.8	105.3	110.2	103.9	98.4	96.0	95.1	88.4	
Trade	6.3	125.2	125.2	118.8	108.3	99.1	92.9	85.7	
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	106.6	108.2	104.7	100.9	96.2	89.6	85.4	
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.0	112.1	112.3	120.6	106.2	101.7	95.6	87.7	
Lumber products	4.7	91.1	89.3	97.0	91.2	86.2	82.8	78.1	
Pulp and paper	7.2	111.1	114.2	111.3	111.3	101.9	96.2	93.6	
Textile products	10.0	108.3	106.5	109.4	103.4	101.8	98.5	92.7	
Iron and steel	19.9	118.4	116.5	140.8	110.0	106.8	97.1	83.2	
Other manufactures	22.2	114.4	116.9	117.2	106.5	101.1	96.3	90.2	
Logging	4.5	212.0	262.4	206.0	196.4	149.5	185.0	215.5	
Mining	3.3	144.0	141.4	118.7	121.3	104.6	92.3	96.3	
Communications	2.8	127.4	124.9	111.9	101.1	101.7	95.1	89.6	
Transportation	8.2	97.8	98.3	100.4	96.1	95.0	92.3	92.9	
Construction	7.1	106.2	110.7	95.8	84.5	78.5	65.9	70.3	
Services	2.1	149.8	146.8	130.1	114.5	99.7	94.5	93.7	
Trade	8.0	126.3	125.4	118.3	112.0	99.0	97.1	93.9	
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	115.6	117.1	118.4	106.3	100.1	95.0	90.5	
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	33.5	114.3	114.2	121.1	106.1	97.6	93.6	93.0	
Lumber products	2.6	120.0	117.2	148.8	120.7	81.7	81.8	82.5	
Pulp and paper	3.3	109.1	110.0	109.9	116.3	110.2	102.0	93.7	
Textile products	1.8	106.4	104.2	123.4	115.1	103.6	95.8	86.6	
Iron and steel	13.9	109.5	107.0	120.4	101.3	98.0	96.1	96.7	
Other manufactures	11.9	122.4	126.1	119.1	105.3	96.2	89.9	91.2	
Logging	1.9	174.0	201.7	234.5	253.5	238.8	210.1	236.4	
Mining	7.4	113.7	131.3	129.3	125.7	109.9	93.1	90.9	
Communications	3.5	108.9	114.5	105.0	95.9	93.7	91.8	83.5	
Transportation	20.8	100.5	107.5	104.0	98.8	96.6	91.3	87.2	
Construction	12.0	71.7	72.8	87.5	73.9	65.6	56.0	47.4	
Services	3.1	116.4	117.7	121.3	103.4	93.2	85.0	81.0	
Trade	17.8	120.2	127.3	117.1	110.4	105.8	95.8	90.5	
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	105.3	109.8	112.3	101.8	95.2	88.0	84.4	
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.5	105.0	100.2	104.1	95.6	96.5	90.6	78.6	
Lumber products	14.8	93.3	79.9	95.8	86.7	92.8	89.9	78.6	
Pulp and paper	5.7	107.4	111.8	98.5	96.7	102.8	92.7	83.1	
Textile products	1.3	123.3	114.4	119.0	96.3	103.2	93.3	87.1	
Iron and steel	5.1	117.7	117.0	108.0	105.2	101.3	105.9	91.3	
Other manufactures	14.6	112.9	113.3	114.7	100.4	95.3	85.0	75.2	
Logging	8.3	98.2	79.9	107.6	105.0	93.9	101.5	98.5	
Mining	10.1	102.3	104.8	110.6	97.9	93.0	107.4	113.8	
Communications	4.0	125.4	126.3	108.3	96.7	99.4	94.3	86.2	
Transportation	13.9	103.9	101.1	107.1	103.2	97.0	94.0	95.2	
Construction	9.7	89.7	84.8	73.4	78.8	63.5	65.1	68.3	
Services	3.5	113.8	111.4	110.7	101.7	99.0	95.5	86.8	
Trade	9.0	117.9	118.3	121.4	108.0	104.2	94.1	90.1	
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.2	99.9	103.7	97.0	93.0	91.6	87.0	

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6!-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1930	Feb. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1929	Mar. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925
Montreal - Manufacturing	70.9	114.4	113.7	111.7	104.4	100.5	96.2	93.5
Plant Products - edible	4.2	107.8	108.6	101.4	86.8	93.9	96.2	95.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	114.1	114.8	107.9	104.0	102.0	98.6	94.2
Textiles	12.6	98.7	94.3	105.1	105.3	103.1	102.3	101.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.0	117.1	124.2	107.2	113.6	105.7	87.3	98.4
Iron and steel	17.9	121.6	120.2	128.3	104.1	99.1	96.2	88.1
Other manufactures	25.0	119.6	119.1	107.5	105.9	100.3	95.0	91.4
Communications	4.3	110.7	112.0	119.5	108.5	105.3	97.8	98.9
Transportation	5.4	67.7	68.0	69.3	67.9	62.4	61.7	57.0
Construction	5.1	79.8	95.3	84.4	93.7	76.4	60.2	63.5
Trade	11.1	125.1	125.9	119.9	108.9	99.5	92.7	85.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.7	109.5	107.5	101.0	95.8	90.8	87.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.4	113.2	114.9	119.7	117.2	107.1	99.5	99.7
Leather products	17.9	100.5	106.4	107.5	122.7	115.2	109.6	114.2
Other manufactures	45.5	119.1	118.9	126.0	114.6	103.2	93.5	91.8
Transportation	10.4	102.5	101.6	89.0	83.3	78.2	72.5	64.5
Construction	10.2	107.4	122.3	116.6	71.4	88.7	75.5	116.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	110.0	112.5	112.8	106.3	99.9	93.3	94.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.0	111.1	112.1	115.5	105.5	101.5	97.5	90.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	121.7	122.6	112.3	106.5	99.7	97.9	95.7
Printing and publishing	9.3	120.0	126.1	120.4	106.5	100.7	96.8	94.7
Textiles	13.4	112.3	108.1	105.3	100.1	98.6	98.5	96.0
Iron and steel	9.9	106.5	110.3	142.5	110.9	106.3	93.0	74.4
Other manufactures	25.4	107.2	108.0	108.1	105.7	101.7	97.0	91.6
Communications	4.2	109.1	109.4	107.1	97.7	101.7	95.2	90.0
Transportation	5.0	122.5	121.2	119.4	98.5	91.5	98.4	102.0
Construction	4.0	129.7	136.3	132.3	117.0	77.3	61.7	54.9
Trade	18.6	123.2	122.3	114.9	108.4	97.9	97.4	92.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.9	116.4	116.6	106.4	99.6	96.2	90.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	53.3	105.7	105.7	108.0	107.2	98.6	91.6	91.3
Lumber products	6.1	66.5	66.6	62.5	68.5	70.3	57.0	54.3
Pulp and paper	22.0	113.5	116.6	116.1	114.2	104.2	106.7	105.3
Other manufactures	25.2	115.2	112.0	119.8	118.3	106.0	96.0	94.3
Construction	6.4	135.1	131.6	123.9	90.0	49.7	53.9	77.8
Trade	15.4	114.6	110.5	101.5	108.7	103.3	102.0	97.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	116.0	115.4	109.4	105.2	96.0	90.8	92.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.7	117.5	120.2	122.5	101.5	100.0	94.1	83.9
Textiles	16.7	95.0	95.3	97.9	96.1	100.9	99.2	92.9
Electrical apparatus	10.8	128.8	135.1	131.4	104.0	102.3	87.4	90.9
Iron and steel	36.2	133.3	135.5	142.3	106.4	100.8	90.6	72.4
Other manufactures	20.0	110.2	114.3	112.6	97.7	96.8	97.5	89.8
Construction	4.5	214.6	215.7	167.3	68.6	70.7	66.5	53.0
Trade	5.8	126.6	126.2	124.3	116.2	99.0	95.4	99.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	120.4	122.8	123.5	101.7	99.1	93.1	84.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.3	137.2	127.7	176.2	102.4	105.8	105.7	-
Iron and steel	65.6	137.8	127.3	185.2	96.0	106.2	105.7	-
Other manufactures	15.7	134.6	129.1	140.8	129.0	104.7	101.0	-
Construction	6.9	125.9	117.0	125.9	96.1	66.3	55.6	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.7	128.1	168.5	103.4	102.4	100.1	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	42.6	115.0	114.3	120.0	104.8	98.2	92.5	86.6
Animal products - edible	4.5	110.2	113.9	110.2	99.0	94.9	93.2	89.9
Plant products - edible	4.6	104.7	100.9	105.3	102.7	95.4	85.2	94.7
Printing and publishing	7.9	115.6	119.2	117.0	106.3	114.1	103.6	93.7
Textiles	5.6	105.0	106.9	117.6	110.9	106.3	95.4	87.7
Other manufactures	20.0	122.0	118.5	128.3	104.4	90.3	88.9	80.1
Transportation	6.0	95.9	95.1	100.5	101.4	105.1	99.7	101.5
Construction	2.3	31.0	26.9	32.2	42.5	50.2	67.3	9.8
Trade	40.5	110.2	117.0	112.7	111.0	109.3	96.0	91.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	104.6	106.9	107.6	101.9	99.4	92.9	84.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.1	104.7	104.4	98.7	98.5	103.8	92.9	91.4
Lumber products	10.8	83.6	80.6	78.1	90.7	100.1	84.7	93.5
Other manufactures	28.3	115.8	117.0	109.9	103.4	106.3	97.6	90.0
Communications	9.8	127.3	127.4	107.9	96.9	98.4	94.2	86.7
Transportation	16.6	109.1	107.5	107.4	102.5	96.2	94.0	95.6
Construction	5.9	75.7	70.0	78.2	74.2	71.3	86.7	55.1
Services	6.8	109.9	108.3	110.2	107.0	101.9	100.5	84.8
Trade	21.6	120.0	119.9	122.7	108.3	104.7	94.1	89.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.3	107.2	104.5	99.0	99.1	93.2	82.1

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.



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72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
APRIL  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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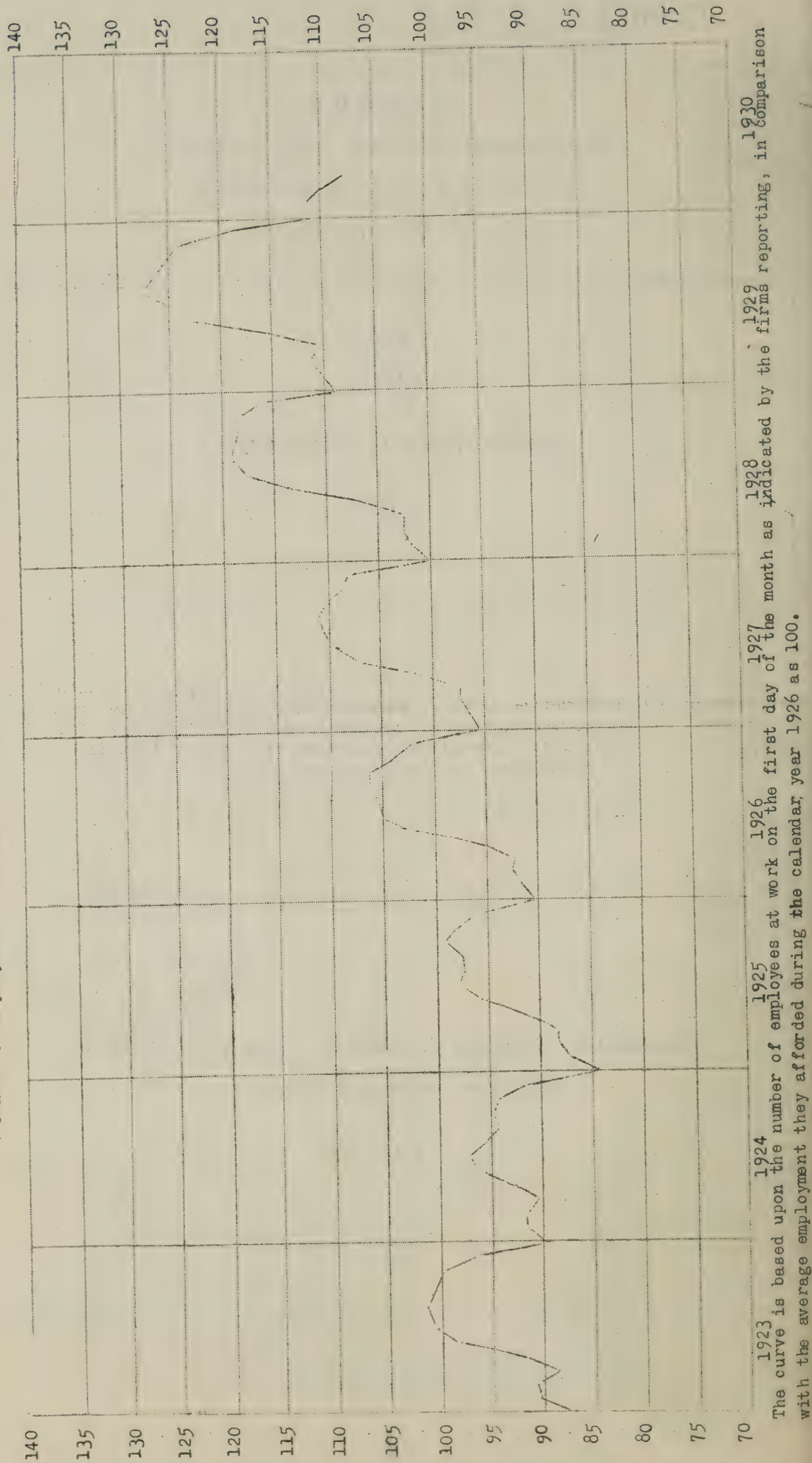
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA  
1930



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 26, 1930.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal decline which was somewhat larger than that noted on Apr. 1, 1929; this was partly due to unusually large seasonal contractions in logging camps, in which there has been exceptionally great activity during the past winter. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,153 firms whose staffs aggregated 941,427 persons, compared with 961,182 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 107.8, as compared with 110.2 on Mar. 1, and with 110.4, 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on Apr. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index number at the latest date, while lower than one year ago, is considerably higher than it was two years ago.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by over 24,000 workers, and those also of a seasonal nature, in mining; on the other hand, advances were reported in manufactures, construction and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except British Columbia registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Apr. 1, when the 525 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 1,624 persons to 72,253. Manufacturing, mining and construction were slacker, and logging showed important seasonal losses, while shipping was decidedly brisker. The index, at 107.8, was slightly higher than at the beginning of April in 1929, and much higher than at the same date in any of the preceding eight years.

Quebec.- Manufactures showed heightened activity, there being increases in the textile, iron and steel, building material and electrical apparatus divisions; on the other hand, losses were noted in pulp and paper and some other factories. Mining, transportation and construction afforded more employment, while logging reported very large seasonal contractions. Statements were received from 1,657 firms, with 262,565 employees, as against 269,708 on Mar. 1. The index was higher than on the same date of last year, when the curtailment indicated was on a greater scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,225 employers released 10,312 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 401,737 on Apr. 1. A smaller reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1929, and the index then was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of April of this year. Very pronounced seasonal losses were shown in logging on the date under review, while manufactures, construction, transportation and services recorded increases in employment.

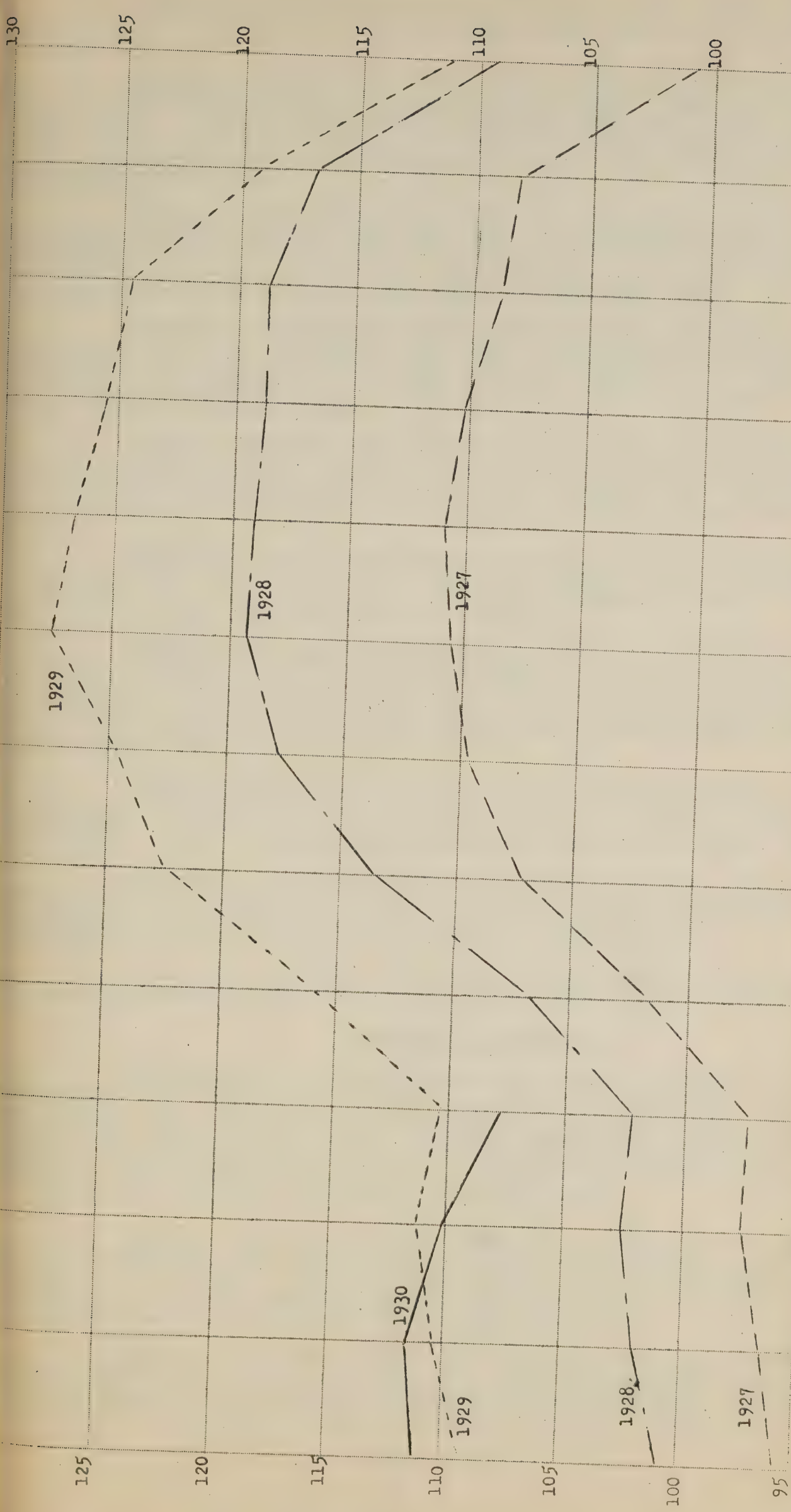
Prairie Provinces.- Further losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces, in which improvement had been recorded on Apr. 1, 1929 and 1928, while in previous years of the record the movement in the early spring had been unfavourable. Most of the decline this year took place in manufacturing, logging and mining, the slackness in the last two being seasonal in character. The working forces of the 1,019 co-operating employers aggregated 121,804 persons, compared with 124,274 on Mar. 1. The index, at 103.2, was over ten points lower than on Apr. 1, 1929, but it was higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 727 firms with 83,068 employees, or 1,794 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in the same volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April, 1930, were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, while mining and logging released some help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.







Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 95  
 The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Moderate expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 907 firms who reported the addition of 954 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 135,212 on Apr. 1. The situation was better than on the same date last year, when similar increases had been indicated. Iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile factories and transportation recorded heightened activity, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were only small changes in other industries. Statements were received from 114 employers with 11,219 workers, as compared with 11,049 in the preceding month. Improvement was also indicated on Apr. 1, 1929, but employment was in larger volume than on the date under review.

Toronto.- Advances were reported in Toronto, where conditions were not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1929. The working forces of the 989 co-operating firms totalled 123,480 persons, or 535 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products. Other groups showed little general change.

Ottawa.- There was a minor increase in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 12,572 workers was reported by the 150 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,539 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1929, when the trend was also upward.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while construction released employees. Returns were compiled from 217 firms employing 36,096 persons, or 25 less than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, when large gains were indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a further pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 17,570 workers, as against 16,951 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other groups showed only slight changes. The situation was not so good as in the spring of 1929, although it was better than on Apr. 1 of 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 401 persons were released from the payrolls of the 342 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 30,952 workers. Iron and steel plants were more active, but construction and trade were slacker. On Apr. 1, 1929, a gain had been indicated, and the index was higher.

Vancouver.- Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 288 firms with 29,790 employees, as compared with 29,179 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction. Rather larger gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial centres.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, building material, textile and electrical apparatus plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber, non-ferrous metal, mineral product, leather, pulp and paper and tobacco works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 4,313 manufacturers, employing 536,120 operatives, as compared with 533,790 in the preceding month. The situation was better than on the same date of any other year of the record except 1929.

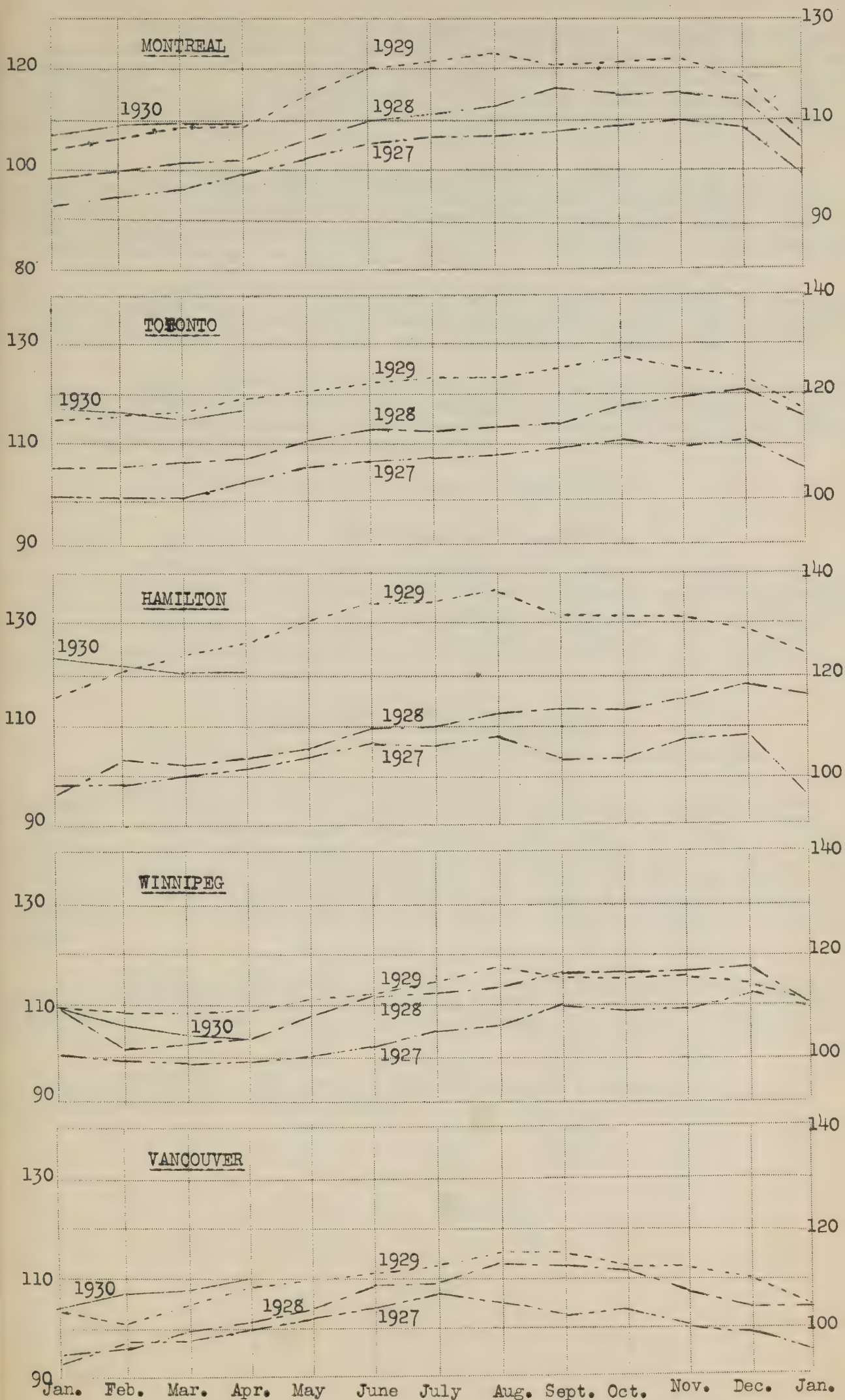
Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 251 of which reduced their payrolls from 47,912 men on Mar. 1, to 23,558 on the date under review. The most extensive losses were in Quebec and Ontario although the movement was generally downward. The contractions reported on Apr. 1, 1929, were somewhat smaller, but the index then was a few points lower.

Mining.- Non-metallic mining (other than coal) registered heightened activity, while coal and metallic ore mines were slacker; 220 operators reported 50,980 employees, compared with 53,145 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1929, when general curtailment had been shown.





Chart 3.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1930.







Communications.- According to data received from 166 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 382 persons to 28,466 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year since the record was commenced.

Transportation.- Steam railway transportation continued to release workers, while local and water transportation afforded increased employment; the working forces of the 323 co-operating employers stood at 114,157, compared with 112,113 in the preceding month. General advances were also noted on Apr. 1 of last year, and the index then was slightly higher than at the beginning of April, 1930, when the situation was still affected by the grain congestion.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement. Statistics were tabulated from 898 contractors employing 82,392 workers, or 2,531 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the same date in 1929 were larger, but the index then was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Services.- This group reported moderate gains, according to 230 firms with 21,437 employees, compared with 21,225 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1929, when employment was, however, at a lower level.

Trade.- There was a minor gain in the forces of the 752 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 84,317 workers on Apr. 1. A greater advance had been indicated on the same date a year ago, but employment then was slightly lower than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February continued to decline, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 13.1 on Feb. 24, 1930, as compared with 12.6 on Jan. 27, 1930, and 12.1 on Feb. 25, 1929. Recent press reports state 1,677,500 persons were out of work on Mar. 31, 1930, an increase of 38,700 on the week.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States decreased 1.0 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 36,810 establishments with 4,915,407 employees. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 89.8, compared with 90.3 in February, 1930, and 98.6 in March, 1929. The iron and steel, textile, vehicle, leather, food and miscellaneous manufactures showed curtailment, while there were also losses in anthracite, bituminous coal and metalliferous mining, public utilities and trade.

NEW YORK.- There was a further decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the index of employment in factories in New York State during March. The metal industry continued to show losses, but employment advanced in the clothing, wood, stone-clay-glass and chemical divisions.

WISCONSIN.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 0.7 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1930.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 =100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	144.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at April 1, 1930.

100.0      7.7      27.9      42.7      12.9      8.8





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 - 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1930.

14.4      1.2      13.1      1.3      3.8      1.9      3.3      3.2





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1930.

100.0      56.9      2.5      5.4      3.0      12.1      3.8      2.3      9.0





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1930	Mar. 1 1930	Apr. 1 1929	Apr. 1 1928	Apr. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	56.9	111.3	110.9	116.5	106.6	101.5	96.6	91.2
Animal products - edible	1.8	100.1	100.6	106.7	97.5	94.5	88.0	84.3
Fur and products	.2	85.4	80.2	94.8	92.0	95.9	95.8	88.5
Leather and products	1.7	91.5	93.0	91.9	108.6	103.2	100.6	96.8
Lumber and products	4.9	91.1	90.4	95.3	91.7	88.3	87.3	82.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	76.7	76.5	81.9	81.0	76.7	80.0	75.1
Furniture	1.0	114.7	115.7	120.2	116.1	108.5	99.3	92.9
Other lumber products	1.3	115.9	112.5	117.3	106.8	110.1	99.2	97.8
Musical instruments	.2	64.2	68.7	93.2	90.5	100.6	92.8	81.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	100.0	100.9	101.6	95.0	93.6	91.8	91.5
Pulp and paper products	6.9	108.3	108.8	108.3	106.6	102.9	95.3	90.4
Pulp and paper	3.3	102.8	103.9	104.4	107.0	102.8	90.3	85.3
Paper products	.8	106.4	106.9	110.3	107.6	105.3	98.9	96.2
Printing and publishing	2.8	116.3	116.1	113.3	106.6	102.5	97.6	95.8
Rubber products	1.7	126.1	127.5	133.3	120.3	108.8	99.3	93.6
Textile products	9.1	107.4	106.3	110.5	106.5	104.8	101.2	97.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	102.8	99.8	108.4	107.9	106.1	100.3	97.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	110.5	110.9	112.6	102.9	104.8	99.4	89.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	112.6	111.5	111.0	104.9	104.6	102.4	101.4
Other textile products	1.1	102.4	104.1	112.1	113.0	103.4	101.7	99.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	118.3	121.5	121.2	116.3	102.3	98.5	90.7
Tobacco	.9	104.1	111.3	108.9	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	140.5	137.9	140.2	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	170.8	171.9	170.2	141.2	111.1	105.8	105.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	120.7	118.8	118.9	111.3	102.3	100.7	97.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.7	104.8	114.4	104.0	95.0	90.4	76.6
Electric current	1.6	125.3	124.8	117.0	110.4	99.6	93.7	98.0
Electrical apparatus	1.8	158.6	157.8	134.0	110.1	106.5	93.5	90.9
Iron and steel products	16.3	119.3	117.2	134.2	112.0	104.8	100.5	92.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	127.0	130.5	139.6	119.2	113.2	99.2	101.8
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	128.8	129.4	128.0	118.3	112.1	98.8	89.8
Agricultural implements	.8	85.6	84.3	124.0	103.0	114.4	96.2	70.2
Land vehicles	7.5	118.0	113.3	138.7	110.9	100.1	102.4	95.7
Automobiles and parts	2.3	151.0	137.7	209.0	140.2	96.6	108.7	91.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	133.3	140.8	122.2	117.0	109.0	100.3	105.8
Heating appliances	.5	109.6	108.8	132.1	106.3	98.4	98.2	93.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	172.7	173.3	169.7	133.3	108.1	98.4	75.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	115.6	112.7	137.0	105.3	111.7	106.2	95.0
Other iron and steel products	2.2	111.9	112.5	114.1	106.5	104.8	97.0	88.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	128.8	134.4	131.7	117.9	111.1	96.4	82.1
Mineral products	1.4	139.3	142.4	128.0	110.0	100.2	96.1	94.5
Miscellaneous	.5	111.9	110.7	112.0	97.8	105.0	96.9	95.7
<b>MINING</b>	2.5	87.6	178.3	83.1	88.3	85.7	79.2	85.7
Coal	5.4	114.5	119.8	112.9	109.0	103.0	92.5	98.5
Metallic ores	2.8	98.9	106.7	103.3	104.9	104.7	92.8	98.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	1.8	155.6	151.7	129.3	123.8	103.9	92.8	103.1
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	.8	122.7	116.2	121.9	101.1	95.0	89.6	77.9
Telegraphs	3.0	117.1	118.7	113.5	102.3	101.9	95.0	92.4
Telephones	.6	109.1	110.5	114.2	100.9	102.4	88.6	84.6
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	2.4	119.2	120.8	113.3	102.8	101.9	96.8	94.6
Street railways and cartage	12.1	99.5	97.7	101.8	98.2	96.2	93.4	91.0
Team railways	2.5	118.8	115.6	113.3	103.3	98.4	96.6	95.1
Shipping and stevedoring	8.1	96.8	97.2	102.7	99.4	98.6	94.6	92.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	1.5	88.3	76.8	81.0	84.7	80.2	82.5	77.2
Building	8.8	86.4	83.7	85.4	78.6	72.5	69.8	59.4
Highway	4.6	110.5	109.2	102.5	87.1	88.7	81.7	62.4
Railway	1.1	57.8	52.0	38.2	43.2	35.7	26.7	48.7
<b>SERVICES</b>	3.1	75.1	72.7	87.3	82.9	73.0	75.8	63.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.3	126.1	125.0	121.1	108.4	99.0	94.2	90.0
Professional	1.3	124.3	125.1	115.6	100.3	92.7	90.6	89.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	127.0	119.0	124.5	119.2	103.1	101.2	96.6
<b>RETAIL</b>	.8	128.9	126.8	128.9	117.2	106.5	97.3	88.6
Wholesale	9.0	123.1	123.0	122.5	111.1	102.3	95.4	92.9
<b>INDUSTRIES</b>	6.5	127.4	127.8	127.9	113.6	103.7	95.7	91.3
	2.5	113.3	112.5	110.8	105.9	99.6	94.9	95.9
	100.0	107.8	110.2	110.4	102.3	97.4	92.5	88.3

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1930	Mar.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927	Apr.1 1926	Apr.1 1925
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.3	100.0	101.3	105.3	94.9	92.8	93.9	92.1
Lumber products	3.2	58.9	73.3	65.8	69.8	59.1	64.4	65.6
Pulp and paper	5.2	145.4	124.6	111.0	98.5	93.3	97.0	91.0
Textile products	4.4	87.9	87.9	96.5	96.0	104.0	103.9	103.3
Iron and steel	13.0	116.7	123.4	133.8	109.3	108.5	106.0	102.4
Other manufactures	8.5	92.4	89.3	96.6	91.0	89.0	90.7	90.7
Logging	.9	34.7	133.1	78.0	135.7	101.0	42.0	70.3
Mining	22.6	109.4	110.4	106.6	106.6	108.4	84.0	99.1
Communications	3.2	112.3	115.7	109.8	99.9	96.7	95.4	99.3
Transportation	21.7	141.6	132.6	128.9	119.2	124.6	125.7	118.8
Construction	10.2	93.0	95.2	85.0	52.9	50.9	76.8	46.6
Services	1.0	133.4	133.9	143.2	94.4	87.9	87.1	84.7
Trade	6.1	114.9	114.8	113.7	105.0	98.5	99.1	100.5
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	107.8	110.2	107.5	98.5	97.8	95.0	93.6
Quebec-Manufacturing	64.9	111.7	111.0	111.3	107.1	101.0	97.0	92.5
Lumber products	3.2	83.7	83.7	86.9	89.6	83.4	79.4	82.1
Pulp and paper	9.0	103.1	104.6	105.7	104.3	96.8	94.3	87.6
Textile products	14.5	108.6	105.7	111.8	110.4	105.4	101.9	97.5
Iron and steel	14.4	117.8	116.8	123.4	110.3	103.0	101.3	94.0
Other manufactures	23.8	119.2	119.1	110.4	107.5	102.1	95.8	92.6
Logging	3.2	103.5	221.1	57.1	81.7	62.3	68.2	74.7
Mining	2.3	149.8	145.0	132.2	108.9	99.0	92.3	70.0
Communications	2.8	110.3	110.8	118.4	106.6	105.5	95.7	96.3
Transportation	10.5	83.1	81.5	85.0	89.5	84.3	82.7	78.9
Construction	7.9	68.6	66.7	57.2	64.9	75.4	72.2	56.9
Services	1.9	105.4	105.3	106.4	97.6	95.1	93.2	89.1
Trade	6.5	125.1	125.2	127.5	111.6	101.9	92.8	88.6
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	103.7	106.6	101.1	99.2	94.6	91.2	85.6
Ontario-Manufacturing	65.9	112.6	112.1	121.7	108.2	103.1	97.0	91.0
Lumber products	5.0	93.8	91.1	97.6	92.8	89.8	87.3	83.8
Pulp and paper	7.2	108.7	111.1	111.4	109.3	106.6	96.2	93.4
Textile products	10.1	108.1	108.3	109.8	103.2	103.8	100.2	96.6
Iron and steel	21.0	122.0	118.4	143.7	115.9	106.9	99.8	89.5
Other manufactures	22.6	113.0	114.4	117.6	107.5	101.9	96.1	91.1
Logging	1.6	75.1	212.0	73.2	78.3	97.3	66.1	81.1
Mining	3.4	142.4	144.0	126.3	122.5	106.2	91.2	99.4
Communications	2.8	123.6	127.4	115.2	102.7	104.3	95.4	91.3
Transportation	8.5	98.4	97.8	102.3	96.2	96.1	92.6	93.7
Construction	7.4	108.2	106.2	103.9	94.5	80.9	69.3	72.2
Services	2.2	152.2	149.8	133.5	118.3	103.6	98.2	95.8
Trade	8.2	126.2	126.3	122.1	112.3	99.7	97.1	96.5
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	112.7	115.6	117.4	106.0	100.4	93.7	90.4
Prarie Provinces-Manufacturing	33.8	113.1	114.3	121.5	108.5	100.6	94.6	93.5
Lumber products	2.5	112.0	120.0	148.2	112.3	93.2	89.7	85.0
Pulp and paper	3.4	110.2	109.1	110.9	123.8	120.7	97.3	93.6
Textile products	1.8	107.9	106.4	121.4	122.1	110.4	98.8	89.1
Iron and steel	14.4	110.9	109.5	120.8	102.1	98.7	96.5	96.2
Other manufactures	11.7	117.9	122.4	120.2	109.9	97.7	91.4	92.2
Logging	1.3	114.8	174.0	170.5	111.5	139.2	80.4	118.2
Mining	6.4	95.9	113.7	107.9	106.6	100.1	93.6	88.6
Communications	3.6	109.2	108.9	105.7	97.5	96.0	91.0	89.2
Transportation	21.0	100.8	100.5	106.2	100.0	97.3	90.6	87.4
Construction	12.3	71.8	71.7	101.1	81.6	60.8	60.6	48.0
Services	3.1	118.3	116.4	124.6	110.3	95.9	87.0	81.3
Trade	18.5	120.7	120.2	122.1	111.1	106.7	95.0	90.6
Prarie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	103.2	105.3	113.9	101.9	94.1	87.6	83.5
British Columbia-Manufacturing	42.0	107.1	105.0	105.9	99.5	100.0	95.8	83.7
Lumber products	15.1	97.5	93.3	97.0	95.1	97.8	98.0	87.6
Pulp and paper	5.7	109.1	107.4	98.8	96.6	104.0	93.7	84.3
Textile products	1.1	110.3	123.3	122.4	97.7	114.7	103.7	92.3
Iron and steel	5.4	124.1	117.7	109.9	99.7	102.2	109.3	93.3
Other manufactures	14.7	111.8	112.9	117.9	103.8	98.8	88.6	77.9
Logging	7.7	93.6	98.2	108.4	100.3	89.2	106.5	96.7
Mining	8.9	92.1	102.3	103.9	99.6	94.0	107.4	114.5
Communications	3.9	127.6	125.4	110.2	97.8	98.3	99.0	88.0
Transportation	13.9	106.5	103.9	109.5	102.9	97.8	98.2	94.8
Construction	11.4	107.7	89.7	89.1	90.1	79.5	76.5	65.6
Services	3.5	113.6	113.8	112.1	104.3	99.4	94.7	89.3
Trade	8.7	117.1	117.9	119.6	111.0	105.1	93.4	90.0
British Columbia-All Industries	100.0	106.0	104.2	106.0	100.0	96.1	96.1	88.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6. -INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1930	Mar.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927	Apr.1 1926	Apr.1 1925
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>								
Plant Products - edible	70.5	114.6	114.4	113.3	105.2	102.0	98.4	94.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	105.5	107.8	99.1	89.9	93.5	96.3	96.0
Textiles	5.2	113.5	114.1	107.7	102.4	101.2	99.2	96.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	12.6	100.3	98.7	103.8	101.7	103.3	103.1	102.7
Iron and steel	5.8	115.2	117.1	110.9	107.1	100.3	100.1	92.4
Other manufactures	17.8	122.8	121.6	129.4	112.9	106.6	102.1	91.7
Communications	25.0	119.4	119.6	105.9	105.6	101.1	93.6	92.8
Transportation	4.2	109.1	110.7	118.4	112.1	106.4	97.7	99.9
Construction	5.8	72.5	67.7	70.1	69.2	65.2	64.2	61.0
Trade	5.2	80.4	79.8	87.6	90.6	86.6	88.6	67.2
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	11.0	124.9	125.1	124.6	111.3	102.1	92.6	88.4
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	109.2	108.7	108.2	101.8	98.0	94.3	89.7
Leather products	62.3	114.5	113.2	121.1	120.6	104.9	101.3	97.9
Other manufactures	17.8	101.0	100.5	104.4	127.6	111.9	112.4	103.5
Transportation	44.5	121.0	119.1	129.8	117.2	101.6	94.8	95.3
Construction	11.2	109.5	102.5	95.6	80.1	79.0	79.4	65.3
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	10.5	112.2	107.4	124.4	69.4	101.1	81.5	150.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	117.7	110.0	116.2	107.9	102.6	96.0	99.5
Plant products - edible	64.2	112.3	111.1	117.4	106.5	103.8	97.6	94.1
Printing and publishing	5.9	119.2	121.7	118.5	108.7	102.6	95.8	97.9
Textiles	9.2	119.1	120.0	118.1	106.6	103.2	96.3	94.5
Iron and steel	13.2	113.1	112.3	107.7	99.5	102.9	100.5	101.4
Other manufactures	10.6	115.1	106.5	144.8	115.5	109.4	99.0	86.8
Communications	25.3	107.1	107.2	110.2	105.4	102.5	96.4	92.7
Transportation	4.0	105.0	109.1	110.0	99.8	105.1	95.4	93.4
Construction	5.2	125.4	122.5	121.0	103.4	95.7	98.4	103.5
Trade	4.0	129.7	129.7	137.9	125.3	99.3	77.1	63.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	18.4	122.3	123.2	116.7	108.9	98.6	98.0	97.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	116.5	115.9	118.6	107.7	102.5	96.9	94.0
Lumber products	53.7	106.6	105.7	110.3	106.4	99.8	93.3	91.9
Pulp and paper	6.2	67.3	66.5	70.1	70.4	66.4	63.8	62.1
Other manufactures	20.9	108.7	113.5	117.5	107.6	103.8	101.2	102.9
Construction	26.6	121.0	115.2	120.7	121.7	111.5	99.6	95.4
Trade	6.2	128.4	135.1	120.6	94.6	55.5	58.9	89.2
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	15.3	115.3	114.6	105.0	107.4	103.6	96.9	96.6
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	116.2	116.0	111.2	105.6	98.1	92.1	93.2
Textiles	84.6	118.4	117.5	122.8	98.5	102.2	96.0	84.3
Electrical apparatus	16.3	92.8	95.0	96.2	94.6	99.7	101.2	94.7
Iron and steel	10.7	128.3	128.8	131.5	106.9	101.8	89.1	82.1
Other manufactures	37.3	136.5	133.3	141.3	107.2	106.7	94.4	75.3
Construction	20.3	111.3	110.2	116.8	101.6	98.0	96.5	89.2
Trade	3.8	179.6	214.6	233.3	76.7	65.8	75.7	53.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	5.6	129.1	126.6	131.4	117.4	98.4	96.4	97.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	120.4	120.4	126.1	103.0	101.4	95.1	84.5
Iron and steel	81.5	141.3	137.2	187.4	128.3	73.3	107.6	-
Other manufactures	66.2	143.9	137.8	198.4	128.4	64.9	110.8	-
Construction	15.3	131.0	134.6	143.8	128.9	108.1	95.8	-
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	6.3	125.3	125.9	133.9	102.6	85.6	56.3	-
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	140.9	136.7	177.3	124.9	77.1	102.4	-
Animal products - edible	43.3	115.7	115.0	119.7	108.2	99.3	94.2	89.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	106.9	110.2	106.7	99.7	95.2	89.2	91.8
Printing and publishing	4.6	104.2	104.7	102.7	105.3	100.4	99.0	99.8
Textiles	8.1	116.5	115.6	118.4	108.5	104.8	98.0	93.6
Other manufactures	5.9	109.1	105.0	118.1	115.2	105.9	97.9	90.2
Transportation	20.4	122.8	122.0	128.4	109.3	95.3	91.3	83.0
Construction	6.0	97.0	95.9	102.2	101.8	102.1	99.6	101.7
Trade	1.6	21.4	31.0	37.5	47.2	32.0	66.2	20.1
<b>Winnipeg - All industries</b>	40.5	108.2	110.2	112.1	111.2	109.4	94.9	90.7
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	103.4	104.6	108.0	103.9	98.6	92.8	85.7
Lumber products	38.6	105.5	104.7	101.7	97.5	101.6	94.4	93.8
Other manufactures	9.6	77.7	83.6	82.0	89.5	99.1	101.1	95.3
Communications	29.0	119.6	115.8	112.5	102.4	102.5	98.4	92.8
Transportation	9.6	128.4	127.3	109.4	97.5	99.0	99.7	89.1
Construction	16.5	111.6	109.1	111.2	101.9	96.2	97.0	96.3
Services	7.1	92.2	75.7	92.6	86.6	85.3	93.0	44.5
Trade	6.9	110.9	109.9	112.2	110.3	101.9	95.3	89.0
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	21.1	119.9	120.0	121.3	111.9	105.5	93.1	88.9
	100.0	110.4	108.3	107.7	100.5	99.4	97.5	88.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
MAY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



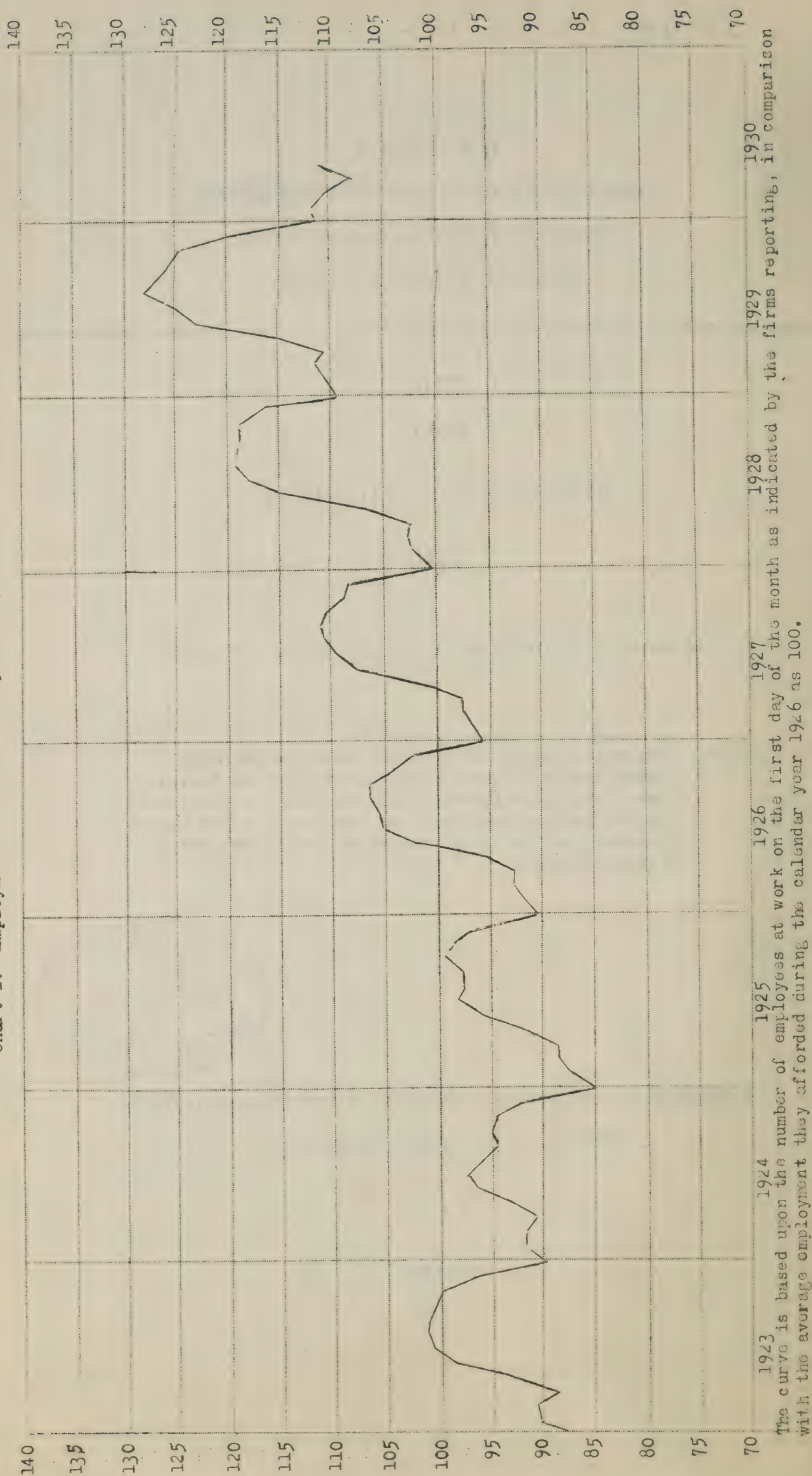
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

\*\*\*  
OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 1930.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:  
Chief, General Statistics:

R. H. Coats, B. A., F.S.S., (Hon.), F.R. S.C.  
S. A. Gidmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,208 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 31,470 persons to 976,224 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over three p.c., rose to 111.4, as compared with 107.8 on Apr. 1, and with 116.2, 106.8, 101.3, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1 on May 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation, though not so favourable as in the spring of last year, was nevertheless better than on May 1 of all earlier years of the record. The increase in the index number between Apr. 1, and May 1, 1930, slightly exceeded the average gain shown in this period of the years since 1921.

Construction and transportation recorded pronounced improvement, while large gains were also noted in manufacturing, trade and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging and coal mining.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.— Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 560 firms reported 76,062 employees, or 3,677 more than in their last return. This gain was much larger than that noted on May 1 of last year, when the index was some five points lower. Construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review; manufacturing, especially in pulp and paper, lumber and fish-preserving plants also showed important gains, while transportation and mining were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.— Improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,661 employers with 269,133 workers, as against 263,188 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in trade, communications and services. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining were slacker. Employment was in rather less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the indicated increase was considerably larger.

Ontario.— The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1930, was not so pronounced as that reported on the same date in 1929, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,211 co-operating firms, aggregated 415,459 employees, compared with 404,548 on Apr. 1. Construction and transportation registered the most marked increases, but the movement was also upward in manufacturing, mining, services and trade, while logging was seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.— Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed heightened activity, the advance in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,049 employers, whose staffs rose from 121,871 persons on Apr. 1, to 129,009 on the date under review. This expansion was on a larger scale than at the beginning of May, 1929, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

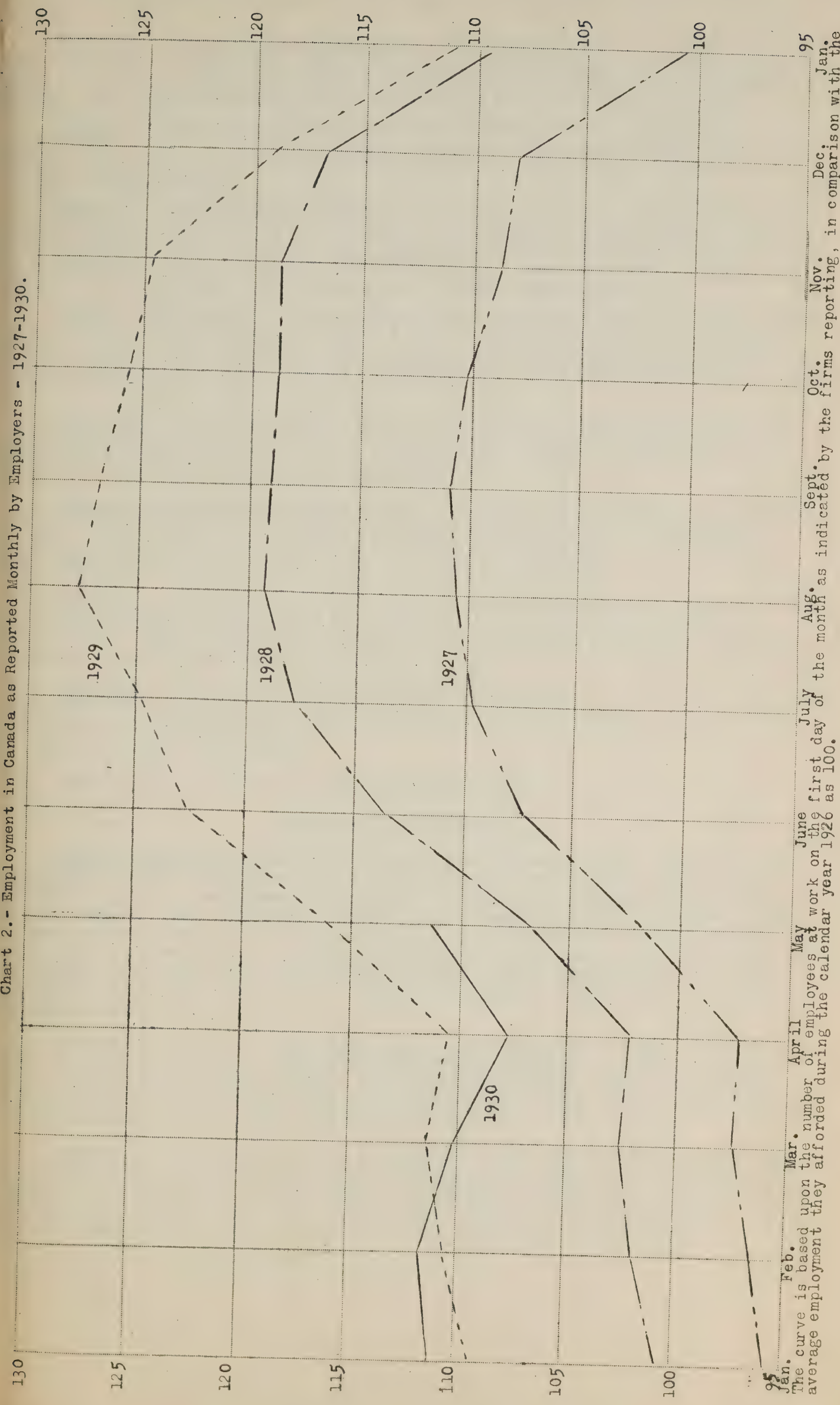
British Columbia.— The improvement in British Columbia was not quite so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was nearly a point higher. An aggregate payroll of 86,561 workers was indicated by the 727 firms furnishing data, who had 82,762 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while other industries showed only slight changes.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1930.



95 Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 95  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton.

Montreal.- Transportation, construction and trade recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 900 employers added 2,063 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 37,750 at the beginning of May. Greater increases were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 114.2, as compared with 110.8 on May 1, 1930.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 118 firms with 11,830 employees, as against 11,402 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction and transportation. The gain involved more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Toronto.- Transportation, construction, services and trade reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 996 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 126,032 persons, as compared with 124,254 at the beginning of April. This expansion was not so pronounced as that indicated on May 1 of last year, and the index then was some three points higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills, construction and trade registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advance involved a smaller number of persons than that <sup>noted</sup> at the beginning of May, 1929. Statistics were tabulated from 150 firms employing 13,498 persons, compared with 12,524 on Apr. 1. The index was at its spring-time maximum in the record for this city.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 35,756 persons was reported by the 225 co-operating employers, who had 36,327 on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while transportation showed greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than in the same month of 1929, when expansion was indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories and construction. Returns were tabulated from 137 firms with 18,555 workers, compared with 17,568 in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as in the spring of last year.

Winnipeg.- Construction and manufacturing reported expansion in Winnipeg, where the 344 co-operating employers added 690 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 1,743 on May 1. The situation was less favourable than on the same date of last year, when somewhat larger gains had been indicated.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing registered moderate increases in Vancouver, according to 280 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 29,771 persons, compared with 29,584 on Apr. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,387 establishments reported 541,702 workers, compared with 536,320 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but noteworthy expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, tobacco, building material, electric current, vegetable food and mineral product groups. Boot and shoe, rubber, textile and iron and steel factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on May 1 of other years since 1920 except 1929, when the index stood at 119.8, compared with 112.4 on the date under review.

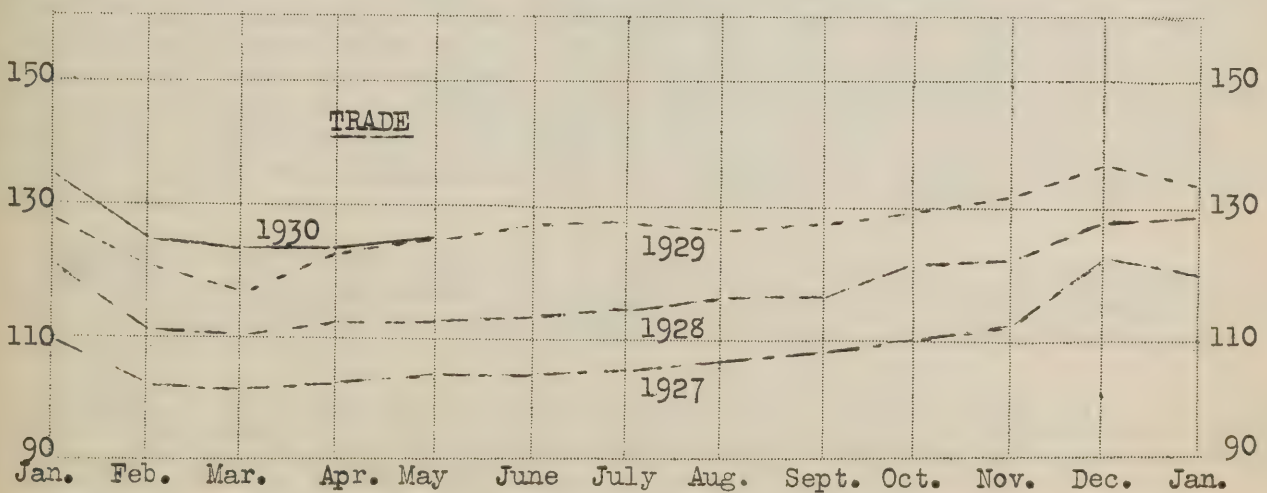
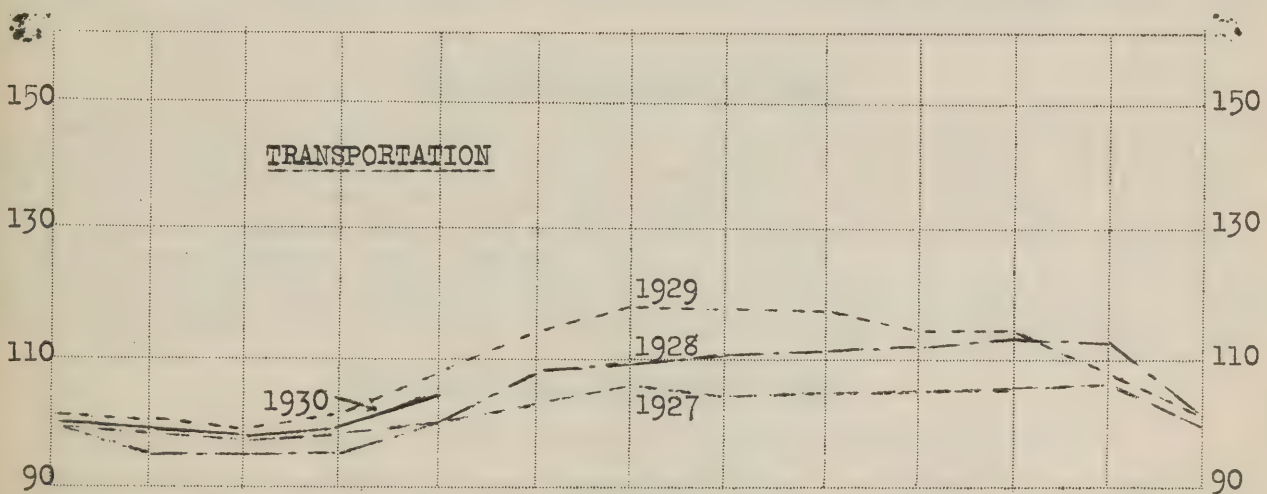
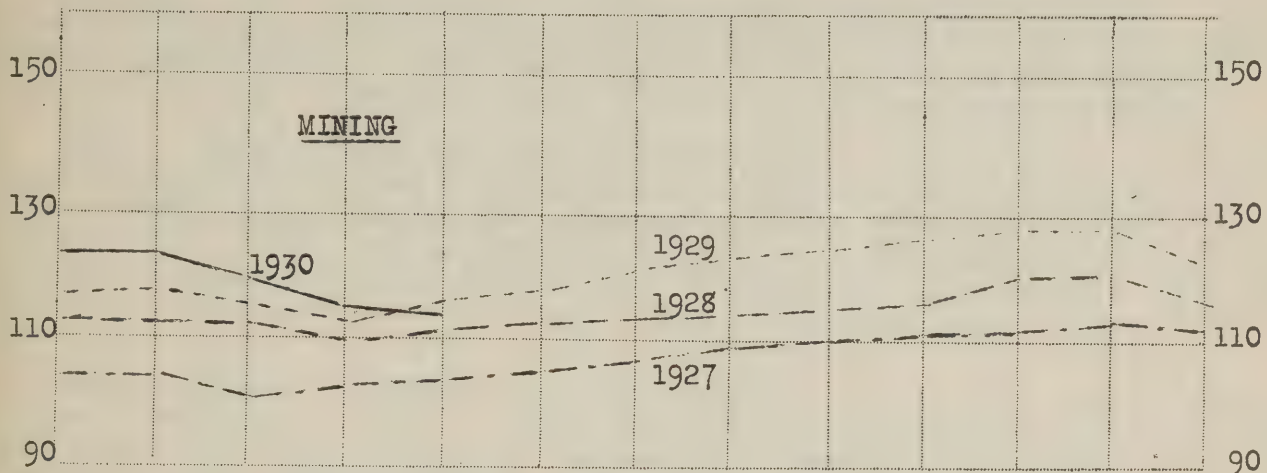
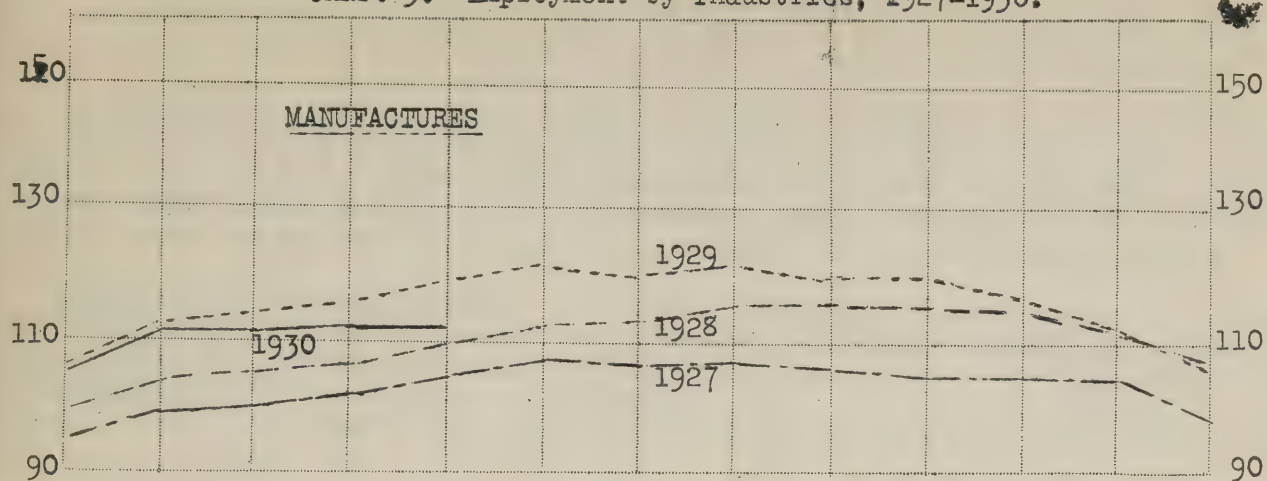
Logging.- In spite of increases in British Columbia, there was, on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 233 firms employing 16,966 men, or 6,473 less than on Apr. 1. Smaller losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1929, and the index was then slightly higher; unfavourable weather conditions during the late winter had the effect of delaying river driving operations this spring.

Mining.- Returns were received from 219 mine operators with 50,688 persons in their employ, compared with 50,933 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines showed improvement, especially in the former. Employment was in rather smaller volume than on May 1, 1929, although it was brisker than in the spring of all other years of the record.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1927-1930.







Communications. Little general change was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was the same as on the same date of last year, though considerably higher than in the spring of any other year for which data are available. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 30,524 persons.

Transportation. Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded greatly increased employment; the gains were not so pronounced as on May 1, 1929, when the index was several points higher. A combined working force of 120,000 employees was registered by the 326 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 114,399 in their last report. Steam railway operation registered the most pronounced advance.

Construction and Maintenance. The gains indicated on May 1 were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced, building, highway and railway construction showing marked improvement. Data were compiled from 974 employers, whose staffs aggregated 107,825 persons, or 25,094 more than on Apr. 1. The index was the same as on May 1, 1929, and considerably higher than in the spring of any other year since 1920.

Services. The service group, notably the hotel and laundry divisions, recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 238 establishments employing 22,147 workers, as against 21,599 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May of other years for which data are available.

Trade. Further large additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 764 employers enlarged their forces by 1,828 persons to 86,372 on the date under review. The index was slightly higher than at the commencement of May, 1929, and with the single exception of Dec. 1, 1928, was considerably higher than in any month of the years 1921-28. Improvement was noted on the date under review in both retail and wholesale establishments; the gains were more pronounced than on May 1, 1929, and earlier years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during March showed a further decline, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.0 on March 24, 1930, as compared with 13.1 on Feb. 24, 1930, and 10.0 on Mar. 25, 1929. Recent press reports state that 1,698,400 persons were out of work on Apr. 28, 1930, an increase of 38,100 on the figure for April 14, and 534,600 more than a year ago; this increase is partially due to a change in the rules regarding unemployment benefits.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 0.2 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 37,453 establishments with 4,905,798 employees. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 89.1, compared with 9.8 in March, 1930, and 99.1 in April, 1929. Construction, anthracite mining, quarrying, electric railroads, power-light-water plants, retail trade and canning showed improvement while curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, bituminous coal and metalliferous mining, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph operation, wholesale trade and hotels.

NEW YORK. There was a decrease of between one and two p.c. in the index of factory employment in New York State during April. The largest reductions were in the food, clothing and leather groups, but employment declined in all industrial groups except clay, glass and stone.

ILLINOIS. According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing and trade showed a decrease during March, while there was improvement in building and contracting and public utilities.

WISCONSIN. Employment in Wisconsin was slightly higher in March than in February, but was lower than in March, 1929, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market." The index for the manufacturing industries stood at 94.5, compared with 94.0 in the preceding month and 100.6 in the same month of last year.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
May	1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May	1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May	1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May	1, 1924	92.9	93.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May	1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May	1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.0	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr.	1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July	1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug.	1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.	1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct.	1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov.	1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec.	1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.	1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.	1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.	1	107.8	107.3	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May	1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1930.

100.0      7.8      27.6      42.5      13.2      8.9





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1930.

14.1      1.2      12.9      1.4      3.7      1.9      3.3      3.0





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1,	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
Jul. 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sep. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	113.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1930.									
	100.0	55.5	1.7	5.2	3.1	12.3	11.1	2.3	8.8





Table 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1930	Apr. 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	55.5	112.4	111.3	119.8	109.0	103.9	98.8	93.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	106.7	100.1	110.0	108.2	102.2	97.6	95.0
Fur and products	.2	88.6	85.4	100.3	89.5	93.4	96.7	90.4
Leather and products	1.7	90.4	91.5	91.4	102.6	100.2	97.6	89.9
Lumber and products	5.1	97.6	91.1	107.9	98.2	98.2	94.2	97.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.9	87.7	76.7	100.8	89.7	94.0	90.2	97.4
Furniture	.9	113.0	114.7	123.5	117.1	106.9	101.5	92.4
Other lumber products	1.3	115.0	115.9	117.8	111.1	105.1	101.8	103.7
Musical instruments	.2	63.0	64.2	97.8	87.8	96.1	95.3	81.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	102.9	100.0	101.6	94.9	94.4	91.4	90.8
Pulp and paper products	6.8	110.9	108.3	109.8	108.7	103.8	97.1	91.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	108.1	102.8	105.6	109.8	104.4	96.2	87.9
Paper products	.9	107.8	106.4	111.2	109.5	104.9	98.7	95.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	115.8	116.3	115.0	107.7	102.8	98.2	96.5
Rubber products	1.5	112.8	126.1	139.7	123.0	111.3	94.5	95.2
Textile products	8.6	104.9	107.4	110.3	107.0	105.9	100.3	96.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	100.4	102.8	108.7	110.3	109.1	100.3	96.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	108.2	110.5	115.6	104.2	102.0	100.4	88.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	109.1	112.6	108.4	104.1	102.3	99.7	99.2
Other textile products	1.1	101.9	102.4	111.0	109.7	114.3	102.9	102.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	120.9	118.3	124.0	121.6	105.5	105.1	98.0
Tobacco	.9	107.2	104.1	113.2	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	142.3	140.5	141.6	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.0	170.8	176.8	130.0	107.6	88.1	95.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	121.9	120.7	118.9	113.0	104.4	101.4	99.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	123.1	109.7	125.1	108.7	99.1	100.1	84.5
Electric current	1.6	132.6	125.3	121.9	112.2	103.9	95.3	102.5
Electrical apparatus	1.7	159.5	158.6	136.0	112.5	105.0	93.6	89.2
Iron and steel products	15.6	118.8	119.3	137.6	114.6	106.7	102.9	92.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	122.7	127.0	145.9	124.7	115.8	103.5	102.3
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.4	127.6	128.8	133.9	120.1	110.8	100.1	90.8
Agricultural implements	.7	81.1	85.6	126.2	100.4	110.7	99.8	68.8
Land vehicles	7.2	118.4	118.0	140.0	114.0	104.7	105.6	97.1
Automobiles and parts	2.2	153.2	151.0	215.2	154.7	118.8	113.2	91.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	128.0	133.3	136.7	120.3	103.5	101.0	106.8
Heating appliances	.5	118.9	109.6	133.6	108.4	102.4	101.4	94.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	169.0	172.7	174.6	140.2	105.5	100.9	76.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	118.4	115.6	138.9	111.5	108.5	99.6	90.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	111.9	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5	98.5	90.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	126.8	128.8	134.3	119.1	112.1	97.9	82.2
Mineral products	1.4	146.7	139.3	133.7	113.9	101.7	102.3	100.7
Miscellaneous	.4	111.2	111.9	112.5	102.2	104.9	99.9	97.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.7	63.5	87.6	75.8	78.5	82.8	72.7	85.6
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	114.1	114.5	115.6	111.5	103.6	93.0	98.6
Coal	2.6	95.6	98.9	101.5	104.3	102.8	91.3	96.1
Metallic ores	1.8	149.3	145.6	132.2	123.9	107.5	94.8	104.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	127.2	122.7	142.1	120.4	101.2	95.2	86.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.1	117.3	117.1	117.3	105.0	103.5	99.5	94.0
Telegraphs	.6	111.4	109.1	118.6	106.0	105.5	96.3	90.4
Telephones	2.5	118.7	119.2	116.9	104.7	102.9	100.3	94.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.3	104.3	99.5	108.1	100.7	100.8	94.9	92.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	121.8	118.8	119.6	107.0	103.2	97.8	97.8
Steam railways	8.1	100.1	96.8	106.0	99.2	99.9	95.4	92.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	102.9	88.3	104.7	100.6	102.1	88.5	87.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	11.1	112.0	86.4	112.0	103.7	95.0	82.6	77.1
Building	5.1	127.6	110.5	114.3	102.6	102.9	90.6	70.1
Highway	1.9	101.2	57.8	77.9	83.8	68.5	60.8	59.1
Railway	4.1	101.5	75.1	123.2	109.7	99.7	85.9	90.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	128.9	126.1	121.6	111.7	101.5	95.7	91.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.6	124.3	113.8	103.4	95.9	92.9	90.8
Professional	.2	126.3	127.0	126.3	120.1	103.3	101.2	98.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	135.2	128.9	133.5	121.1	108.9	98.0	91.0
<b>TRADE</b>	8.8	125.6	123.1	124.0	111.7	104.4	96.3	94.2
Retail	6.3	129.9	127.4	128.8	114.4	106.3	96.6	93.4
Wholesale	2.5	116.0	113.3	113.7	106.2	101.2	96.2	95.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	111.4	107.8	116.2	106.8	101.8	95.4	91.9

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

		1/Relative	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1	May 1
Areas and Industries		Weight	1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		35.4	107.9	100.0	106.2	101.6	98.7	96.6	99.5
	Lumber products	3.9	73.6	58.9	74.4	74.1	71.0	73.7	93.0
	Pulp and paper	5.7	165.4	145.4	114.9	108.7	102.1	97.2	92.8
	Textile products	4.2	87.9	87.9	96.9	93.9	104.7	103.1	102.2
	Iron and steel	12.2	119.3	116.7	128.4	113.6	105.9	104.1	100.5
	Other manufactures	9.4	104.0	92.4	101.1	105.8	102.7	97.5	102.5
	Logging	1.0	41.1	34.7	69.1	96.0	109.7	13.3	80.3
	Mining	21.3	108.4	109.4	108.1	109.9	109.4	94.2	102.3
	Communications	3.0	111.4	112.3	110.4	102.6	98.6	96.3	98.7
	Transportation	19.0	130.5	141.6	121.5	105.7	120.7	115.9	108.4
	Construction	13.3	127.3	93.0	98.6	76.0	58.1	58.1	63.9
	Services	1.0	132.8	133.4	142.8	89.5	92.5	88.9	87.9
	Trade	6.0	117.1	114.9	112.7	104.6	100.4	97.3	98.3
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	113.1	107.8	108.3	101.3	100.5	94.1	97.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		63.4	111.4	111.7	113.9	108.5	103.8	99.0	94.3
	Lumber products	3.4	90.3	83.7	101.7	99.2	101.2	84.7	96.2
	Pulp and paper	8.8	104.3	103.1	107.9	107.5	100.2	95.9	90.1
	Textile products	14.0	106.0	108.6	108.5	110.8	109.9	101.1	96.5
	Iron and steel	13.9	116.1	117.8	126.6	110.2	103.8	105.3	95.1
	Other manufactures	23.3	119.4	119.2	114.6	108.6	102.3	97.9	93.7
	Logging	1.9	64.4	103.5	72.8	84.4	92.6	81.5	110.2
	Mining	2.1	139.6	149.8	139.3	112.1	103.8	95.0	69.6
	Communications	2.9	116.9	110.3	123.0	109.6	107.5	98.4	98.2
	Transportation	11.1	90.7	83.1	96.2	97.1	91.6	88.0	85.4
	Construction	10.2	90.1	68.6	77.0	78.1	93.0	78.4	65.7
	Services	1.9	108.1	105.4	105.7	102.1	100.8	94.1	92.3
	Trade	6.5	127.7	125.1	130.3	112.1	103.4	92.3	94.0
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries		100.0	106.1	103.7	107.3	103.0	100.6	94.4	89.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		64.1	113.1	112.6	126.1	110.8	105.2	98.8	93.1
	Lumber products	5.2	99.9	93.8	114.8	101.4	101.2	93.4	96.8
	Pulp and paper	7.2	111.5	108.7	112.1	110.2	105.7	98.1	94.6
	Textile products	9.6	105.2	108.1	112.7	103.8	102.3	99.3	95.6
	Iron and steel	20.2	121.4	122.0	148.6	120.0	109.9	102.9	90.5
	Other manufactures	21.9	113.8	113.0	120.1	109.7	103.3	97.0	92.5
	Logging	.9	45.0	75.1	57.4	54.5	67.0	41.6	69.3
	Mining	3.4	149.2	142.4	136.1	129.3	108.2	94.5	102.8
	Communications	3.1	118.0	123.6	117.5	104.8	105.2	102.0	91.9
	Transportation	9.0	108.1	98.4	111.0	100.1	102.9	95.4	98.0
	Construction	9.0	133.6	108.2	138.1	125.1	111.3	85.5	89.5
	Services	2.2	157.8	152.2	133.3	120.2	104.5	101.0	96.9
	Trade	8.3	130.8	126.2	124.0	113.0	103.2	99.3	97.2
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries		100.0	115.7	112.7	123.8	110.1	104.5	96.3	93.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		33.1	117.5	113.1	122.2	110.6	101.9	97.7	94.7
	Lumber products	2.9	130.6	112.0	140.7	116.8	106.1	108.8	96.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	113.9	110.2	111.3	120.1	113.9	101.3	94.9
	Textile products	1.7	104.5	107.9	116.2	123.3	107.5	98.6	93.3
	Iron and steel	13.7	111.9	110.9	120.9	102.5	100.4	98.0	95.0
	Other manufactures	11.7	125.2	117.9	124.7	115.5	98.9	93.8	94.6
	Logging	.3	32.9	114.8	40.1	58.4	42.7	36.4	43.4
	Mining	5.8	92.1	95.9	102.6	105.0	80.9	80.7	79.4
	Communications	3.4	111.8	109.2	112.7	101.8	96.9	96.9	94.6
	Transportation	20.5	104.0	100.8	112.2	101.4	100.0	90.7	85.7
	Construction	16.4	100.3	71.8	133.8	116.3	89.6	85.0	76.9
	Services	3.0	118.3	118.3	126.1	116.6	101.6	88.3	83.0
	Trade	17.5	121.0	120.7	123.7	112.3	106.9	96.0	91.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	109.2	103.2	119.7	108.5	99.0	91.8	87.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		41.1	109.4	107.1	111.2	102.6	101.4	100.7	90.8
	Lumber products	14.8	99.4	97.5	105.7	97.4	99.3	106.0	100.4
	Pulp and paper	5.2	106.4	109.1	100.4	98.8	104.0	94.9	83.8
	Textile products	1.2	117.3	110.3	122.8	113.9	104.7	106.2	92.8
	Iron and steel	5.1	122.3	124.1	117.5	104.8	101.0	101.5	94.6
	Other manufactures	14.8	117.4	111.8	119.4	107.1	102.1	95.8	83.7
	Logging	7.7	98.3	93.6	110.1	102.4	94.2	109.4	86.3
	Mining	8.5	93.0	92.1	106.1	99.3	94.5	97.1	113.4
	Communications	3.8	128.8	127.6	114.3	100.7	101.1	99.6	89.2
	Transportation	13.5	108.0	106.5	110.2	106.9	100.6	100.3	95.9
	Construction	13.5	133.1	107.7	114.7	118.9	93.4	103.5	88.7
	Services	3.5	115.2	113.6	114.0	108.3	97.5	95.4	89.3
	Trade	8.4	118.2	117.1	118.0	111.7	108.7	94.9	91.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	110.7	106.0	111.6	105.4	99.4	100.7	93.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Weight	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Montreal - Manufacturing								
Plant Products - edible	68.8	113.5	114.6	114.4	100.4	103.4	103.9	95.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	105.1	105.5	99.8	86.5	92.8	93.5	95.5
Textiles	5.0	113.2	113.5	110.2	103.4	102.6	99.0	98.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	12.2	97.6	100.3	98.1	105.9	105.5	101.3	98.7
Iron and steel	5.9	120.4	115.2	117.5	113.1	104.5	103.0	103.5
Other manufactures	17.3	120.9	122.8	135.2	115.8	103.4	103.1	92.4
Communications	24.4	118.1	119.4	112.3	106.1	101.3	94.9	92.6
Transportation	4.1	107.0	109.1	122.4	110.9	108.9	100.0	101.9
Construction	7.0	88.6	72.5	103.6	94.7	82.2	76.6	79.7
Trade	5.7	91.0	80.4	102.5	102.5	96.2	91.7	77.9
Montreal - All Industries	11.1	127.3	124.9	127.8	112.0	104.1	91.8	94.2
Quebec - Manufacturing								
Leather products	60.6	114.8	114.5	116.3	118.5	104.5	100.2	96.1
Other manufactures	16.6	99.0	101.0	101.0	122.6	108.7	105.3	97.6
Transportation	44.0	122.1	121.0	124.4	116.6	102.5	97.5	95.5
Construction	11.2	114.9	109.5	103.2	117.9	96.0	108.9	78.5
Quebec - All Industries	11.5	126.5	112.2	148.1	76.0	98.6	101.6	95.3
Toronto - Manufacturing								
Plant products - edible	63.0	112.0	112.3	118.8	108.2	104.5	98.7	95.2
Printing and publishing	5.7	117.4	119.2	114.3	107.5	103.2	98.0	98.1
Textiles	9.1	120.2	119.1	119.7	108.0	103.1	96.1	94.8
Iron and steel	12.7	110.1	113.1	108.3	101.2	101.1	97.2	100.6
Other manufactures	10.5	116.3	115.1	150.5	116.8	110.1	100.3	88.9
Communications	25.0	107.4	107.1	111.4	108.1	105.0	100.0	94.9
Transportation	4.3	105.4	105.0	111.3	100.7	105.7	101.4	92.7
Construction	5.5	135.2	125.4	129.9	107.6	101.4	100.9	105.3
Trade	4.5	137.6	129.7	142.6	154.4	133.2	94.7	97.1
Toronto - All Industries	18.5	125.0	122.3	119.4	109.2	103.8	100.7	98.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Lumber products	100.0	117.8	116.5	120.7	110.2	105.3	99.2	96.0
Pulp and paper	55.1	117.6	106.6	119.8	120.7	110.7	96.7	93.3
Other manufactures	10.1	118.2	67.3	124.1	124.3	118.4	65.9	62.1
Construction	19.7	109.8	108.7	112.2	110.8	102.9	106.6	105.8
Trade	25.3	124.2	121.0	124.9	128.5	114.6	101.5	96.0
Ottawa - All industries	7.7	157.2	128.4	179.5	186.5	94.4	96.8	137.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing								
Textiles	14.9	127.4	115.3	118.6	108.5	104.1	96.0	99.2
Electrical apparatus	100.0	125.3	116.2	123.7	120.8	108.5	97.5	97.8
Iron and steel	83.0	114.8	118.4	128.4	104.1	101.6	99.7	86.2
Other manufactures	16.3	91.8	92.8	102.5	93.5	99.1	101.9	95.4
Construction	10.8	127.2	128.3	133.9	108.3	99.3	90.9	83.8
Trade	35.3	128.1	136.5	150.6	110.7	104.9	101.8	77.2
Windsor - All industries	20.6	111.3	111.3	117.2	102.1	100.1	98.1	92.2
Windsor - Manufacturing								
Textiles	3.8	173.4	179.6	219.2	103.7	107.6	83.2	57.2
Iron and steel	6.2	129.2	129.1	127.4	119.4	98.0	95.3	99.6
Other manufactures	100.0	118.4	120.4	130.6	104.8	102.5	98.9	86.7
Construction	80.2	147.4	141.3	195.0	138.7	99.3	111.7	-
Trade	65.6	150.5	143.9	206.7	141.1	97.7	115.7	-
Windsor - All industries	14.6	135.1	131.0	148.2	133.2	109.9	99.4	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Animal products - edible	8.1	181.9	125.3	164.7	127.2	85.5	71.3	-
Plant products - edible	100.0	150.5	140.9	189.5	136.4	99.1	108.1	-
Printing and publishing	43.5	128.6	115.7	121.5	112.0	99.9	97.6	90.5
Textiles	4.2	106.0	106.9	105.7	102.3	90.7	90.3	91.5
Other manufactures	4.7	110.3	104.2	107.2	106.3	99.4	104.4	97.7
Transportation	7.9	117.3	116.5	117.2	110.9	103.0	100.6	93.7
Construction	5.8	107.0	109.1	120.2	114.6	106.0	98.3	94.3
Trade	20.9	128.3	122.8	131.7	116.1	99.0	96.3	85.7
Winnipeg - All industries	5.9	95.7	97.0	101.4	101.8	101.3	98.1	98.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Textiles	2.4	32.8	21.4	47.1	74.4	44.9	73.8	30.4
Iron and steel	39.7	108.8	108.2	113.9	114.0	108.7	95.3	91.0
Other manufactures	100.0	105.7	103.4	110.9	108.7	99.5	94.9	87.4
Construction	38.8	106.6	105.5	106.1	100.3	103.2	101.8	98.0
Trade	9.7	78.4	77.7	88.0	88.1	101.9	107.4	103.6
Winnipeg - All industries	29.1	121.2	119.6	115.6	107.4	104.2	98.2	94.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing								
Textiles	9.7	130.6	128.4	112.1	100.4	99.0	100.2	89.5
Iron and steel	16.4	111.2	111.6	113.1	107.8	99.4	102.7	93.4
Other manufactures	6.8	88.5	92.2	96.3	107.4	88.0	115.7	43.9
Transportation	6.9	111.1	110.9	111.1	110.9	96.8	95.3	87.6
Trade	21.3	120.4	119.9	119.4	112.4	109.3	95.3	90.3
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	110.8	110.4	109.9	104.8	101.4	91.1	90.0

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JUNE  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



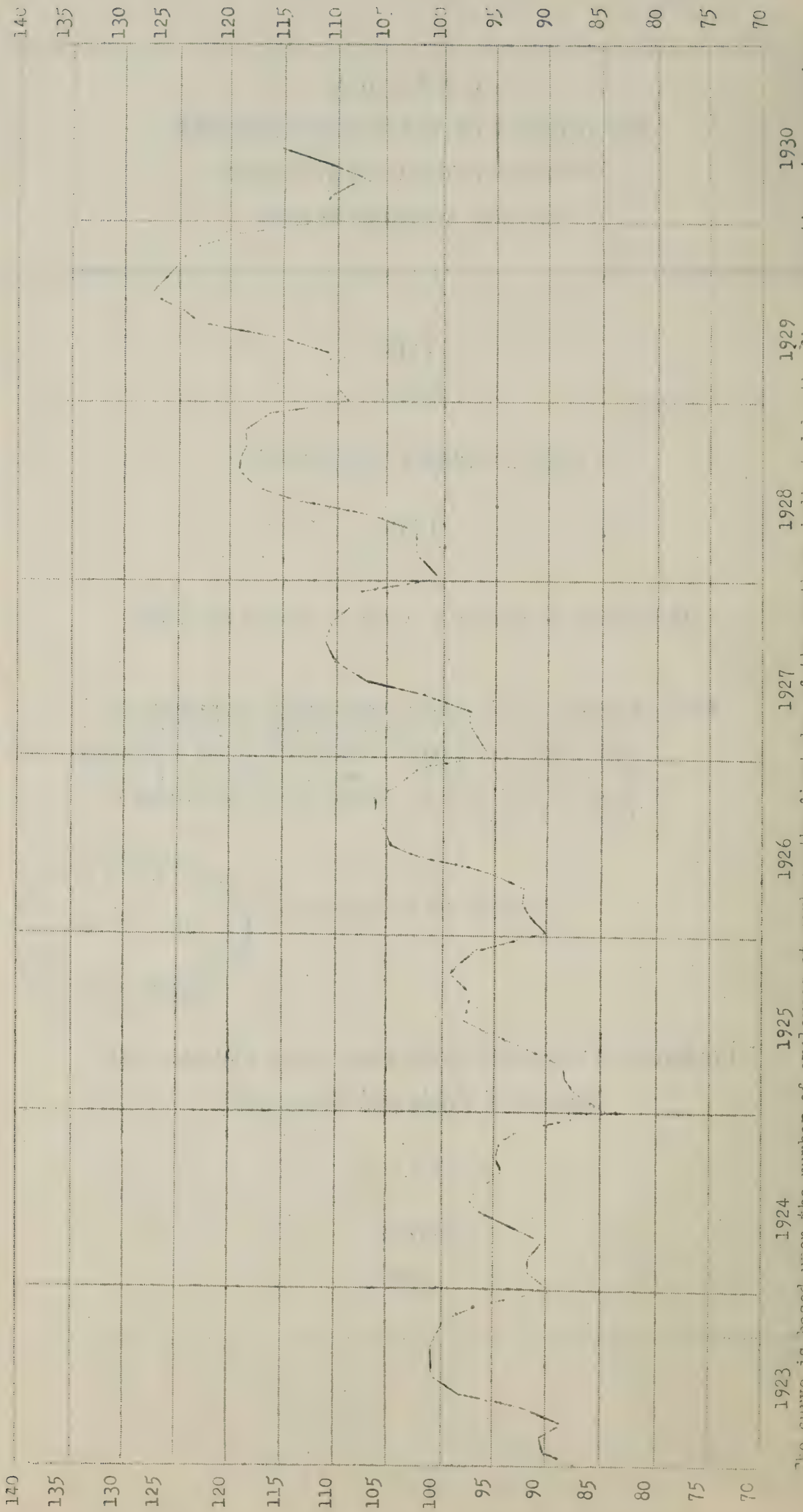
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P..  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA  
1930



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 26, 1930.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than on June 1 of all other years on record with the single exception of 1929. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,256 firms with 1,021,951 employees, as compared with 976,538 on May 1; this increase of 45,413 persons, or 4.7 p.c., brought the index number to 116.5 as compared with 111.4 in the preceding month and 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively.

Unusually large advances were registered in logging and construction, while transportation, manufacturing, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases. Employment in the service and trade groups was higher than at the same date of any other year on record.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 561 employers with a combined working force of 82,333 persons, as compared with 76,029 on May 1. This gain was considerably greater than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was some ten points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), logging and construction registered heightened activity, while transportation was seasonally slack.

Quebec.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and logging recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in the service and trade groups; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the same date in 1929, but was higher than on June 1 in any of the preceding eight years, the index standing at 114.5, compared with 115.9 on June 1, 1929, and 110.7 on June 1, 1928, the previous maximum. Statements were tabulated from 1,698 firms employing 291,462 workers, or 21,574 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a further advance and the index, at 117.8, was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record except 1929. The payrolls of the 3,200 co-operating establishments aggregated 422,369 employees, as against 414,853 on May 1. Construction registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in logging, mining, transportation, communications and services. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, food, building material and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories.

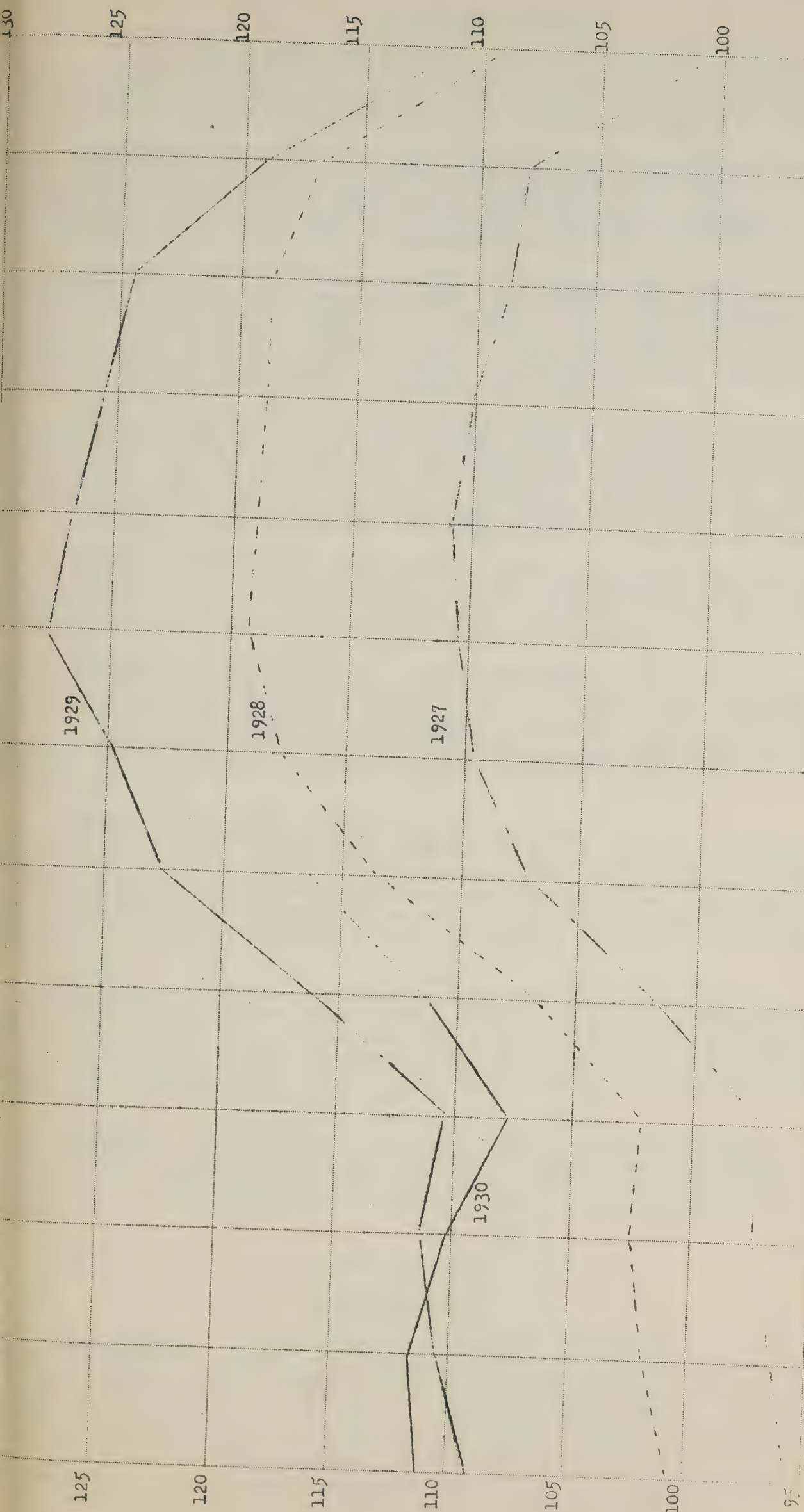
Prairie Provinces.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services, trade, communications and manufacturing reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 1,055 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 137,036 persons, as against 129,028 in the preceding month. Larger increases were indicated on June 1, 1929, and the index then was many points higher; employment in these provinces continued to show the unfavourable effects of the tie-up in the disposal of the 1929 harvest.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 88,751 workers was registered by the 742 reporting employers, who had 86,740 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last ten years with the exception of June 1, 1929. Construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, while other groups showed little general change.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927, taken from the statistics given in Table 1.







Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 95

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





## EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

-2-

The trend of employment was upward in five of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg all showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Hamilton and in Windsor (including the Adjacent Border Cities) while in Vancouver the situation was reported as unchanged.

Montreal.- Improvement on a large scale was recorded in Montreal, where the 916 co-operating firms employed 145,026 persons, an increase of 7,080 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction, manufacturing and trade reported the greatest increases, but services were also busier. The index, at 116.6, was higher than in any other June on record with the exception of June, 1929.

Quebec.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. Statements were tabulated from 121 establishments having 12,561 workers, as against 11,887 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was fractionally lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than on June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 993 employers in Toronto with 125,934 persons on their payrolls, compared with 125,311 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction, trade and transportation. The general gain was smaller than that noted on June 1, 1929, when the index was a few points higher; with this exception, however, the situation was better than in the early summer of any previous year on record.

Ottawa.- Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, where employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an increase had been recorded. A combined working force of 13,979 employees was indicated by the 145 co-operating firms; this was 549 more than in their last report.

Hamilton.- Further reductions in staffs were noted in Hamilton, where 218 employers reported 35,349 workers on their paylists, as compared with 35,562 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, while construction was busier. Conditions were not so favourable as on the same date of a year ago, when a programme of industrial expansion was being executed, but they were better than in the early summer of any other year for which data are compiled.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Following a period of seasonal activity, employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, when data were received from 139 firms with 18,433 employees, or 129 less than at the beginning of May. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, but construction was also slacker. Very much larger losses had been registered on June 1, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume, the index standing at 168.3, as compared with 149.4 on the date under review.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 32,351 persons was indicated by the 160 employers whose statistics were received, and who had had 31,884 employees on May 1. This gain involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then higher. Most of the advance recorded in June of the present year was in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing reported gains in Vancouver, but there were reductions in trade and some other industries, so that no general change was recorded in the city. Statements were tabulated from 284 employers with 29,769 workers in their employ. Improvement was indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was practically the same.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

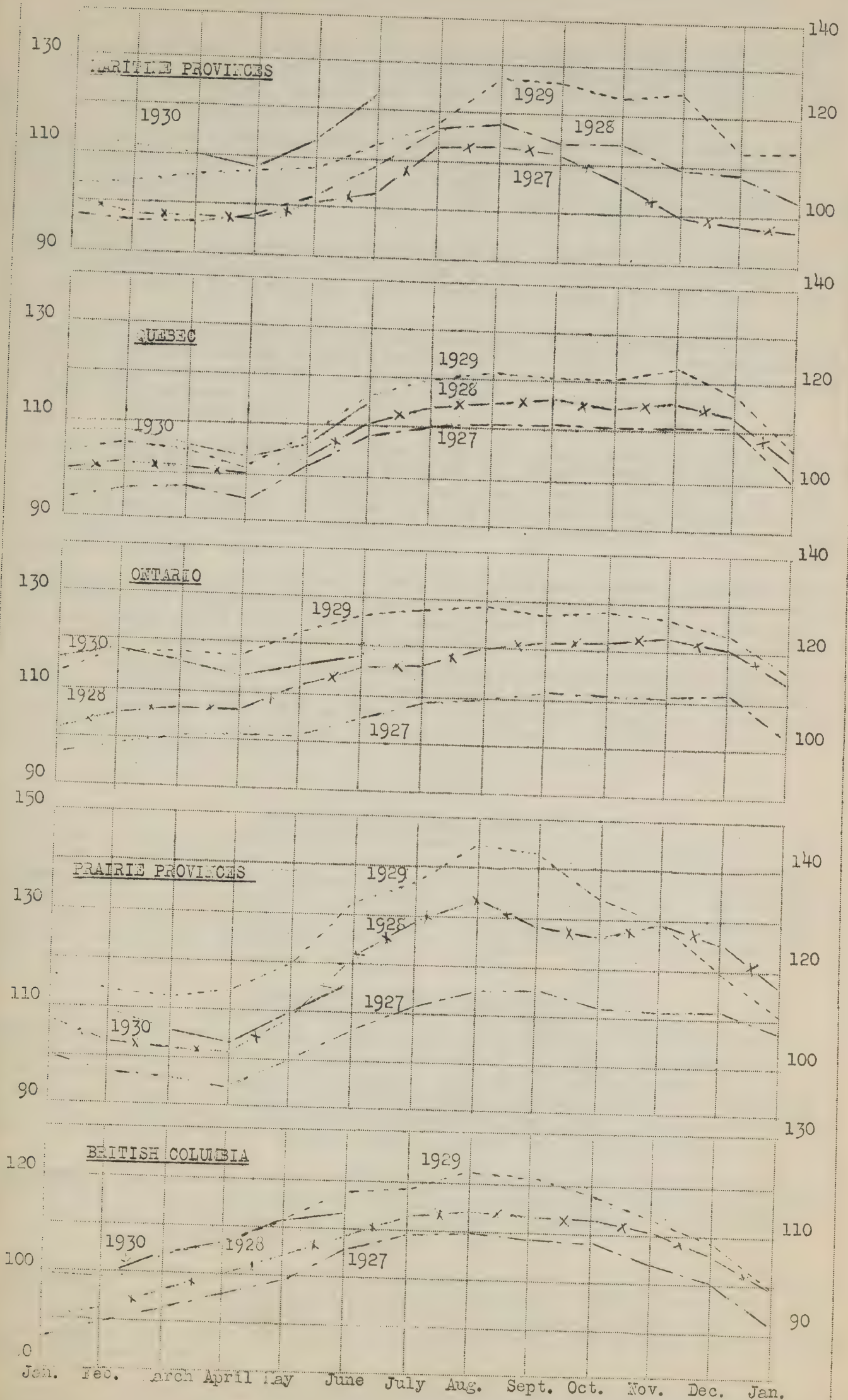
## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Statements were tabulated from 4,425 manufacturers employing 18,081 operatives, as compared with 541,928 in the preceding month. This increase is not so extensive as that reported on the same date in 1929 when the situation was generally more favourable, but with that exception, employment continued higher than in June of all other years for which data are available. Lumber mills registered the greatest gains, which were of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, rubber, electric current, tobacco, mineral product, non-ferrous metal and some other industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, textile, and leather-using plants were slacker.





Chart 3. - Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1930.







Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a pronounced increase, chiefly in river-driving operations; this was larger than on the same date in 1929, when the index was, however, slightly higher. Returns were received from 217 firms employing 23,965 workers, or 6,890 more than in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal and other non-metallic mineral mines were busier, while the extraction of metallic ores afforded rather less employment; 223 operators reported an aggregate working force of 51,425 persons, as against 50,740 in their last return. Little general change had been noted on June 1, 1929, when employment was at practically the same level.

Communications.- Improvement was indicated in the telephonic and telegraphic group, in which 66 companies enlarged their staffs from 30,487 persons on May 1 to 31,035 on the date under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in most years of the record.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to date from 323 employers with 124,178 workers on their payrolls, or 4,251 more than on May 1. This increase involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1929, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,005 contractors reported 132,157 employees, as compared with 107,874 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1, 1929, but compares favourably with that in every other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 240 firms employing 23,435 persons, as compared with 22,385 on May 1. The index in this group was higher than on June 1 in any other year for which data are available.

Trade.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 757 establishments reported 87,705 employees, or 1,583 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since the series was instituted, in all of which the level of employment was lower. The index in this group was 127.6 on June 1, 1930, as compared with 126.0 on the same date of 1929.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further improvement in employment during the first fortnight in April, but at the end of the month the position was rather worse than at the end of March; among approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 14.6 on Apr. 28, 1930, as compared with 14.0 on Mar. 24, 1930, and 9.8 on Apr. 22, 1929. Recent press reports state that 1,775,100 persons were out of work on June 2, 1930, an increase of 5,000 on the week and of 675,000 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a decline of 0.9 p.c. in May as compared with April, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 39,422 establishments with 5,063,416 employees. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, in which the index, based on the monthly average in 1926 as 100, stood at 87.7 in May, compared with 89.1 in April and 99.2 in May, 1929. The most noteworthy reductions were reported in the textile, metal, leather and chemical groups.

New York.- The index of factory employment in New York State decreased from 89.8 in April to 88.3 in May, according to the New York State Department of Labor; this was about ten p.c. lower than in May, 1929. Large declines as compared with April, 1930, took place in the metal and textile industries.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 1.4 p.c. and in manufacturing 1.7 p.c. during May as compared with April. The greatest losses were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, leather, chemical, oil and paint groups, while there were gains in the food, men's clothing, printing and paper, and some other industries.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market," the index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin stood at 93.6 in April, as compared with 94.5 in March and with 101.4 in April, 1929.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100)

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1930.

100.0      8.1      28.5      41.3      13.4      8.7





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	-	-
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	87.5	89.3
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	-	99.2	99.7
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	96.4	99.8	96.4
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	102.4	99.4	99.1
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	77.1	98.6	99.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	99.1	99.5	107.4
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	98.5	101.3	103.7
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	85.8	106.0	104.6
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	86.2	109.9	102.8
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	83.0	108.7	103.0
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	84.2	111.5	98.7
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	83.1	109.2	94.2
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	103.4	101.9	99.0
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	142.5	116.8	102.8
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	109.4	125.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.7	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.6	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	123.5	113.8	109.4
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	128.1	106.9	107.2
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.5	118.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	150.5	105.7	110.8
						149.4	107.1	110.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1930.

14.2      1.2      12.3      1.4      3.5      1.8      3.2      2.9





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
Jan.1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
Jul.1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sep.1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan.1 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.1 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sep.1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.1 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6

Relative Weight of employment by Industries as at June 1, 1930.

100.0 53.6 2.4 5.0 3.0 12.2 12.9 2.3 8.6





Table 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925
MANUFACTURING	53.6	113.6	112.4	121.2	112.6	106.9	101.6	95.6
Animal products - edible	2.0	116.9	106.7	119.5	116.7	115.4	109.0	104.3
Fur and products	.2	98.9	88.6	102.5	91.1	97.3	101.0	92.5
Leather and products	1.5	88.6	90.4	91.0	100.4	100.3	92.3	89.7
Lumber and products	5.5	109.3	97.6	120.7	109.7	111.3	110.2	108.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	105.6	87.7	119.6	106.5	113.2	115.0	116.1
Furniture	.9	112.0	113.0	123.7	117.1	105.6	100.8	90.2
Other lumber products	1.3	118.3	115.0	121.6	113.4	108.5	102.9	95.2
Musical instruments	.2	64.5	63.0	96.5	92.4	96.9	95.8	78.7
Plant products - edible	2.9	106.7	102.9	104.8	100.0	98.5	93.7	91.2
Pulp and paper products	6.5	110.9	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1	100.0	93.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	108.6	108.1	108.7	113.5	113.1	101.3	90.0
Paper products	.8	106.7	107.8	111.4	112.5	104.4	98.3	97.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	115.4	115.8	116.0	108.7	103.1	99.0	97.2
Rubber products	1.5	118.0	112.8	143.6	125.7	113.8	97.3	97.1
Textile products	8.0	102.1	104.9	108.8	106.3	105.5	98.9	94.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	97.3	100.4	107.0	110.5	109.6	100.2	94.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	106.16	108.2	114.0	104.0	102.5	99.9	89.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	105.1	109.1	107.2	101.9	99.8	97.0	96.6
Other textile products	1.0	101.3	101.9	109.4	108.7	114.3	98.9	99.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	126.3	120.9	125.2	120.1	107.7	101.7	101.5
Tobacco	.9	113.5	107.2	112.8	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	146.4	142.3	145.1	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	138.1	130.0	186.5	133.8	95.7	99.9	95.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	120.7	121.9	117.6	114.1	106.2	103.1	95.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	130.3	123.1	131.3	115.7	108.0	105.8	90.9
Electric current	1.7	139.7	132.6	132.3	118.9	106.7	99.8	105.1
Electrical apparatus	1.5	158.2	159.5	139.0	117.5	105.0	94.5	88.6
Iron and steel products	14.6	115.8	118.8	133.2	118.1	105.9	104.2	92.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	122.8	122.7	143.9	125.3	112.8	105.3	102.0
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.3	126.8	127.6	133.3	123.9	110.6	99.5	94.3
Agricultural implements	.6	75.4	81.1	124.9	102.8	109.9	100.9	69.6
Land vehicles	6.7	114.6	118.4	131.5	118.7	103.1	106.6	95.7
Automobiles and parts	1.9	138.3	153.2	182.9	170.0	116.6	113.1	91.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	122.6	128.0	135.2	125.4	110.3	111.3	122.2
Heating appliances	.5	113.2	118.9	137.9	112.7	101.9	101.7	94.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	162.8	169.0	178.2	138.8	111.0	102.4	77.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	115.9	118.4	137.2	113.9	105.5	100.1	88.9
Other iron and steel products	2.0	111.0	111.9	117.4	108.4	104.5	100.4	89.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	128.0	126.8	136.5	120.7	114.0	95.2	82.0
Mineral products	1.4	149.1	146.7	136.7	116.9	104.5	101.7	105.0
Miscellaneous	.4	113.6	111.2	113.2	103.9	106.9	100.0	95.7
LOGGING	2.4	90.0	63.5	92.7	85.9	86.8	96.4	92.6
MINING	5.0	11.6	114.1	115.8	112.3	105.5	96.5	98.8
Coal	2.5	96.4	95.6	99.3	100.7	101.8	94.6	94.5
Metallic ores	1.7	148.8	149.3	138.4	126.6	110.9	95.1	102.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	135.3	127.2	140.9	135.2	111.9	105.2	98.3
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	119.6	117.3	120.9	106.9	103.7	100.4	94.6
Telegraphs	.6	119.9	111.4	126.8	111.5	106.8	102.6	94.7
Telephones	2.4	119.5	118.7	119.3	105.7	102.7	99.9	94.6
TRANSPORTATION	12.2	108.0	104.3	113.9	108.0	104.8	102.1	97.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	124.1	121.8	125.1	112.3	104.4	100.8	98.7
Steam railways	7.8	101.7	100.1	109.9	105.1	103.0	98.5	95.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	118.3	102.9	120.3	119.8	114.8	124.6	105.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	137.0	112.0	144.6	136.8	121.3	114.5	95.6
Building	5.4	140.8	127.6	134.7	118.3	112.4	104.3	76.8
Highway	3.1	177.2	101.2	144.3	142.5	125.0	95.4	100.6
Railway	4.4	114.8	101.5	154.2	144.1	126.8	128.3	109.8
SERVICES	2.3	134.7	128.9	131.1	118.4	105.4	100.9	97.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	136.4	125.6	131.9	114.7	101.5	101.0	100.6
Professional	.2	126.8	126.3	122.5	118.5	107.2	100.2	100.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	134.3	135.2	132.5	123.6	109.8	100.9	91.1
TRADE	8.6	127.6	125.6	126.0	113.7	104.8	96.7	93.1
Retail	6.2	132.6	129.9	130.8	116.3	106.5	95.6	92.5
Wholesale	2.4	117.2	116.0	115.4	108.3	101.9	98.9	94.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.5	111.4	122.2	113.8	107.2	102.2	95.6

The "Relative weight" columns shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



1890

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1930	May 1930	June 1929	June 1928	June 1927	June 1926	June 1925
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	35.2	114.8	107.9	117.4	109.0	112.6	106.0	108.8
Lumber products	5.4	109.7	73.6	111.4	106.5	115.2	115.4	123.0
Pulp and paper	5.4	167.1	165.4	117.1	110.5	120.2	99.4	97.3
Textile products	3.9	87.4	87.9	95.5	93.2	105.6	101.7	100.1
Iron and steel	11.1	114.1	119.3	131.3	112.1	104.3	97.9	99.1
Other manufactures	9.4	113.1	104.0	116.4	113.5	118.9	114.0	116.9
Logging	2.4	108.8	41.1	81.5	71.3	42.3	24.7	55.0
Mining	20.1	111.3	108.4	107.4	109.7	108.1	99.1	103.8
Communications	2.9	120.0	111.4	111.9	106.4	102.0	97.5	101.8
Transportation	15.6	116.3	130.5	90.8	96.7	83.7	103.7	79.5
Construction	17.3	179.8	127.3	140.6	117.3	104.0	73.7	115.0
Services	1.0	156.6	132.8	142.1	94.6	92.2	97.3	88.3
Trade	5.5	117.7	117.1	113.5	105.9	98.9	97.9	99.9
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	122.4	113.1	112.5	107.2	103.5	98.7	101.3
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	60.1	114.3	111.4	116.0	111.8	106.3	101.4	96.0
Lumber products	3.8	109.8	90.3	116.2	110.8	115.6	102.9	104.9
Pulp and paper	8.3	105.9	104.3	110.0	113.5	107.3	102.3	93.0
Textile products	12.6	103.6	106.0	106.6	110.4	108.2	99.3	97.2
Iron and steel	13.0	117.3	116.1	124.1	111.6	103.6	107.5	95.3
Other manufactures	22.4	124.2	119.4	119.4	112.5	104.9	98.2	95.1
Logging	3.4	119.8	64.4	112.5	106.7	125.4	149.6	134.5
Mining	1.9	140.4	139.6	144.0	121.7	116.7	103.5	77.9
Communications	2.6	115.5	116.9	125.1	109.2	106.8	99.6	98.1
Transportation	11.8	104.2	90.7	116.2	111.3	110.0	107.3	107.5
Construction	11.8	112.4	90.1	104.6	100.9	106.9	105.9	76.3
Services	1.9	110.7	108.1	107.0	107.6	100.1	100.8	96.9
Trade	6.5	137.2	127.7	133.1	117.1	106.3	97.1	92.1
All Industries	100.0	114.5	106.1	115.9	110.7	107.5	103.7	95.9
<b>Ontario</b>								
Manufacturing	62.7	112.7	113.1	125.4	114.0	107.2	101.7	94.1
Lumber products	5.6	110.5	99.9	125.5	111.9	112.6	114.2	111.5
Pulp and paper	6.9	110.2	111.5	114.2	110.8	107.3	98.7	94.7
Textile products	9.2	102.1	105.2	111.2	103.1	103.3	98.8	92.1
Iron and steel	19.1	116.6	121.4	141.8	124.9	109.7	104.5	90.2
Other manufactures	21.9	115.9	113.8	121.2	110.8	105.4	97.8	93.7
Logging	1.2	59.4	45.0	62.2	57.0	53.2	58.2	72.5
Mining	3.4	151.3	149.2	138.4	134.8	111.9	94.9	104.2
Communications	3.1	119.5	118.0	121.4	105.8	105.4	101.8	90.9
Transportation	8.9	108.5	108.1	114.6	108.5	107.4	101.9	99.9
Construction	10.4	157.5	133.6	158.1	152.1	139.6	116.7	106.5
Services	2.2	158.6	157.8	145.6	123.1	106.7	100.9	97.2
Trade	8.1	130.5	130.8	128.0	114.0	102.7	97.1	97.1
All Industries	100.0	117.8	115.7	126.2	115.5	103.1	101.4	95.6
<b>Prairie Provinces-</b>								
Manufacturing	31.2	117.5	117.5	123.7	114.1	102.9	99.4	95.4
Lumber products	2.8	138.4	130.6	156.1	131.5	126.1	110.6	107.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	111.7	113.9	109.7	121.4	115.5	99.8	93.3
Textile products	1.5	95.8	104.5	120.9	118.2	99.8	87.5	89.3
Iron and steel	12.5	108.3	111.9	118.7	105.7	96.9	99.6	94.0
Other manufactures	11.4	129.9	125.2	128.3	119.4	103.4	98.5	96.0
Logging	.3	36.8	32.9	47.5	32.9	39.5	34.3	29.0
Mining	5.5	91.9	92.1	102.8	98.7	96.5	86.0	78.4
Communications	3.4	119.0	111.8	120.3	108.2	97.5	99.8	96.4
Transportation	20.2	108.7	104.0	121.8	109.3	104.4	94.7	89.8
Construction	19.4	124.8	100.3	188.3	176.3	124.0	137.3	100.9
Services	3.3	140.5	118.3	150.1	140.0	117.5	104.4	103.8
Trade	16.7	122.4	121.0	123.0	113.8	107.5	96.1	88.8
All Industries	100.0	115.8	109.2	132.4	121.5	106.5	102.8	92.4
<b>British Columbia -</b>								
Manufacturing	41.1	111.7	109.4	115.3	106.8	106.1	101.0	92.8
Lumber products	14.6	100.4	99.4	111.8	102.0	101.6	107.3	100.9
Pulp and paper	5.1	106.6	106.4	105.0	99.2	106.3	97.3	81.6
Textile products	1.2	124.2	117.3	121.1	110.6	102.3	98.3	89.8
Iron and steel	5.0	123.0	122.3	116.4	108.7	96.8	99.4	106.7
Other manufactures	15.2	122.2	117.4	122.8	113.6	113.7	95.4	86.1
Logging	7.6	98.3	98.3	117.8	108.6	98.8	107.1	90.1
Mining	8.3	92.9	93.0	102.9	98.6	95.8	97.4	108.2
Communications	3.8	130.9	128.8	116.6	102.9	99.1	101.5	91.5
Transportation	13.1	108.0	108.0	111.2	106.8	106.1	103.8	94.7
Construction	14.7	147.4	133.1	146.3	138.6	119.7	122.7	96.1
Services	3.4	116.1	115.2	116.3	107.4	100.9	98.2	94.0
Trade	8.0	116.0	118.2	118.8	113.5	108.5	96.1	88.9
All Industries	100.0	113.3	110.7	117.5	109.9	105.5	103.5	94.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





- 9 -

TABLE 3. MEMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1930	May 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925
Ottawa - Manufacturing	66.4	115.3	113.5	114.7	109.3	103.4	102.7	95.9
Plant Products - edible	4.1	112.7	105.1	106.7	100.2	98.5	97.4	99.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	113.2	113.2	111.6	106.9	101.7	99.5	97.8
Textiles	11.3	94.9	97.6	95.9	105.0	103.6	99.8	98.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	126.4	120.4	118.9	111.5	105.1	101.0	103.7
Iron and steel	16.6	122.3	120.9	130.7	116.0	107.4	112.5	92.6
Other manufactures	23.7	121.0	118.1	116.3	109.3	101.6	96.1	93.8
Communications	3.7	104.1	107.0	123.4	110.1	107.7	100.8	100.1
Transportation	9.2	123.1	88.6	132.8	133.4	117.4	133.9	116.4
Construction	5.9	98.6	91.0	134.3	129.3	95.8	101.9	86.9
Trade	11.3	138.0	127.3	130.2	114.2	106.7	96.9	91.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	116.6	110.8	119.3	109.7	104.5	104.5	96.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.0	119.5	114.8	120.0	120.3	101.8	83.2	97.8
Leather products	15.8	99.8	99.0	102.4	114.8	100.6	50.8	102.4
Other manufactures	43.2	128.8	122.1	129.1	123.5	102.9	101.6	95.5
Transportation	11.1	119.5	114.9	112.8	116.0	119.9	107.4	95.1
Construction	14.1	159.3	126.5	160.4	93.2	118.7	104.4	94.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.3	115.3	122.0	117.0	110.9	90.3	96.8
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.2	110.3	112.0	117.1	110.6	104.9	99.1	94.7
Plant products - edible	5.7	115.6	117.4	113.0	109.5	104.4	98.4	96.0
Printing and publishing	9.1	119.5	120.2	120.9	109.7	102.9	98.3	95.4
Textiles	12.5	107.3	110.1	108.5	99.5	101.6	95.6	95.9
Iron and steel	9.9	108.3	116.3	139.8	125.6	108.3	101.3	88.8
Other manufactures	25.0	108.5	107.4	111.6	109.7	106.2	100.1	95.8
Communications	4.1	101.2	105.4	115.2	99.2	104.0	102.0	88.7
Transportation	5.7	140.6	135.2	142.3	115.7	101.1	102.2	104.8
Construction	5.6	178.3	137.6	154.8	162.2	175.7	117.3	110.5
Trade	18.6	126.1	125.0	124.1	110.8	103.1	97.6	97.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	118.5	117.8	122.1	112.7	107.0	99.7	95.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	53.0	119.1	117.6	122.7	113.0	111.2	104.7	105.4
Lumber products	10.0	124.7	118.2	128.6	82.4	118.0	132.1	122.0
Pulp and paper	18.2	106.3	109.8	112.7	107.7	102.2	96.7	104.4
Other manufactures	24.8	128.1	124.2	129.1	131.7	117.0	99.9	98.6
Construction	11.2	249.0	157.2	207.0	211.4	124.0	146.0	185.2
Trade	14.3	120.4	127.4	113.7	109.6	104.4	96.5	95.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	130.4	125.3	127.8	118.4	111.5	105.9	106.6
Milton - Manufacturing	82.2	113.1	114.8	130.5	106.1	104.1	101.0	87.2
Textiles	16.1	89.7	91.8	100.8	92.4	98.5	100.3	93.7
Electrical apparatus	10.6	123.7	127.2	142.1	114.5	98.7	93.3	84.6
Iron and steel	34.1	122.3	128.1	151.8	115.7	110.0	105.2	77.8
Other manufactures	21.4	117.1	111.3	122.0	106.3	102.5	98.9	97.2
Construction	4.5	203.1	173.4	235.9	122.5	139.2	109.0	74.4
Trade	5.8	127.4	129.2	128.2	123.4	100.4	97.2	103.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	118.0	118.4	133.1	109.0	105.5	101.1	88.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.2	146.8	147.4	168.9	151.2	96.2	113.5	-
Iron and steel	65.2	148.4	150.5	174.0	156.5	91.9	117.3	-
Other manufactures	15.0	140.3	135.1	148.8	133.9	114.3	100.7	-
Construction	7.4	167.0	181.9	184.5	132.5	114.1	95.1	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	149.4	150.5	168.3	147.3	98.5	111.1	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	43.6	120.5	118.6	121.8	113.1	101.5	98.4	92.6
Animal products - edible	4.3	108.4	106.0	107.6	99.2	94.4	93.8	94.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.2	110.3	106.7	104.9	102.6	96.9	99.4
Printing and publishing	7.9	119.1	117.3	115.8	109.1	105.2	97.8	94.3
Textiles	5.5	104.9	107.0	114.0	109.7	97.1	98.7	89.7
Other manufactures	21.2	132.3	128.3	134.0	122.5	103.1	100.3	90.4
Transportation	5.5	91.5	95.7	98.9	103.5	99.5	99.7	98.7
Construction	4.0	52.1	32.8	60.4	79.8	66.9	126.8	41.2
Trade	38.1	106.9	108.8	112.1	115.1	107.6	95.1	87.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	107.1	105.7	111.5	110.7	101.3	99.2	87.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.9	109.1	106.6	107.9	105.2	101.8	96.6	97.3
Lumber products	9.9	79.3	78.4	91.4	90.9	94.1	101.4	104.4
Other manufactures	30.0	124.6	121.2	116.9	113.4	106.3	93.7	93.0
Communications	9.7	130.4	130.6	112.1	103.3	95.7	101.7	90.9
Transportation	15.9	109.7	111.2	110.6	104.9	110.4	105.8	88.0
Construction	6.7	85.4	88.5	99.3	116.0	98.7	110.6	48.5
Services	7.0	111.1	111.1	113.7	109.1	102.8	98.9	95.5
Trade	20.7	118.3	120.4	120.8	114.4	110.0	95.1	87.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.8	110.8	110.9	107.4	103.7	99.7	89.3

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



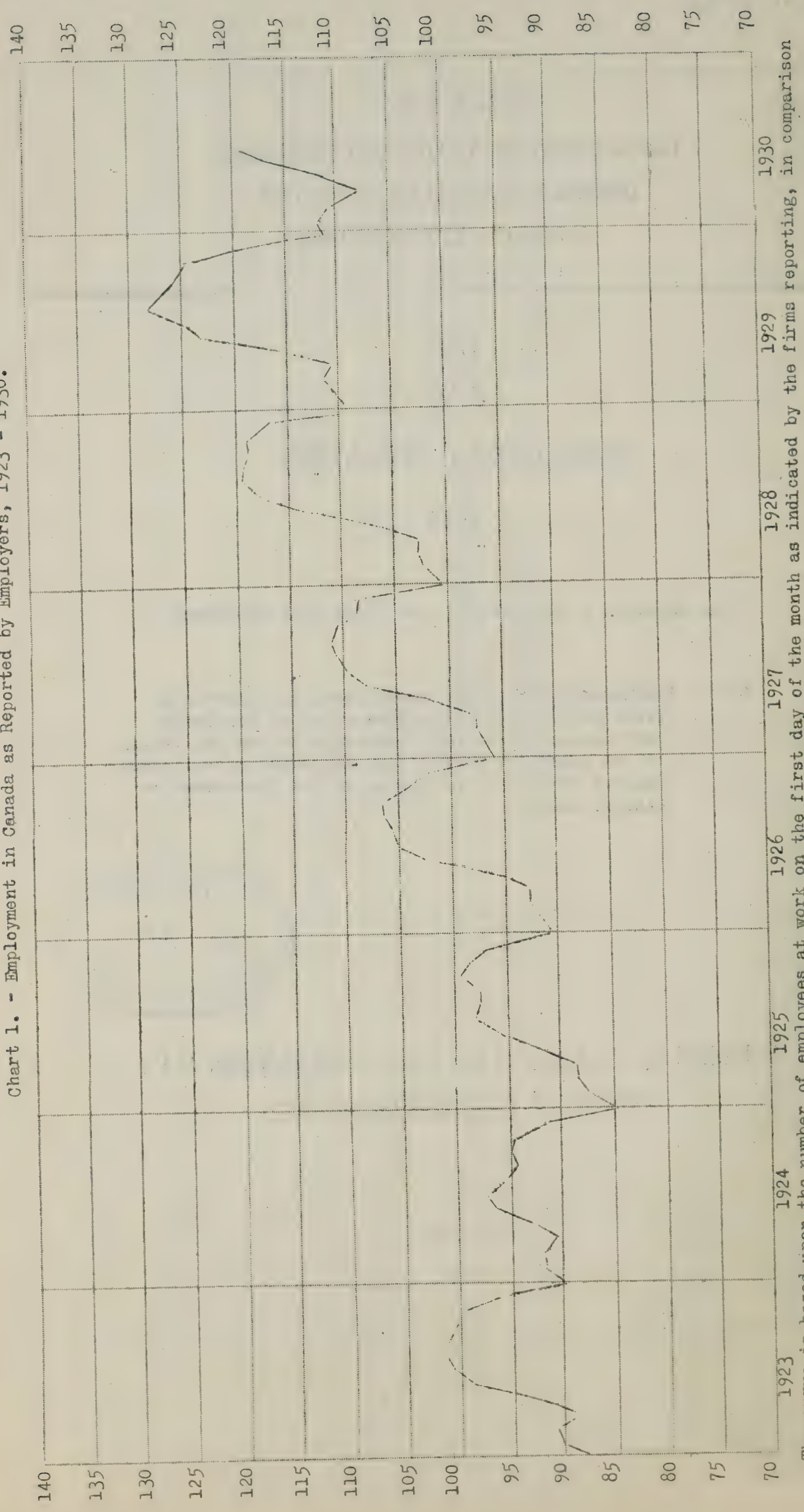
Published by Authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923 - 1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 25, 1930.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,283 firms employing 1,043,232 workers, or 21,296 more than on June 1. This advance, which was similar in size to that recorded on July 1, 1929, brought the index number to 118.9, as compared with 116.5 in the preceding month, and with 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Industrial employment was thus at a higher level on July 1, 1930, than at the beginning of July in any other year on record with the exception of 1929.

The largest gains were reported in construction, steam railway, transportation, services and trade, while manufacturing, mining and logging showed curtailment, that in the last named being seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in all provinces except Ontario, the greatest expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces.

MARITIME PROVINCES.— Statements were tabulated from 577 firms employing 95,215 workers, as against 82,374 in the preceding month. This increase of 12,841 persons brought employment to a much higher level than in any other month of the last ten years, the index standing at 141.1, as compared with 117.9 on July 1, 1929, and 127.5 on Aug. 1 of last year, the previous maximum. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being unusually large increases in highway construction, but there were also gains in logging, services, communications and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel and fish-preserving industries, and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

QUEBEC.— Construction, transportation, trade and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving, and manufacturing also released employees. The forces of the 1,683 co-operating employers aggregated 297,187 persons, compared with 291,239 on June 1. This advance involved rather fewer workers than that registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over two points higher; with this exception, employment at the beginning of July, 1930, was at a higher level than on the same date in any other year on record.

ONTARIO.— There was a slight falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,216 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 418,968 employees, or 3,468 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, were seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in mining and communications. Small increases had been indicated on July 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

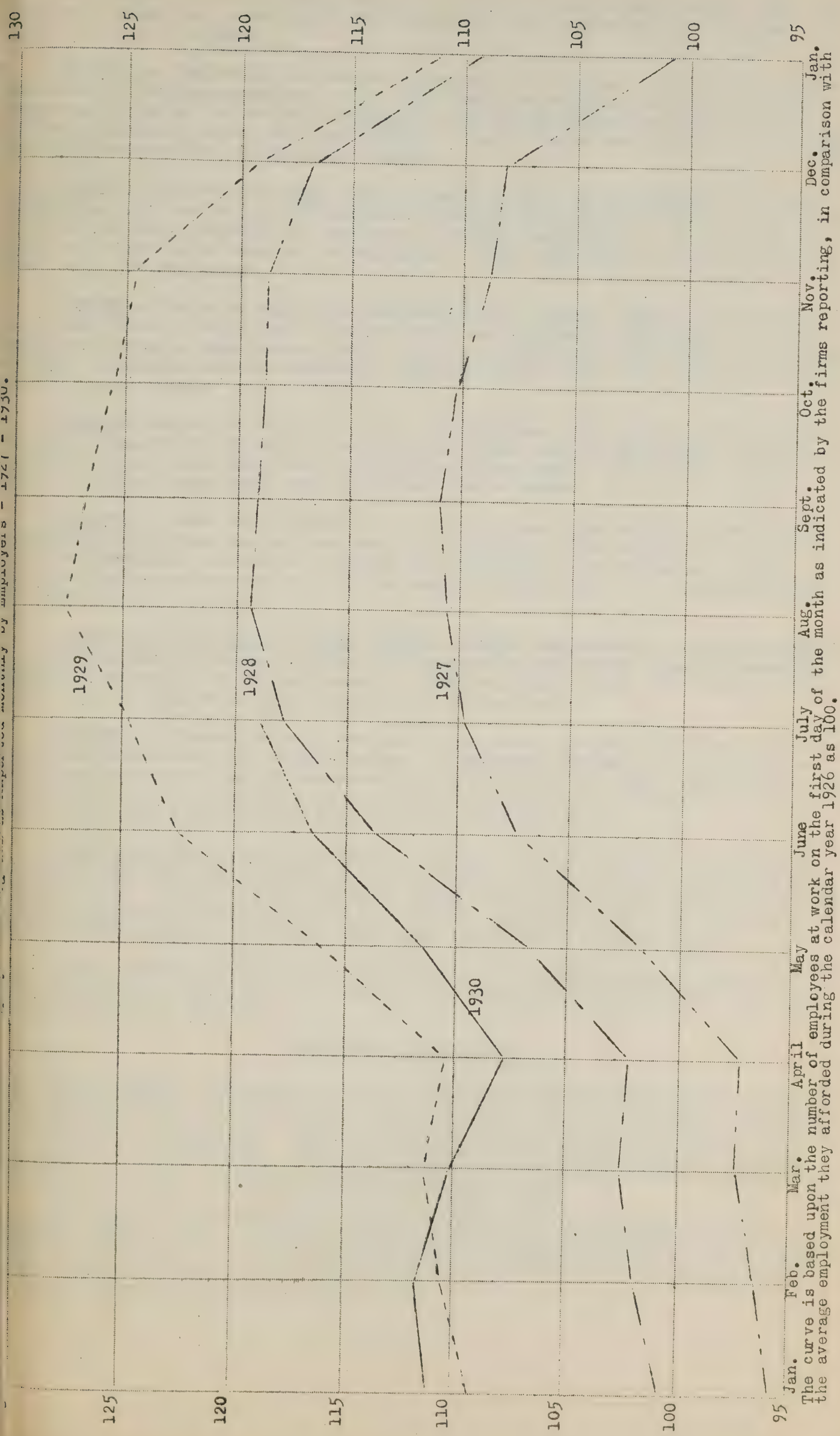
PRAIRIE PROVINCES.— The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications also showed improvement. Data were compiled from 1,067 employers with an aggregate staff of 42,974 workers, as against 137,271 in their last report. This increase of 5,703 workers was greater than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment was lower than on July 1, 1929.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.— Moderate improvement was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 115.5, as compared with 118.2 on July 1, 1929, when the trend was so upward. A total working force of 83,888 persons was employed by the 740 firms whose data were received, and who had 86,616 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, services, transportation and construction recorded gains, that in highway construction being most important.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.







The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





# EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Quebec City and Winnipeg.

MONTREAL.- Employment in Montreal showed a slight decline, there being losses in manufacturing and transportation; on the other hand, construction and trade reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 144,530 persons was indicated by the 916 co-operating employers, who had 145,135 on June 1. Gains were noted on July 1, 1929, and the index then was several points higher.

QUEBEC.- Further improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 122 firms with 13,265 employees, compared with 12,484 in the preceding month. Construction, transportation and services registered practically all the advance. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of July, 1929, when the gain shown was on practically the same scale.

TORONTO.- Trade, services and road construction reported increased activity, while there were losses in employment in manufacturing and building construction. The 999 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 893 workers to 125,737 at the beginning of July. An advance had been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

OTTAWA.- Statistics were received from 142 employers with 13,790 persons on their paylists, compared with 13,932 in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in construction. Small additions to payroll were indicated on July 1, 1929, but the index was then slightly lower than on the date under review.

HAMILTON.- There was a further decline in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 824 workers were let out from the forces of 216 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 34,485 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported practically all the reduction, which was not pronounced in iron and steel plants.

WINDSOR AND THE ADJACENT BORDER CITIES.- Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a loss of 1,743 persons in the staffs of the 138 reporting employers, who had 16,605 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1929, when large losses were also reported.

WINNIPEG.- Communications, construction and trade registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 33,239 employees was reported by the 350 co-operating firms; this was 747 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved practically the same number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

VANCOUVER.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 282 establishments employing 29,563 workers, as against 29,801 in the preceding month. There were small gains in construction, services and trade, but manufacturing, chiefly of lumber products, was slacker. An increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

# EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

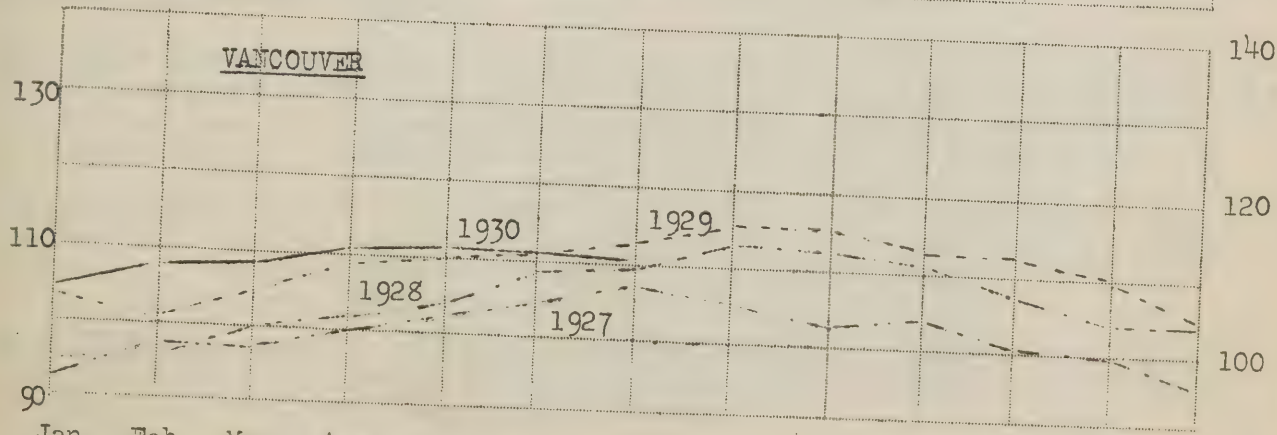
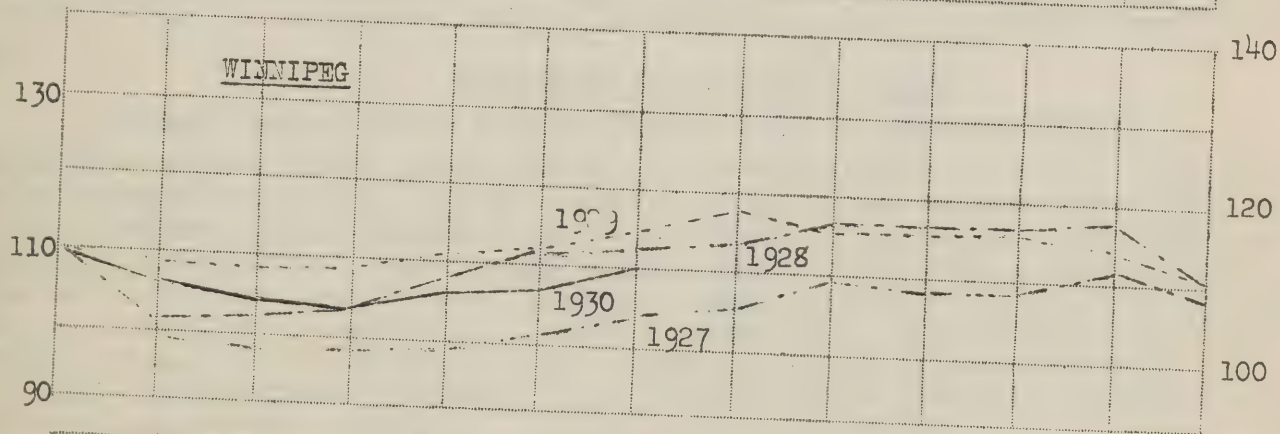
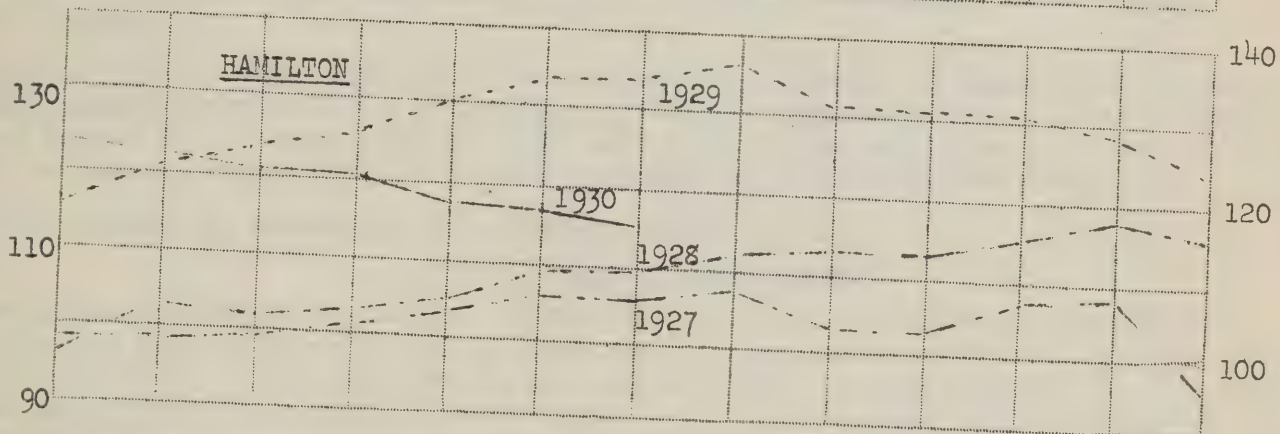
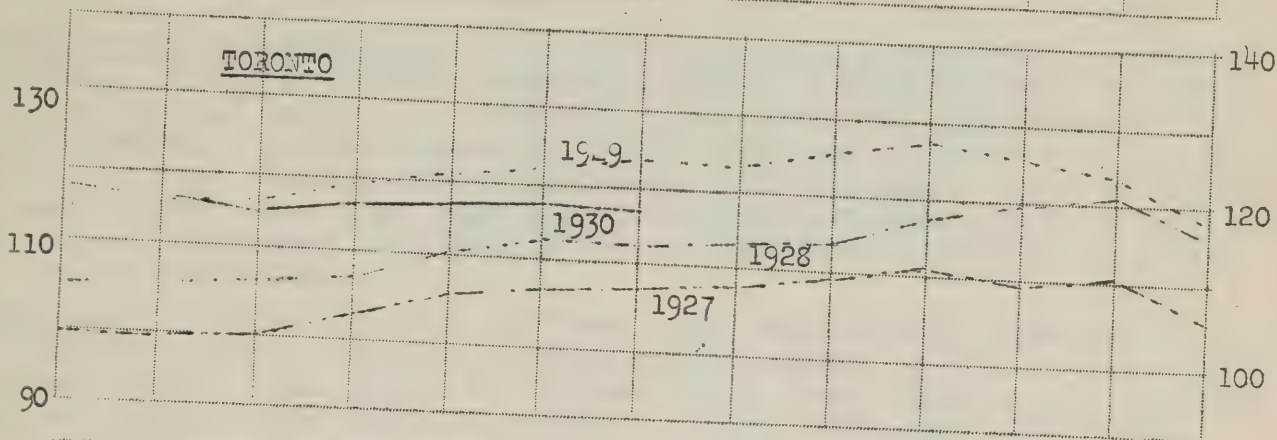
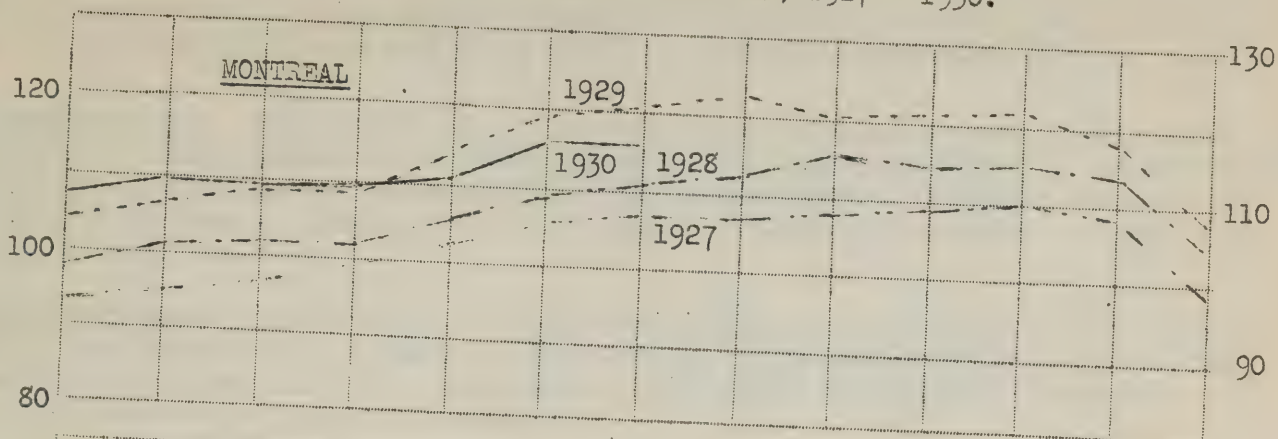
MANUFACTURING.- Canneries and other food, rubber and building material factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, pulp and paper, and some other groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,416 co-operating manufacturers employed 536,892 operatives, as against 547,743 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1929, but the index then was higher.

LOGGING.- The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 2,055 persons being released from the staffs of the 214 reporting firms, who employed 21,787 on July 1. This decline involved a rather smaller number of workers than that noted on the same date of year ago, when the index was slightly lower.





Chart 3. - Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1930.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.





MINING.- Returns were tabulated from 218 mine operators with 50,521 employees, as compared with 51,307 in their last report. Gains were reported in the coal-fields, but activity declined in other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1929, when increases had been recorded.

TRANSPORTATION.- Very little change on the whole was noted in this group, expansion in employment on steam railway operation being offset by losses in shipping and in local transportation; 329 employers reported a combined working force of 124,235 persons, as against 124,253 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1929, when general improvement was noted.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Further small additions to staffs were registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 31,137 persons on their payrolls. The index continued at a high level, although it was slightly lower than on July 1, 1929, when larger gains were noted.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Particularly pronounced increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was more active than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Data were received from 1,046 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 164,630 employees, or 32,330 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also large gains in building and railway work; an important programme of road improvement undertaken in the Maritime Provinces contributed greatly to the advance in the highway division.

SERVICES.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 237 employers with 24,904 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,455 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1929, when activity was slightly greater.

TRADE.- Considerable improvement was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments showed heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms having 89,126 employees, or 1,162 more than at the beginning of June. Employment was in greater volume than in any other summer for which data are available.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline during May; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.3 on May 26, 1930, as compared with 14.6 on April 28, 1930, and 9.7 on May 27, 1929. Recent press reports state that 1,815,300 persons were out of work on June 23, 1930, a decrease of 70,000 on the week, but 697,500 more than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 1.8 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 19,903 establishments having in June 4,958,000 employees. Most of the decrease was in the manufacturing industries, other groups showing on the whole, only a small reduction. The index of factory employment, based upon the monthly average in 1926 as 100, stood at 85.5 compared with 87.7 in May, 1930, and 98.8 in June, 1929. There were large losses in the textile, metal, vehicle, lumber, leather, chemical and agricultural implement industries, while the food, men's clothing, cement and woollen and worsted industries showed improvement as compared with May.

NEW YORK.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of nearly two per cent in New York factories during June, when the index of employment, at 86.7, was at the lowest point yet recorded. The metal and machinery, fur, leather, rubber, textile, clothing and other industries reported curtailment.

ILLINOIS.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 2.0 p.c. in June, as compared with May, while in manufacturing there was a decline of 2.4 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 90.7 in June, compared with 92.5 in May and 101.6 in June, 1930.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,080 establishments showed that they employed 194,327 persons in June, as compared with 201,242 in May, a decrease of 3.4 p.c.

WISCONSIN.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, was 92.7 in May, compared with 93.6 in April, 1930, and 101.2 in May, 1929.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
uly 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
uly 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
uly 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
uly 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
uly 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
uly 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
an. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
eb. 1,	96.6	98.3	95.7	98.3	96.4	90.8
ar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
pr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
ay 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
une 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
uly 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
ug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
ept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
ct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
ov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
ec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
an. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
eb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
ar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
pr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
ay 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
une 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
uly 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
ug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
ept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
ct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
ov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
ec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
an. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
eb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
ar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
pr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
ay 1	116.2	108.3	107.7	123.8	119.7	111.6
une 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
uly 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
ug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
ept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
ct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
ov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
ec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
an. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
eb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
ar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
pr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
ay 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
une 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
uly 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1930.

100.0      9.1      28.5      40.2      13.7      8.5



THE FOLLOWING TABLES SHOW THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1901.

TABLE I.—LIST OF ACCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1901.

DATE.	NAME OF PERSON.	AGE.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE OF ACCIDENT.	RESULT.
JAN. 1.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 2.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 3.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 4.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 5.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 6.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 7.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 8.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 9.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 10.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 11.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 12.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 13.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 14.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 15.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 16.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 17.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 18.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 19.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 20.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 21.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 22.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 23.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 24.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 25.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 26.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 27.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY
JAN. 28.	JOHN DOE	35	M.	LABORER	SLIPPED ON ICE	SKINNED HEAD
JAN. 29.	MARY SMITH	45	F.	HOUSEWIFE	BURNED BY STOVE	2ND DEGREE
JAN. 30.	JOHN BROWN	25	M.	CLERK	TRIPPED OVER	NO INJURY

NOTE: The above table is based on the reports of the persons who were injured in the accidents, and may not be entirely accurate.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	109.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1930.

13.8      1.3      12.0      1.3      3.3      1.6      3.2      2.8





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade.
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5

Relative Weight of employment by Industries as at July 1, 1930.

100.0 51.4 2.1 4.9 3.0 11.9 15.8 2.4 8.5





Table 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1930	June 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	51.4	111.3	113.6	120.3	113.1	106.8	103.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	119.9	116.9	122.3	121.6	121.4	110.5	108.5
Fur and products	.2	94.6	98.9	104.0	93.0	101.8	103.8	96.1
Leather and products	1.5	86.0	88.6	92.8	97.6	100.8	97.3	89.0
Lumber and products	5.2	105.4	109.3	122.7	117.7	115.8	117.5	115.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	103.1	105.6	122.6	118.5	120.5	125.9	126.5
Furniture	.8	105.2	112.0	123.4	117.0	106.1	100.5	93.6
Other lumber products	1.2	112.3	118.3	122.3	111.9	108.0	103.9	95.7
Musical instruments	.2	62.9	64.5	99.9	97.6	97.2	96.5	78.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	114.5	106.7	112.3	101.3	100.4	97.5	98.5
Pulp and paper products	6.3	110.4	110.9	113.0	110.0	107.8	101.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.1	107.3	108.6	110.5	117.2	111.5	103.8	92.5
Paper products	.8	106.6	106.7	113.3	113.9	104.3	99.1	93.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	115.9	115.4	116.1	110.0	104.5	99.2	96.9
Rubber products	1.5	120.4	118.0	143.4	127.1	114.9	97.3	99.4
Textile products	7.6	99.2	102.1	105.8	101.2	103.6	99.2	94.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	97.2	97.3	104.1	107.0	109.3	98.5	93.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	104.4	106.6	113.3	103.3	99.1	101.1	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	100.3	105.1	103.5	99.7	99.1	99.2	97.7
Other textile products	.9	93.9	101.3	104.6	106.7	107.5	99.1	97.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	125.8	126.3	125.6	118.0	106.0	99.8	102.4
Tobacco	.8	114.3	113.5	111.8	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	143.4	146.4	147.0	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	118.9	138.1	183.8	126.2	110.1	101.1	89.0
Chemicals and allied products	.7	116.5	120.7	118.7	113.6	103.6	99.9	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	137.1	130.3	137.8	116.5	112.2	108.7	95.2
Electric current	1.5	133.1	139.7	137.0	120.8	111.5	104.7	107.3
Electrical apparatus	1.6	156.1	158.2	142.7	118.4	106.5	96.5	88.5
Iron and steel products	13.5	109.5	115.8	126.8	116.4	103.0	103.5	90.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	116.2	122.8	136.3	123.5	107.1	101.3	85.9
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.2	122.6	126.8	132.1	121.8	109.8	100.9	94.2
Agricultural implements	.6	70.2	75.4	127.8	100.9	106.8	109.9	72.2
Land vehicles	6.1	107.2	114.6	119.9	116.5	98.7	104.6	92.8
Automobiles and parts	1.6	119.4	138.3	145.3	160.3	96.3	104.5	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	116.4	122.6	142.7	124.1	107.4	100.0	111.9
Heating appliances	.4	105.0	113.2	133.6	115.4	102.7	100.9	95.0
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	156.2	162.8	178.4	143.5	113.9	103.7	80.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	111.2	115.9	127.6	117.6	102.1	100.4	87.4
Other iron and steel products	1.9	107.2	111.0	117.0	112.5	104.4	101.5	91.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	127.6	128.0	134.8	122.0	114.4	99.3	81.9
Mineral products	1.4	149.1	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7	103.0	105.8
Miscellaneous	.4	110.7	113.6	113.4	109.5	103.4	97.6	93.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.1	82.1	90.0	80.1	69.5	69.9	80.0	69.0
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	113.8	115.6	119.5	113.1	106.6	99.8	101.7
Coal	2.4	96.8	96.4	102.9	98.7	102.1	96.9	95.1
Metallic Ores	1.6	142.2	148.8	140.3	125.9	112.2	102.1	106.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	132.5	135.3	148.2	137.4	115.6	107.0	107.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.0	119.7	119.6	123.8	108.7	106.0	101.5	96.7
Telegraphs	.6	121.1	119.9	130.5	116.1	110.8	105.6	98.5
Telephones	2.4	119.3	119.5	122.0	106.8	104.8	100.5	96.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.9	108.0	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0	102.9	98.1
Street railways and cartage	2.4	123.2	124.1	128.7	114.5	105.4	104.0	98.1
Steam railways	7.8	104.1	101.7	113.1	110.0	105.3	100.3	97.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	108.2	118.3	126.0	98.0	117.7	116.5	99.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	15.8	170.1	137.0	164.5	154.3	144.2	133.0	115.0
Building	5.7	150.9	140.8	148.8	120.5	120.8	115.0	84.7
Highway	5.5	319.7	177.2	213.3	222.3	221.1	156.0	186.8
Railway	4.6	120.6	114.8	160.4	159.8	137.7	138.5	117.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	142.7	134.7	145.4	130.8	113.1	105.3	102.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	150.8	136.4	154.8	133.5	116.1	109.1	110.0
Professional	.2	128.9	126.8	126.6	119.2	107.4	96.8	97.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	133.6	134.3	135.1	129.5	110.3	102.0	92.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.5	129.5	127.6	127.7	115.3	106.0	97.6	93.1
Retail	6.1	133.5	132.2	132.8	117.0	107.5	95.9	92.6
Wholesale	2.4	120.3	117.2	116.8	110.8	102.8	101.2	93.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	118.9	116.5	124.7	117.7	109.7	105.0	98.0

/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1930	June 1930	July 1929	July 1928	July 1927	July 1926	July 1925
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	29.2	109.9	114.8	114.8	109.2	109.6	107.8	108.9
Lumber Products	4.9	112.7	109.7	122.5	115.7	130.2	143.9	139.0
Pulp and paper	4.4	164.6	167.1	118.6	119.1	106.9	104.3	102.1
Textile products	3.3	86.3	87.4	93.9	96.3	106.8	97.2	102.1
Iron and steel	8.7	103.0	114.1	122.2	108.6	99.2	92.2	91.9
Other manufactures	7.9	108.3	113.1	111.2	107.9	109.8	111.0	111.2
Logging	2.3	125.2	108.8	84.9	98.7	82.0	89.7	47.0
Mining	17.5	111.6	111.3	113.2	106.2	109.9	102.5	103.3
Communications	2.8	128.3	120.0	118.4	110.5	105.4	102.7	102.6
Transportation	10.2	88.0	116.3	99.2	90.0	82.7	77.7	76.6
Construction	31.7	382.1	179.8	164.4	205.3	185.4	124.5	212.6
Services	1.3	200.8	156.6	187.2	135.0	133.3	119.6	109.9
Trade	5.0	122.8	117.7	119.0	107.1	101.8	98.4	99.3
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	141.1	122.4	117.9	116.2	112.8	102.2	111.6
Quebec								
Manufacturing	57.9	112.7	114.3	116.6	112.9	107.3	103.6	96.8
Lumber products	3.8	110.0	109.8	127.0	119.6	122.0	119.5	123.5
Pulp and paper	8.1	106.1	105.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	103.0	93.4
Textile products	12.1	102.1	103.6	104.1	106.1	108.0	98.9	95.3
Iron and steel	12.4	114.6	117.3	121.7	114.2	103.8	106.6	92.2
Other manufactures	21.5	122.1	124.2	121.4	114.2	105.8	102.0	96.6
Logging	2.9	106.2	119.8	90.5	87.8	81.1	100.5	82.9
Mining	1.9	139.6	140.4	151.6	124.4	115.9	105.9	84.6
Communications	2.6	115.0	115.5	124.1	109.3	108.1	100.5	99.3
Transportation	12.1	108.7	104.2	118.9	108.8	114.8	114.3	108.0
Construction	14.1	136.9	112.4	131.1	121.7	124.0	127.9	86.3
Services	2.0	114.1	110.7	113.9	115.5	105.7	107.7	100.0
Trade	6.5	139.4	137.2	133.5	124.7	108.2	99.0	92.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	116.8	114.5	119.4	113.6	109.6	107.5	96.4
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.4	109.8	112.7	123.5	115.2	105.6	102.6	95.4
Lumber products	5.5	109.0	110.5	128.2	123.3	115.1	117.5	115.0
Pulp and paper	6.9	109.2	110.2	114.6	113.5	107.2	100.9	96.1
Textile products	8.8	97.8	102.1	108.0	101.7	99.7	99.9	93.5
Iron and steel	17.8	107.7	116.6	132.7	122.7	104.2	104.3	88.3
Other manufactures	22.4	117.8	115.9	124.3	112.9	106.6	98.9	97.3
Logging	1.2	57.1	59.4	50.1	47.9	44.1	47.7	57.3
Mining	3.4	142.1	151.3	141.2	137.0	114.4	101.8	106.9
Communications	3.0	116.6	119.5	124.7	105.9	107.0	100.8	94.0
Transportation	9.1	111.0	108.5	118.7	112.8	108.6	105.1	101.6
Construction	11.3	169.2	157.5	178.1	164.5	163.0	131.1	122.2
Services	2.3	161.8	158.6	162.0	122.0	108.0	102.5	99.4
Trade	8.3	132.1	130.5	130.4	116.6	103.6	97.3	97.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	116.9	117.8	127.2	117.7	108.9	103.3	97.8
Prairie Provinces-								
Manufacturing	30.2	117.8	117.5	125.9	118.7	105.9	101.5	95.2
Lumber products	2.7	134.2	138.4	160.2	143.7	132.0	115.5	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	112.9	111.7	110.9	124.7	116.9	99.3	93.7
Textile products	1.4	92.5	95.8	118.6	119.4	102.9	95.5	86.2
Iron and steel	12.0	108.5	108.3	116.8	108.0	98.5	100.6	93.3
Other manufactures	11.2	131.9	129.9	136.3	126.4	108.1	101.5	97.2
Logging	.3	33.6	36.8	41.8	24.5	23.8	37.4	22.7
Mining	5.2	92.3	91.9	104.9	103.9	96.2	100.9	82.4
Communications	3.4	123.9	119.0	125.4	113.1	103.9	104.7	98.4
Transportation	19.6	110.3	108.7	124.8	115.5	66.0	97.4	92.3
Construction	21.6	144.0	124.8	198.8	198.6	136.9	148.7	111.5
Services	3.7	159.4	140.5	175.2	167.0	138.2	105.4	116.1
Trade	16.0	122.9	122.4	123.9	116.7	107.8	96.8	87.5
Prairie Provinces- All Industries	100.0	120.4	115.8	136.7	129.8	110.7	106.5	95.2
British Columbia -								
Manufacturing	40.2	109.6	111.7	113.0	110.0	111.7	103.1	93.6
Lumber products	12.7	87.2	100.4	102.9	101.0	104.5	107.8	103.5
Pulp and paper	5.1	106.7	106.6	105.5	99.9	106.1	98.2	82.4
Textile products	1.0	113.2	124.2	105.0	104.5	96.9	99.7	85.0
Iron and steel	4.8	116.9	123.0	111.3	108.6	98.0	98.1	93.9
Other manufactures	16.6	134.7	122.2	129.6	124.0	127.6	100.9	90.5
Logging	6.3	82.3	98.3	111.5	95.6	95.7	100.0	77.0
Mining	8.3	92.9	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0	98.3	113.1
Communications	3.8	131.4	130.9	121.7	105.1	101.5	101.9	93.9
Transportation	13.6	111.4	108.0	112.1	106.3	107.1	103.5	94.7
Construction	16.1	161.1	147.4	160.5	169.5	128.5	129.5	106.7
Services	3.5	121.2	116.1	119.6	115.9	107.1	102.6	100.3
Trade	8.2	119.7	116.0	121.2	113.3	109.1	97.8	91.6
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	113.5	113.3	118.2	114.0	109.1	104.8	95.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1, 1930	June 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1927	July 1, 1926	July 1, 1925
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	65.6	113.9	115.3	115.0	108.8	103.9	103.5	95.2
Plant Products - edible	4.0	110.1	112.7	107.2	96.6	94.1	101.3	99.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	113.5	113.2	111.9	105.6	99.4	98.2	96.5
Textiles	11.0	92.9	94.9	94.6	98.3	105.7	98.8	97.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	124.3	126.4	118.9	110.4	102.0	100.0	105.4
Iron and steel	16.3	119.6	122.3	126.9	120.0	108.8	111.1	83.5
Other manufactures	23.7	120.9	121.0	119.7	110.0	104.2	103.2	94.8
Communications	3.7	100.4	104.1	120.5	109.0	108.5	100.0	101.3
Transportation	8.4	112.0	123.1	134.6	121.0	125.0	129.8	115.8
Construction	7.2	118.6	98.6	146.0	145.9	104.8	116.9	96.6
Trade	11.6	138.9	138.0	130.6	122.2	108.4	98.7	91.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	116.0	116.6	120.3	110.4	106.3	105.9	96.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	55.5	119.2	119.5	122.6	125.9	105.6	98.6	98.6
Leather products	14.9	99.8	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8	92.7	103.0
Other manufactures	40.6	128.4	128.8	130.9	133.4	103.3	102.2	96.2
Transportation	11.5	130.8	119.5	126.5	128.9	114.9	124.6	104.2
Construction	16.4	196.4	159.3	171.9	112.3	131.7	114.8	103.0
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	130.1	122.3	128.8	131.6	114.0	102.7	100.0
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.3	109.2	110.3	116.9	111.4	105.1	99.8	96.5
Plant products - edible	5.9	120.7	115.6	122.7	113.8	106.0	100.6	102.7
Printing and publishing	9.0	118.5	119.5	121.6	112.5	104.0	99.3	97.0
Textiles	11.9	102.3	107.3	104.4	97.0	99.2	98.9	96.5
Iron and steel	9.7	107.4	108.3	132.0	124.4	108.3	101.0	92.2
Other manufactures	24.8	107.8	108.5	113.7	111.8	107.4	99.9	96.9
Communications	4.0	99.4	101.2	115.6	99.3	105.5	100.3	92.9
Transportation	5.7	139.0	140.6	142.7	120.8	101.3	102.7	101.9
Construction	5.7	179.1	178.8	172.8	163.8	186.0	121.4	105.6
Trade	19.0	127.2	126.1	126.4	111.7	104.0	97.2	97.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	117.8	118.5	123.7	112.8	107.7	100.2	96.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	54.2	119.7	119.1	122.5	123.4	113.2	105.6	104.6
Lumber products	10.1	126.2	124.7	130.1	139.4	128.1	134.9	124.8
Pulp and paper	17.9	104.6	106.3	109.8	112.4	101.2	96.2	100.8
Other manufactures	26.2	129.9	128.1	130.6	131.5	117.8	101.1	98.9
Construction	10.4	232.4	249.0	222.3	254.4	155.1	156.8	191.4
Trade	14.2	118.8	120.4	112.3	111.5	105.5	96.4	96.8
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	129.4	130.4	128.4	123.0	115.2	107.8	107.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	81.8	109.5	113.1	130.8	106.4	102.6	103.1	88.4
Textiles	16.3	88.4	89.7	102.2	91.5	93.3	100.4	94.8
Electrical apparatus	10.6	121.3	123.7	131.4	118.0	98.7	96.0	83.9
Iron and steel	31.7	111.6	122.3	151.1	111.8	107.9	109.8	78.2
Other manufactures	23.2	121.4	117.1	127.3	112.7	104.8	98.5	100.2
Construction	4.6	200.1	203.1	236.8	135.2	162.1	100.1	113.9
Trade	6.1	131.7	127.4	128.8	129.5	102.5	97.6	100.4
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	115.0	118.0	133.9	109.0	105.1	102.7	90.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	78.3	129.5	146.8	150.9	165.0	74.3	109.8	84.3
Iron and steel	6.4	128.3	148.4	152.5	172.6	64.3	113.5	79.6
Other manufactures	15.9	134.6	140.3	144.8	139.4	116.5	95.9	104.4
Construction	8.1	163.6	167.0	215.2	143.8	142.5	114.3	100.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	134.9	149.4	156.0	150.2	82.7	109.9	86.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	42.7	121.1	120.5	125.6	117.1	104.6	99.4	92.0
Animal products - edible	4.3	112.9	108.4	114.1	104.0	98.9	97.0	94.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	108.7	109.2	109.2	104.6	102.6	99.8	102.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	119.2	119.1	118.7	112.3	107.3	96.7	93.6
Textiles	5.4	104.0	104.9	115.0	114.7	98.9	95.2	86.6
Other manufactures	20.8	132.8	132.3	138.5	131.2	107.6	102.4	89.7
Transportation	5.3	90.9	91.5	109.6	113.4	107.9	99.1	98.8
Construction	5.3	69.1	52.1	64.0	77.7	79.3	133.2	52.5
Trade	37.8	108.6	106.9	112.1	116.5	107.8	95.9	85.4
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.6	107.1	114.0	110.9	104.4	100.6	87.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	38.2	104.0	109.1	107.0	107.3	106.0	97.8	99.0
Lumber products	7.9	64.1	79.3	92.7	94.5	96.2	104.5	110.9
Other manufactures	30.3	124.3	124.6	114.5	114.8	111.7	93.7	91.4
Communications	9.8	131.0	130.4	118.3	105.6	100.7	102.0	93.5
Transportation	16.4	110.4	109.7	111.3	102.2	110.7	103.0	89.3
Construction	6.7	86.4	85.4	111.8	116.3	100.0	108.2	65.1
Services	7.2	115.5	111.1	115.3	114.7	107.7	99.6	92.5
Trade	21.6	122.7	118.3	123.6	114.7	109.7	97.1	90.7
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	110.2	110.8	112.6	107.6	106.1	99.6	92.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





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CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
AUGUST  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



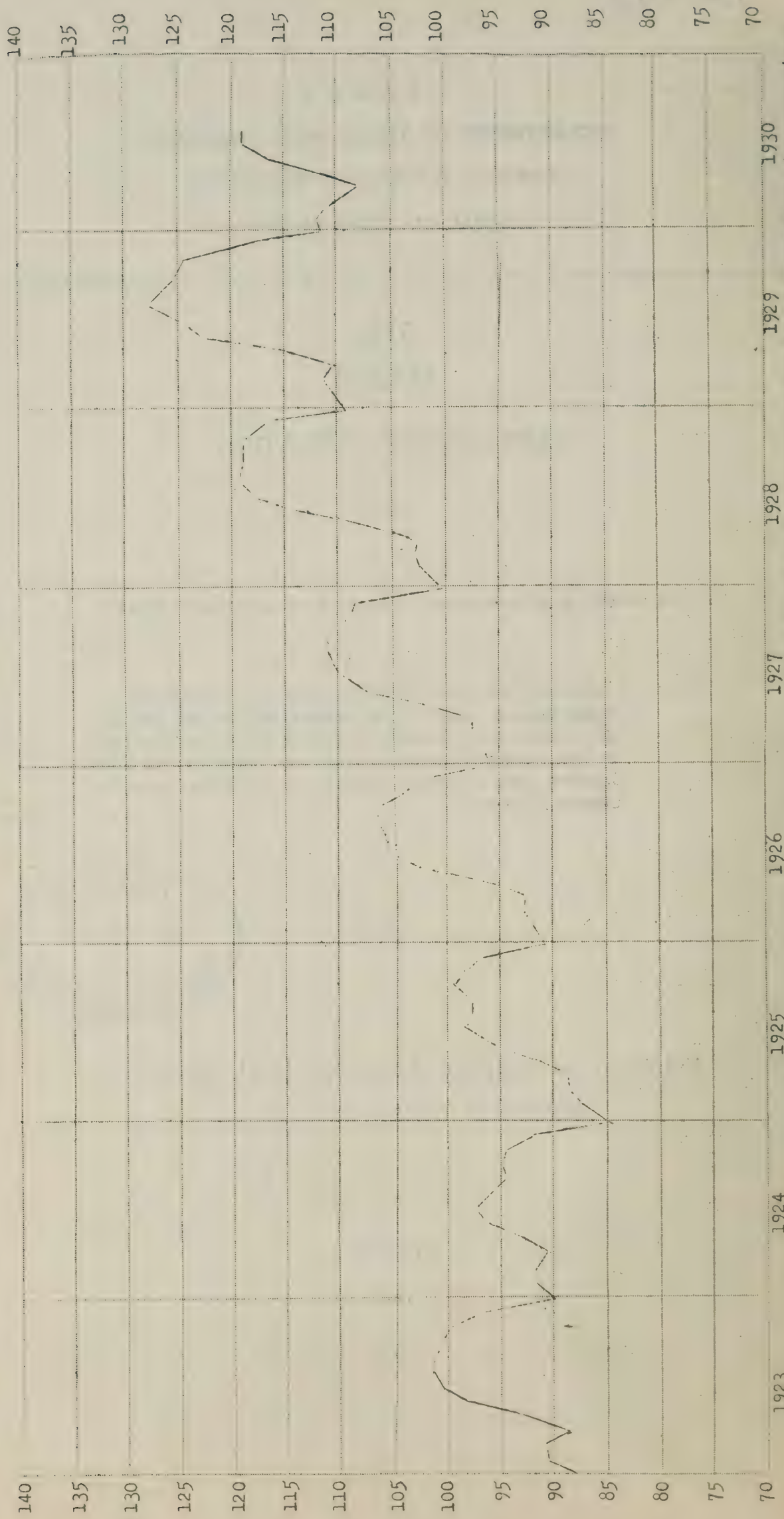
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923 - 1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Aug. 21, 1930.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed very little general change, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,357 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,042,710 persons, as compared with 1,043,881 on July 1. The index number stood at 118.8, compared with 118.9 on July 1, 1930, and 127.8, 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0 on Aug. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employers making returns therefore showed a lower level of employment than at the beginning of August of last year, and the index was also very slightly lower than on the same date in 1928, but with these two exceptions, the situation as reported by industrial firms was better than in the summer of any other year since 1920.

Construction and transportation reported large gains, while the tendency was also favourable in mining and communications. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in manufacturing and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Greater activity was shown in the Western Provinces; the Maritimes reported no general change, while employment declined in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 579 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 95,615 persons, practically the same number as in the preceding month. A large increase was indicated on Aug. 1, 1929, but the index then was much lower than on the date under review. Construction showed important gains at the beginning of August, and shipping, services and manufacturing were also busier; on the other hand, the trend of employment was seasonally downward in logging.

Quebec.- Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,711 employers with 290,680 workers, as against 296,546 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging, construction and trade reported smaller payrolls, while other industries showed only slight changes. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, but the index was higher than in midsummer of any other year on record.

Ontario.- There was a further decline in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 3,215 co-operating firms had 414,828 employees, a reduction of 4,136 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, logging and trade registered reductions. A small increase was recorded on the same date of last year, when the index number was higher.

Prairie Provinces.- An important increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,113 employers reported 150,811 workers, or 6,824 more than at the beginning of July; this increase was smaller than that recorded on Aug. 1, 1929, when the index was higher than on the date under review. The most pronounced expansion was in highway construction, but mining, building construction and communications were also more active. On the other hand, trade was slacker and logging also showed seasonal curtailment.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was registered in British Columbia, chiefly in manufacturing, but also in transportation and construction, while logging showed considerable reductions. Returns were compiled from 741 firms employing 90,786 persons, as against 88,783 in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

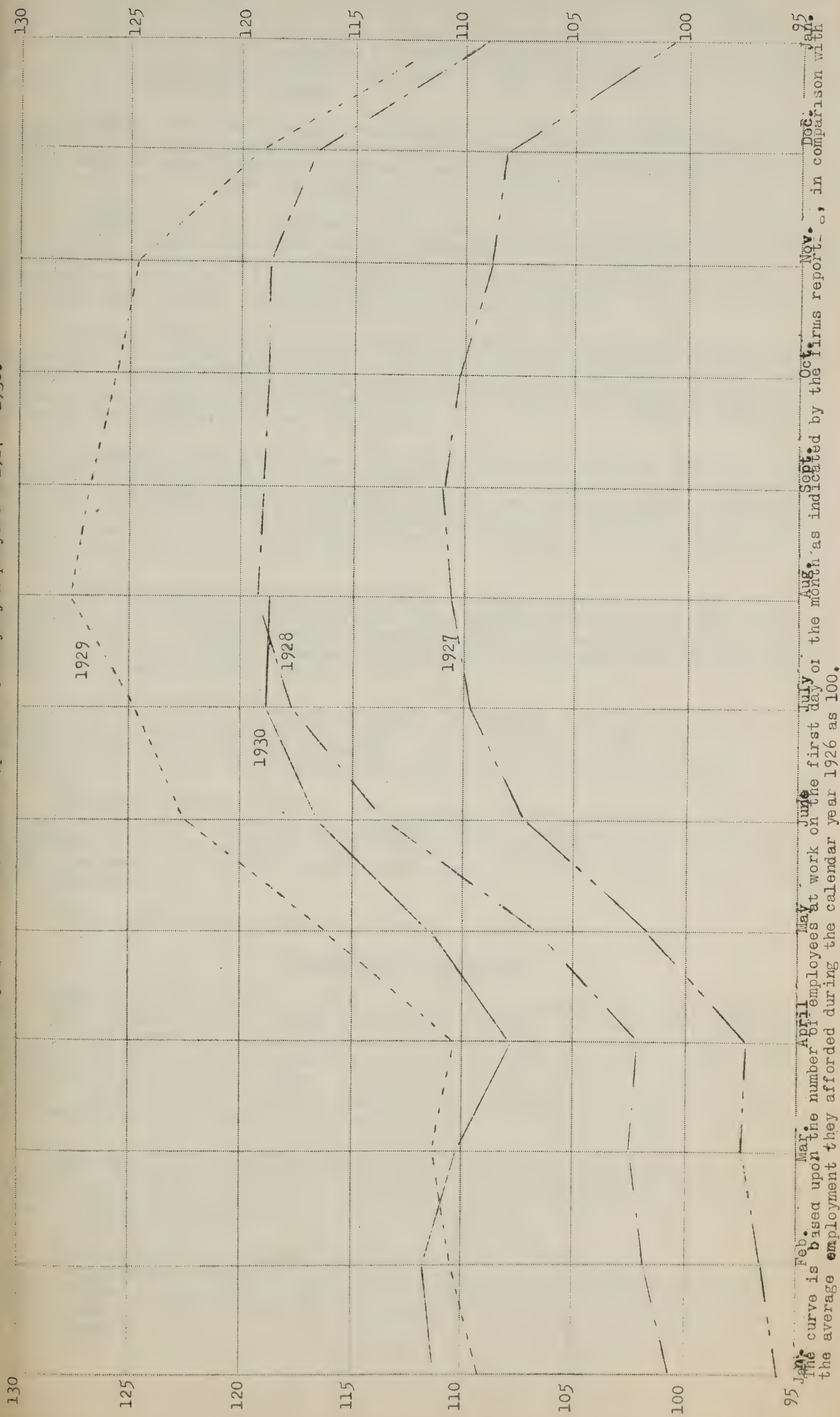
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Quebec, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Order Cities.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927 - 1930.







EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES (Cont'd.)

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further and larger decrease, contrasting with the increase recorded on Aug. 1, 1929, when the index was higher. A combined payroll of 142,368 employees, or 2,022 less than on July 1, was reported by the 927 co-operating firms. Transportation and construction registered decided improvement, while manufacturing and trade released employees; the greatest loss in the former took place in the iron and steel division.

Quebec.- Continued advances were reported in Quebec City, particularly in construction. Statements were received from 124 employers whose staffs aggregated 14,135 workers, compared with 13,288 in the preceding month. An increase had also been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was a few points lower.

Toronto.- As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 980 firms employing 122,871 persons, or 2,467 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on Aug. 1, 1929. Manufacturing, (especially of iron and steel and textile products), services and trade were slacker than on July 1, but construction recorded improvement.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed an advance, 349 persons being added to the forces of the 152 co-operating employers, who had 14,268 workers on Aug. 1. There were small gains in construction and manufacturing, while only slight changes were indicated in other groups. Employment at the beginning of August, 1929, had remained practically stationary, and the index then was rather lower.

Hamilton.- There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 216 establishments reporting 33,776 persons on their paylists, as against 34,479 in their last return. Manufacturing registered general curtailment, that in iron and steel plants being most pronounced. On the other hand, construction afforded greater employment, and there was slight improvement in trade. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date of last year, when increases had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 138 firms employing 14,945 workers, or 1,731 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely decreased their working forces, while construction was also slacker. Similar declines had been recorded on Aug. 1, 1929, but employment then was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Further advances were shown in Winnipeg, according to 348 firms who had 33,320 employees, as compared with 33,201 at the beginning of July. There were increases in construction and transportation. The improvement evidenced on the corresponding date of last year was more pronounced, and the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and transportation reported heightened activity in Vancouver, while services and trade were somewhat slacker. Returns were compiled from 36 employers with 30,018 persons on their staffs, as compared with 29,512 in the preceding month. A smaller increase had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1929, but the level of employment then was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 414 of which reported 530,487 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 536,097 on July 1. In some cases the contractions were due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and it was expected that work would be resumed early in the month. Increases were recorded in food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and electric current plants, but the rubber, textile and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker. An increase was registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over 11 points higher.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in the provinces. Statements were tabulated from 210 firms employing 16,295 persons or 5,394 less than in the preceding month. Much smaller losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1929, and employment then was in larger volume.

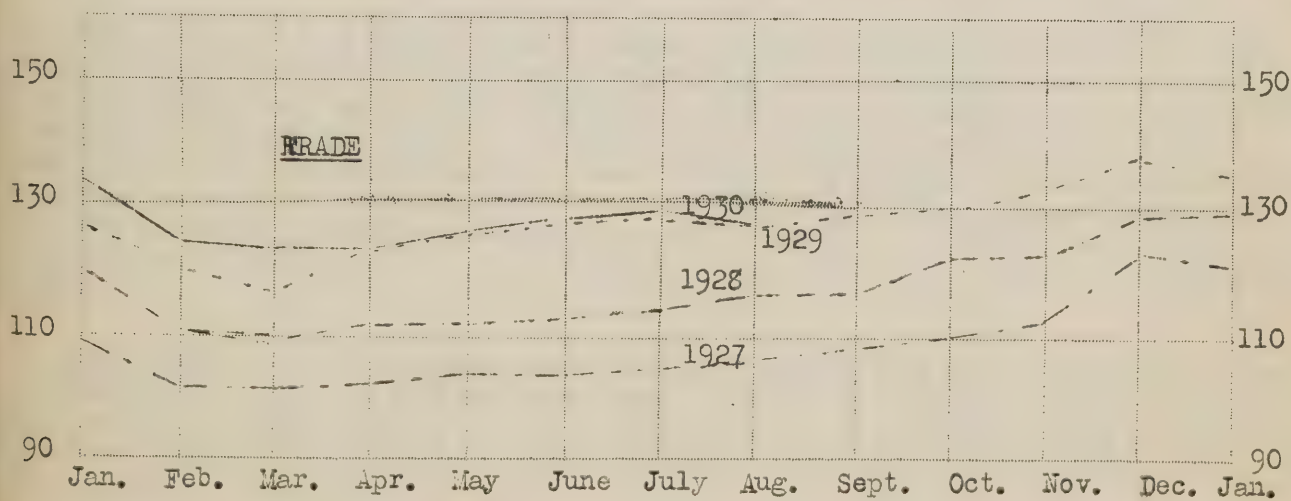
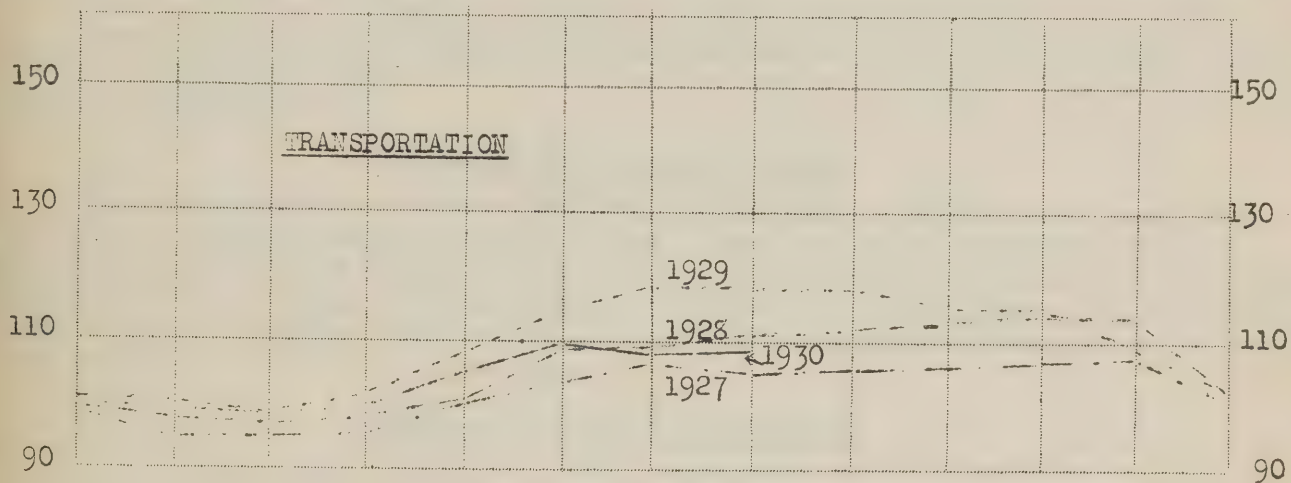
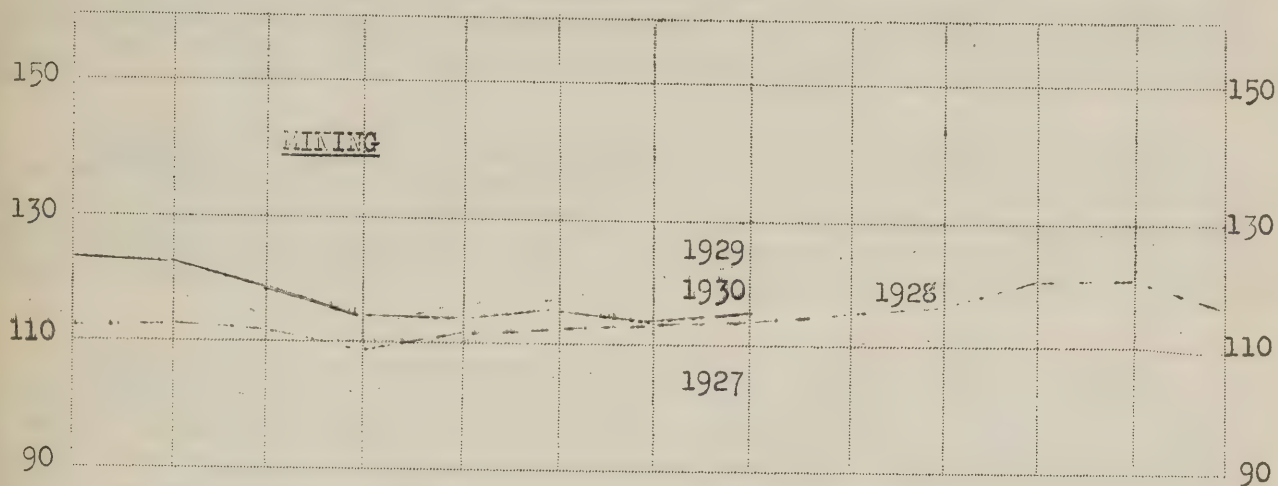
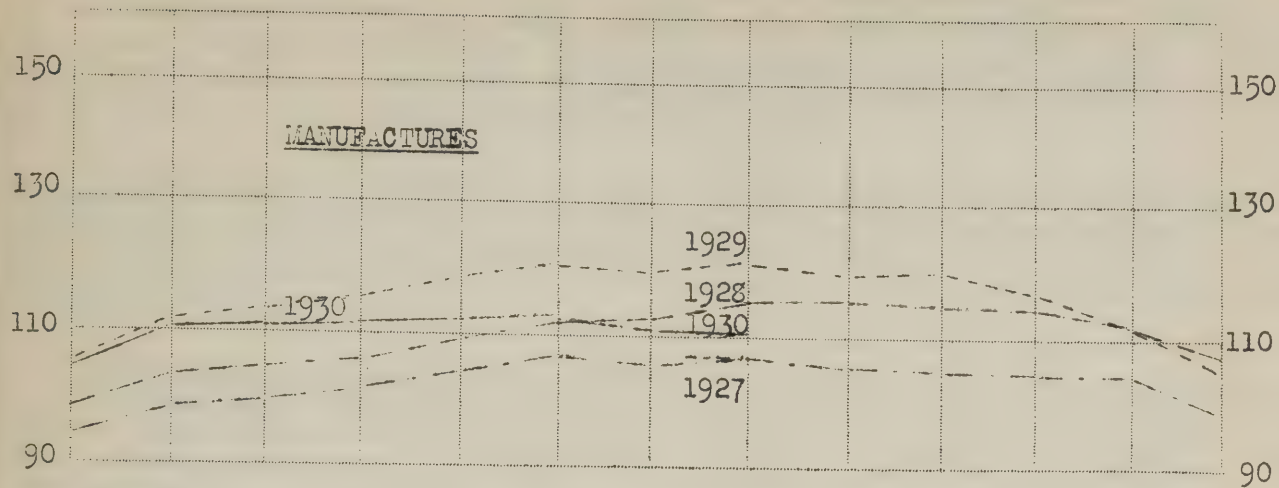
Mining.- Expansion was indicated in mining, all branches sharing in the upward movement. An aggregate working force of 51,361 persons was employed by the 224 reporting operators, who had 50,653 employees on July 1. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1929, although the situation was better than on Aug. 1 of earlier years of the record.





Chart 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927 - 1930







### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES(Cont'd.)

Communications.- There was another advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 31,346 workers in their employ, as against 30,985 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year, but it was greater than in the summer of earlier years for which statistics have been compiled.

Transportation.- Employment in local and water transportation showed gains, while steam railway transportation was slightly slacker. Returns were tabulated from 334 employers whose payrolls aggregated 125,929 persons, compared with 124,774 at the beginning of July. Decreases were noted on the same date in 1929, when the index, however, was considerably higher.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued improvement was registered in this group, the highway and building branches showing pronounced advances, while railroad construction afforded less employment; a large share of the expansion took place in road work in the Prairie Provinces. Activity in this group as a whole was not quite so great as at the beginning of August, 1929, but was greater than in the summer of any other year for which data are available. A combined working force of 174,564 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1930, by the 1,084 contractors furnishing data, who had 164,850 in their last report.

Services.- Hotels made further additions to their staffs, while moderate declines were noted in other branches of this group, in which 238 firms employed 24,521 persons, or 156 less than at the beginning of July. This decrease brought employment to a point slightly below its level on Aug. 1, 1929, when general improvement had been noted. The index, however, was considerably higher than on that date in any of the years, 1921-1928.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale establishments again increased slightly, but there was a falling-off in retail stores, according to 788 employers who had 88,207 workers on their staffs, as compared with 90,156 in the preceding month. A decline was also recorded at the beginning of August of last year, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in some of the leading industrial groups, based upon the indexes given in Table 3.

### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further decline, on the whole, during June. Amongst the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.8 on June 23, 1930, as compared with 15.3 on May 26, 1930, and 9.6 on June 24, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,011,500 persons were out of work on July 28, 1930, an increase of 38,800 on the week, and 857,400 more than a year ago.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received)

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 2.6 p.c. in July as compared with June, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 5,546 establishments having in July 4,806,458 employees. Practically all the decrease was in manufacturing, other industries showing, on the whole, a one p.c. increase in employment. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 81.6 in July, compared with 85.5 in June, 1930, and 98.2 in July, 1929. Large losses were noted in iron and steel products, building materials, vehicles, agricultural implements, textiles and other industries, but the reductions were partly due to holidays, inventories and repairs.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a decline of four p.c. in factory employment during July as compared with June; the situation was not so favourable as in July of other years since 1914. Metals, textiles, and some other industries showed reductions, while improvement was indicated in food, shoe and men's clothing factories.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921		90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922		94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923		101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924		95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925		97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926		105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Jan. 1, 1927		95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1		96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1		97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1		97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1		101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1		107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1		109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1		110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1		111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1		110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1		108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1		108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928		100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1		102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1		102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1		102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1		106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1		113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1		117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1		119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1		119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1		118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1		118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1		116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929		109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1		110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1		111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1		110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1		116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1		122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1		124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1		127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1		126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1		125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1		124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1		119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1		111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1		110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1		107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1		111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1		116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1		118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1		118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1930.

100.0      9.2      27.9      39.8      14.4      8.7





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1930.

13.7      1.4      11.8      1.4      3.2      1.4      3.2      2.9





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade.
Aug.	1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug.	1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug.	1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug.	1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug.	1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug.	1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb.	1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar.	1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr.	1	97.4	101.5	85.7	107.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May	1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June	1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July	1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug.	1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept.	1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct.	1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov.	1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec.	1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	103.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	115.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1930.

100.0    50.9    1.6    4.9    3.0    12.1    16.7    2.3    8.5





Table 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1930	July 1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926	Aug.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	50.9	110.2	111.3	121.6	115.2	107.0	103.6	95.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	123.6	119.9	123.6	122.4	120.6	108.3	108.9
Fur and products	.2	89.3	94.6	99.0	90.4	91.1	94.5	86.6
Leather and products	1.5	85.9	86.0	94.4	97.0	100.7	97.3	89.8
Lumber and products	5.2	105.3	105.4	124.5	121.0	117.4	118.8	115.9
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	104.5	103.1	125.8	122.9	123.6	129.2	127.5
Furniture	.8	102.3	105.2	126.2	118.4	105.8	99.4	89.1
Other lumber products	1.1	110.2	112.3	119.0	117.0	105.9	100.1	97.6
Musical instruments	.2	66.6	62.9	99.5	97.9	94.9	100.0	76.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	121.3	114.5	118.4	111.4	107.0	107.9	101.3
Pulp and paper products	6.4	113.0	110.4	115.1	109.9	108.4	102.5	93.6
Pulp and paper	3.1	111.1	107.3	113.2	117.7	112.8	104.9	91.8
Paper products	.8	107.0	106.6	113.7	118.0	104.6	99.7	92.2
Printing and publishing	2.5	117.6	115.9	118.1	111.7	104.1	100.0	96.7
Rubber products	1.4	114.4	120.4	145.2	130.3	115.4	99.8	101.8
Textile products	7.4	96.4	99.2	105.7	102.4	103.5	99.6	94.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	93.9	97.2	104.4	110.6	108.3	98.3	95.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	103.1	104.4	107.2	102.7	100.0	100.4	88.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.4	98.1	100.3	105.1	99.2	96.9	102.7	98.1
Other textile products	.9	88.8	93.9	108.4	107.4	112.5	94.7	94.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	126.1	125.8	128.1	119.0	109.4	103.1	104.4
Tobacco	.9	115.9	114.3	115.4	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.6	142.2	143.4	148.0	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	115.1	118.9	171.4	110.5	103.6	89.3	71.4
Chemicals and allied products	.7	115.8	116.5	117.9	108.5	103.3	99.5	93.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	134.3	137.1	141.2	122.9	113.7	112.1	93.0
Electric current	1.6	134.3	133.1	139.4	123.8	112.5	106.4	110.9
Electrical apparatus	1.6	155.5	156.1	146.1	118.8	101.3	96.3	88.7
Iron and steel products	13.0	104.8	109.5	126.3	118.7	101.7	101.2	86.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	110.4	116.2	138.1	121.7	107.2	95.7	77.5
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.2	118.8	122.6	136.5	125.4	113.3	101.3	93.5
Agricultural implements	.5	63.4	70.2	125.9	104.1	107.1	104.3	70.4
Land vehicles	5.8	100.9	107.2	117.6	120.7	96.7	102.5	86.9
Automobiles and parts	1.4	100.8	119.4	130.3	179.9	89.5	97.3	64.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	116.4	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6	107.4	97.4
Heating appliances	.5	116.6	105.0	132.7	114.6	103.8	98.4	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	152.8	156.2	182.6	151.5	112.2	100.8	78.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	101.0	111.2	123.8	118.6	97.7	94.6	86.5
Other iron and steel products	1.9	105.4	107.2	117.2	112.2	103.2	100.8	91.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	130.1	127.6	136.7	123.2	111.5	102.6	85.2
Mineral products	1.3	145.3	149.1	147.8	133.5	108.8	101.2	107.7
Miscellaneous	.4	109.2	110.7	113.0	115.8	101.1	96.1	93.4
LOGGING	1.6	61.5	82.1	74.0	68.6	68.6	63.2	60.5
MINING	4.9	115.5	113.8	122.1	114.9	109.4	99.8	102.1
Coal	2.5	98.9	96.8	104.2	101.8	104.9	95.0	96.3
Metallic Ores	1.6	142.5	142.2	145.1	129.6	116.6	104.3	104.7
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	134.9	132.5	151.8	140.3	115.6	112.7	109.3
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	121.0	119.7	126.0	111.2	106.6	102.7	99.8
Telegraphs	.6	129.0	121.1	133.7	121.2	112.4	108.9	105.8
Telephones	2.4	119.1	119.3	123.9	108.5	105.2	101.0	98.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	108.9	108.0	117.2	110.8	105.0	103.0	100.2
Street railways and cartage	2.5	125.8	123.2	130.5	114.8	106.4	103.5	98.3
Steam railways	7.8	104.0	104.1	113.3	111.7	103.6	101.4	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	111.8	108.2	120.8	100.0	110.1	112.1	108.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.7	179.8	170.1	186.8	167.7	150.2	137.1	110.6
Building	5.9	154.9	150.9	170.2	131.9	129.6	121.4	90.5
Highway	6.3	362.9	319.7	298.2	251.9	242.4	193.5	154.9
Railway	4.5	120.0	120.6	153.8	168.8	132.4	129.8	111.5
SERVICES	2.3	142.4	142.7	146.6	132.8	115.8	111.8	105.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	152.0	150.8	159.3	136.8	120.8	120.1	115.7
Professional	.2	124.2	128.9	122.6	120.5	102.2	96.9	95.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.6	133.6	132.9	130.6	112.1	103.7	92.6
TRADE	8.4	126.4	129.5	126.1	116.3	107.3	98.2	94.3
Retail	5.9	129.1	133.5	129.4	118.6	108.8	96.0	93.5
Wholesale	2.5	120.3	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5	102.6	95.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	118.8	118.9	127.8	119.3	110.5	105.5	97.5

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Aug. 1 1930	July 1 1930	Aug. 1 1929	Aug. 1 1928	Aug. 1 1927	Aug. 1 1926	Aug. 1 1925
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u>									
	Manufacturing	29.2	110.7	109.9	115.8	107.7	106.0	105.5	101.9
	Lumber Products	4.8	113.1	112.7	124.0	118.3	128.7	143.5	131.7
	Pulp and paper	5.2	191.8	164.6	119.4	123.1	106.1	101.8	103.0
	Textile products	3.0	79.9	85.3	88.8	96.9	104.2	98.4	97.8
	Iron and steel	8.6	101.8	103.0	134.0	106.5	98.0	95.0	80.0
	Other manufactures	7.6	105.2	108.3	106.2	100.9	99.8	99.6	106.1
	Logging	.8	42.8	125.2	67.8	36.4	39.7	33.7	38.0
	Mining	17.4	111.4	111.6	112.6	109.5	112.3	101.9	103.7
	Communications	2.8	130.7	128.3	126.1	112.7	106.8	103.1	107.4
	Transportation	10.7	90.4	83.0	95.1	84.1	83.9	31.6	76.9
	Construction	32.8	392.3	382.1	247.7	232.7	200.2	165.7	160.4
	Services	1.4	207.4	200.3	201.3	148.3	138.7	137.5	134.5
	Trade	4.9	121.3	122.8	116.3	112.2	101.7	101.8	100.6
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u>									
<u>Quebec</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	140.9	141.1	127.5	117.0	113.2	106.1	103.5
	Manufacturing	58.0	110.9	112.7	119.0	114.3	107.8	103.9	96.3
	Lumber products	3.8	109.7	110.0	132.8	124.8	123.8	123.0	122.5
	Pulp and paper	3.0	106.2	106.1	114.2	116.1	108.1	102.9	91.8
	Textile products	11.1	93.1	102.1	105.4	108.1	109.0	98.6	96.8
	Iron and steel	12.0	108.6	114.6	122.5	111.9	102.3	105.2	89.5
	Other manufactures	22.3	123.1	122.1	126.0	117.0	107.5	103.3	96.7
	Logging	2.4	87.1	106.2	79.4	91.7	77.0	77.0	61.3
	Mining	2.0	140.6	139.6	150.5	128.5	117.7	112.1	84.1
	Communications	2.6	115.5	115.0	123.9	112.5	107.1	104.4	102.9
	Transportation	12.4	108.4	108.7	111.9	111.8	109.8	112.9	110.5
	Construction	14.2	134.9	136.9	159.5	135.8	127.1	136.4	88.7
	Services	2.0	116.2	114.1	118.6	117.6	109.7	108.1	101.8
	Trade	6.4	134.4	139.4	132.7	124.0	110.2	99.8	93.4
<u>Ontario</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	114.7	116.8	121.3	114.1	109.8	106.2	96.4
	Manufacturing	61.1	108.0	109.8	123.1	118.2	105.7	102.5	94.0
	Lumber products	5.6	109.2	109.0	125.6	126.4	115.5	119.1	115.8
	Pulp and paper	7.1	111.3	109.2	116.6	114.9	109.5	102.0	95.6
	Textile products	8.8	96.1	97.8	106.4	102.2	98.6	100.3	92.7
	Iron and steel	17.0	101.6	107.7	130.1	127.1	103.0	100.5	83.2
	Other manufactures	22.6	117.7	117.8	126.1	116.6	107.7	100.9	97.8
	Logging	1.0	46.1	57.1	47.5	43.9	43.0	39.1	45.2
	Mining	3.3	143.1	142.1	147.7	140.5	114.8	103.8	103.9
	Communications	3.0	116.3	116.6	127.7	108.4	108.0	99.2	96.1
	Transportation	9.4	112.6	111.0	120.0	115.1	109.8	104.2	104.3
	Construction	11.8	174.7	169.2	192.7	174.4	163.7	131.3	120.6
	Services	2.2	153.4	161.8	160.6	128.7	107.7	105.0	100.7
	Trade	8.2	128.6	132.1	126.0	118.4	104.4	97.5	97.4
<u>Prairie Provinces -</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	115.7	116.9	128.0	118.9	109.2	103.0	96.7
	Manufacturing	28.7	118.0	117.8	128.1	121.9	107.4	103.2	97.5
	Lumber products	2.5	134.1	134.2	157.3	144.5	138.1	120.6	117.3
	Pulp and paper	2.8	111.1	112.9	113.7	127.8	112.2	99.3	92.9
	Textile products	1.3	96.5	92.5	120.1	112.0	104.3	101.5	88.7
	Iron and steel	11.9	109.2	108.5	117.4	111.7	99.2	100.2	94.7
	Other manufactures	10.6	131.5	131.9	141.0	131.1	111.7	105.2	100.0
	Logging	.2	22.2	33.6	23.1	30.8	28.0	16.3	17.1
	Mining	5.3	100.3	92.3	111.5	111.1	104.1	86.0	85.2
	Communications	3.4	131.3	123.9	128.0	116.9	105.1	106.9	101.4
	Transportation	14.7	110.4	110.3	124.9	108.1	102.7	99.6	93.2
	Construction	24.8	173.4	144.0	232.1	222.3	152.3	137.0	111.1
	Services	3.4	159.0	159.4	170.5	170.5	141.2	130.0	117.8
	Trade	15.5	121.1	122.9	124.9	119.9	110.7	96.6	89.8
<u>British Columbia</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	126.2	120.4	144.2	132.5	114.0	105.8	96.5
	Manufacturing	41.2	114.6	109.6	119.2	116.1	111.9	110.2	99.5
	Lumber products	12.4	86.9	87.2	109.0	106.2	107.9	106.7	105.1
	Pulp and paper	5.3	112.6	106.7	108.6	104.3	103.2	106.2	86.6
	Textile products	.9	104.0	113.2	123.8	108.8	100.1	98.2	93.8
	Iron and steel	4.8	121.0	116.9	111.6	110.3	91.6	98.1	87.4
	Other manufactures	17.8	146.6	134.7	173.1	133.8	126.5	121.1	109.1
	Logging	4.6	62.6	82.3	116.0	96.8	99.1	87.9	81.9
	Mining	8.2	92.9	92.9	105.2	101.0	98.5	97.2	111.3
	Communications	3.6	131.3	131.4	122.1	108.3	102.3	103.9	96.4
	Transportation	13.7	115.0	111.4	114.9	109.7	105.3	102.2	99.4
	Construction	17.2	175.3	161.1	166.7	163.8	131.0	132.7	108.3
	Services	3.4	119.9	121.2	126.3	119.7	113.0	108.8	103.6
	Trade	8.1	118.3	119.7	121.4	114.4	109.6	100.4	94.3
<u>British Columbia -</u>									
	All Industries	100.0	115.8	113.5	122.7	116.4	110.0	107.2	99.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1930	July 1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926	Aug.1 1925
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>								
Plant Products - edible	64.9	111.1	113.9	116.9	110.2	103.7	103.5	94.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.2	113.9	110.1	109.1	101.3	102.6	101.4	99.4
Textiles	4.8	114.1	113.5	113.6	105.0	98.0	98.4	96.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	10.6	88.3	92.9	95.9	100.6	104.3	98.7	99.4
Iron and steel	5.9	123.6	124.3	121.4	111.5	106.8	103.3	106.4
Other manufactures	15.2	110.2	119.6	127.4	116.1	104.2	109.2	84.6
Communications	24.2	121.2	120.9	122.9	114.4	104.0	104.5	95.3
Transportation	3.7	100.4	100.4	119.7	112.0	107.5	101.7	103.3
Construction	8.7	114.0	112.0	128.0	121.4	112.8	121.4	117.9
Trade	7.9	127.9	118.6	161.7	159.7	117.2	125.8	113.9
Montreal - All Industries	11.5	134.1	138.9	130.8	121.7	110.8	99.6	93.6
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	114.5	116.0	122.4	112.1	106.2	106.2	98.2
Leather products	51.7	118.2	119.2	123.5	123.2	104.3	101.2	96.2
Other manufactures	14.4	102.8	99.8	108.1	106.4	108.9	96.0	103.0
Transportation	37.3	125.4	128.4	131.0	132.6	102.1	104.4	92.5
Construction	11.4	137.9	130.8	131.6	129.8	126.3	119.4	117.4
Quebec - All Industries	20.4	260.0	196.4	219.5	118.2	132.8	121.5	98.1
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	138.2	130.1	135.8	130.2	116.7	105.4	99.9
Plant Products - edible	61.0	106.4	109.2	115.5	112.2	104.8	100.2	95.9
Printing and publishing	5.9	117.9	120.7	127.4	112.6	110.4	101.3	101.6
Textiles	9.3	120.5	118.5	125.6	114.8	106.9	101.9	96.3
Iron and steel	11.5	97.8	102.3	98.4	96.4	98.1	101.7	94.8
Other manufactures	9.1	97.7	107.4	125.7	129.4	108.5	99.7	90.2
Communications	25.2	107.1	107.8	113.5	111.3	104.9	98.8	97.3
Transportation	4.0	98.1	99.4	119.1	102.9	105.2	96.4	95.4
Construction	5.9	140.1	139.0	144.6	124.5	106.2	103.1	108.1
Trade	6.1	191.5	179.1	210.0	176.6	193.2	128.6	100.0
Toronto - All Industries	18.8	122.9	127.2	119.8	114.2	104.3	97.5	98.4
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	115.4	117.8	122.9	113.6	107.8	100.6	96.9
Lumber products	53.4	120.9	119.7	122.5	124.5	115.9	104.3	104.2
Pulp and paper	9.7	123.3	126.2	131.8	137.9	137.0	132.1	128.1
Other manufactures	17.9	106.2	104.6	110.1	108.6	100.3	95.7	98.3
Construction	25.8	132.6	129.9	129.9	133.5	121.7	99.8	98.6
Trade	12.1	266.9	232.4	229.6	261.1	159.6	142.5	209.9
Ottawa - All Industries	13.5	116.0	118.8	109.6	104.5	108.4	94.4	94.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	131.8	129.4	128.3	126.1	117.7	105.8	106.7
Textiles	80.4	105.7	109.5	132.2	110.1	104.6	103.7	86.9
Electrical apparatus	16.2	86.6	88.4	103.1	92.0	95.9	100.9	93.4
Iron and steel	10.7	119.7	121.3	134.2	122.7	101.0	98.0	84.5
Other manufactures	30.4	104.5	111.6	153.9	115.5	108.7	107.2	75.6
Construction	23.1	119.2	121.4	126.8	119.3	108.4	103.5	99.4
Trade	5.3	226.4	200.1	254.0	141.8	176.3	114.9	121.8
Hamilton - All Industries	6.6	132.6	131.7	127.2	122.3	102.0	100.1	99.8
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	112.6	115.0	135.8	111.8	107.1	104.0	89.3
Iron and steel	77.0	113.9	129.5	132.7	183.1	77.7	106.5	51.8
Other manufactures	58.9	108.7	128.3	130.5	195.5	68.7	108.5	39.0
Construction	18.1	135.3	134.6	141.8	140.2	114.0	98.1	101.1
Windsor - All Industries	8.0	146.5	163.6	231.9	144.3	160.5	119.7	84.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	120.8	134.9	142.0	165.0	85.8	107.3	58.8
Animal products - edible	41.7	120.5	121.1	128.4	121.9	105.9	103.8	93.2
Plant products - edible	4.3	112.7	112.9	114.9	106.7	101.3	99.5	100.2
Printing and publishing	4.5	110.9	108.7	110.7	105.9	100.2	102.4	102.8
Textiles	7.6	118.8	119.2	123.2	116.2	101.5	99.0	92.2
Other manufactures	5.2	105.4	104.0	116.6	112.4	102.1	97.5	88.7
Transportation	20.1	130.6	132.8	142.0	134.5	112.1	109.4	90.6
Construction	6.5	110.1	90.9	110.8	111.3	104.4	98.1	99.2
Trade	6.2	79.4	69.1	81.7	86.7	90.1	122.4	55.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	37.0	106.1	108.6	114.3	118.1	109.1	94.1	88.7
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	100.0	110.3	109.6	117.3	111.2	106.0	101.0	89.8
Lumber products	39.2	108.0	104.0	109.5	113.2	103.1	112.5	105.8
Other manufactures	7.9	64.2	64.1	89.5	100.1	94.9	103.1	111.7
Communications	31.3	130.5	124.3	120.0	121.0	108.1	117.9	102.0
Transportation	9.3	130.6	131.0	118.3	105.8	101.0	104.2	96.3
Construction	16.8	114.7	110.4	113.6	107.6	103.4	101.6	95.8
Services	6.8	87.3	86.4	108.0	119.4	105.4	116.2	56.9
Trade	6.8	111.4	115.5	120.3	114.4	108.2	103.8	97.8
Vancouver - All Industries	21.0	120.6	122.7	122.7	115.0	111.1	100.5	93.3
	100.0	111.7	110.2	114.1	111.7	104.6	107.2	96.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

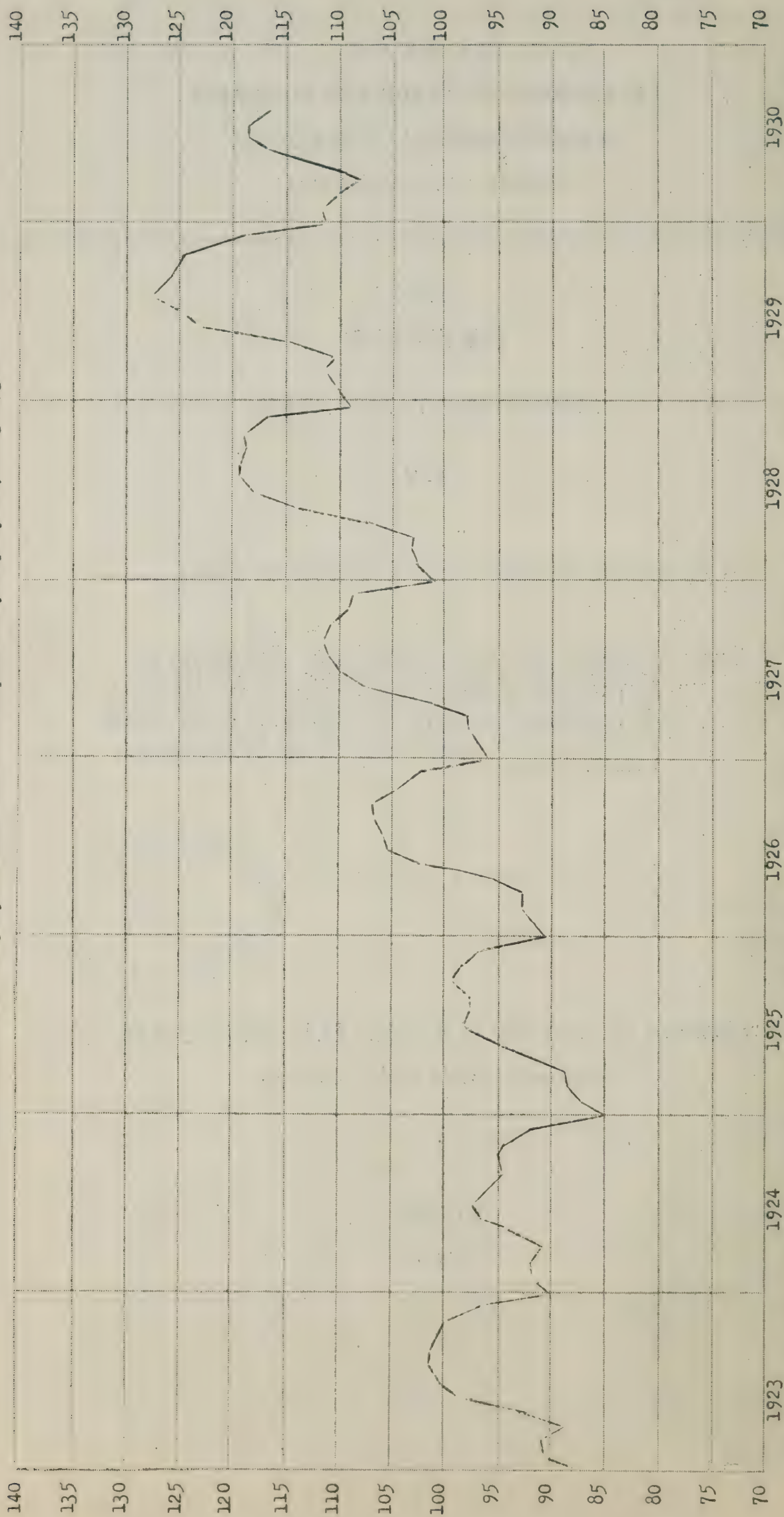
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OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued September 22, 1930.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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As is often the case in the early autumn, there was a slackening of industrial activity at the beginning of September, but the declines in employment this year were greater than those recorded in any other September on record except 1924, when a similar proportion of the payrolls was involved. The number on payroll, however, continued larger than in the late summer of any other year for which data are available, except 1929 and 1928. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics received data from 7,334 firms with a combined working force of 1,023,633 persons on Sept. 1, as against 1,042,441 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116.6, compared with 118.8 on Aug. 1, 1930, and with 126.8, 119.1, 111.0, 105.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on Sept. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Mining, transportation, trade and services showed heightened activity, while there were losses in construction, manufacturing and logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Prairie Provinces reported contractions, that in the Maritimes being most pronounced.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an important decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces, involving a much larger number of workers than that registered on Sept. 1 of other years of the record. Most of the loss took place in construction, owing to curtailment of road work, but manufacturing and transportation also released employees, while mining and communications were busier. Statistics were received from 552 firms, whose staffs aggregated 82,945 workers, compared with 95,244 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on the same date in 1929, though it was higher than on Sept. 1 of the years, 1921-28.

Quebec.- Contractions were noted in manufacturing, logging, communications and construction, while transportation was brisker. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decreases were in iron and steel, rubber, pulp and paper, lumber and non-ferrous metals, but improvement was noted in the textile and vegetable food industries. The working force of the 1,696 co-operating employers stood at 288,874 persons, as against 291,384 on Aug. 1. Decreases were also registered at the beginning of September, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,234 firms reported that they had reduced their staffs by 7,259 employees to 407,462. Manufacturing as a whole employed fewer operatives, largely on account of losses in iron and steel, lumber, and pulp and paper factories, and construction, logging, transportation, trade and communications also released employees. On the other hand, canneries recorded considerable seasonal activity, and electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals also showed improvement. The situation was not so favourable as in the early autumn of 1929 and 1928, but with these exceptions, was better than on Sept. 1 of any other year since the record was commenced.

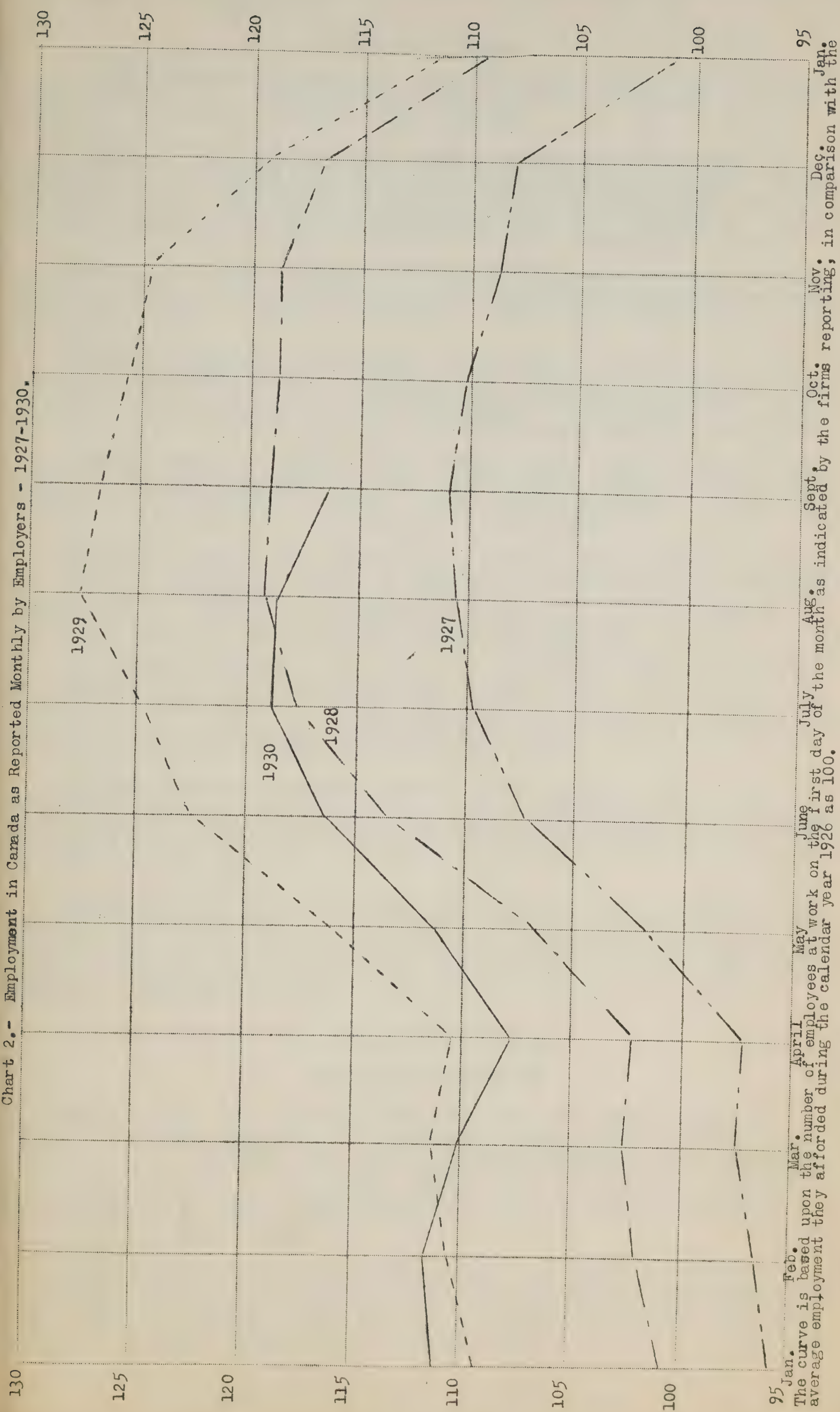
Prairie Provinces.- For the fifth consecutive month, there was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index was higher than on the same date of any other year except 1929. Returns were tabulated from 1,097 employers of 154,289 workers, as compared with 150,007 at the beginning of August. Mining, transportation, construction and trade afforded heightened employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions.

British Columbia.- Employment as reported by employers in British Columbia showed its first decrease since the winter; this took place chiefly in construction, but logging was also slacker, while manufacturing, transportation and trade showed improvement. The working force of the 754 firms furnishing data declined from 91,085 persons on Aug. 1 to 90,063 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved a rather larger number of workers than that indicated on Sept. 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1930.







Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, curtailment was registered and there was no general change in Quebec.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further falling-off on Sept. 1, 1,646 workers having been released from the pay-lists of the 922 co-operating firms, who employed 140,856. Manufacturing (except of clothing, leather, and food products) reported general contractions, but transportation and construction showed improvement. The index was higher than on the same date in other years on record, except 1929 and 1928.

Quebec.- Very little change was indicated in Quebec, according to 126 employers of 14,201 persons. Gains in manufacturing were largely offset by losses in construction. Employment as reported by employers continued at a high level as compared with previous years of the record.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, construction and trade afforded less employment, while only slight changes were noted in other industries. Statements were received from 985 firms with 122,123 workers, or 933 less than on Aug. 1. Considerable increases had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was above its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a large decline in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The 149 firms furnishing returns reported 13,554 employees, compared with 14,234 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1929, a reduction involving a smaller number of workers had been noted, and the index then was rather higher.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel and textile products) and construction reported contractions in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 216 employers recorded 31,653 persons on their payroll, as against 33,805 on Aug. 1. Employment was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when curtailment had also been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- A slight advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 135 co-operating firms reported 14,974 workers, as against 14,882 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment, but construction was not so active. A somewhat larger gain had been indicated on the same date of last year, when the index number was considerably higher.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a further slight increase, but the situation was not so favourable as on Sept. 1, 1929. Manufacturing recorded a reduction, but improvement was noted in construction. An aggregate working force of 33,241 persons was reported by the 346 employers whose returns were received, and who had 33,152 employees in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- There was a further gain in activity in Vancouver, according to the statements received from 285 firms employing 30,587 workers, as against 30,120 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing and retail trade reported increases in personnel, while shipping was slacker and only comparatively small changes took place in other groups. Employment was in very slightly less volume than on the same date of a year ago, when small additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

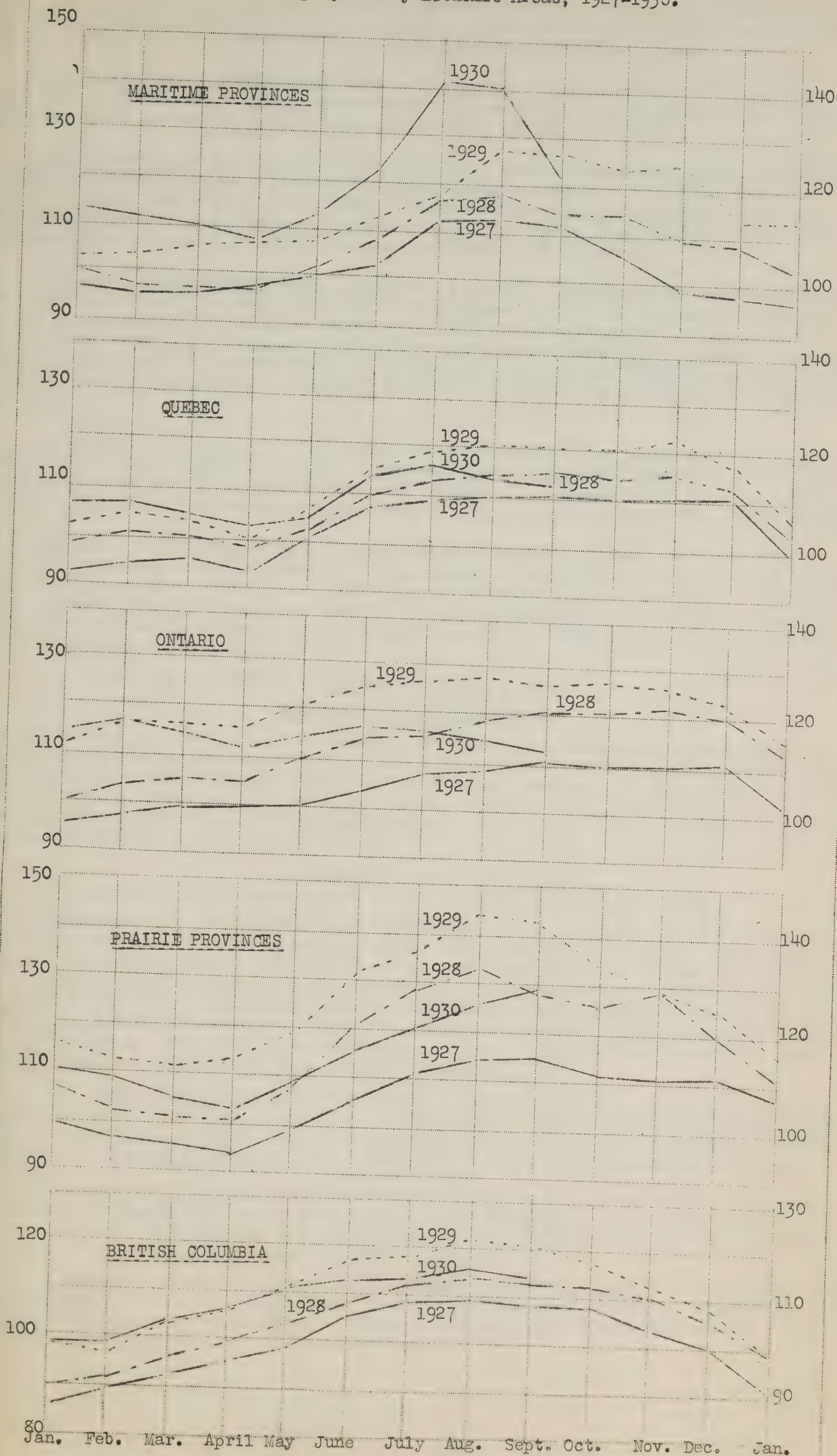
Manufacturing.- Iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, mineral and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus, fur and non-ferrous metal divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,413 manufacturers employing 522,151 operatives, as compared with 531,560 at the beginning of August. Employment on Sept. 1, 1929, had also declined, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- For the first time on record, employment in logging camps failed to show a seasonal increase at the beginning of September, but many of the 209 co-operating firms reported that they would shortly commence operations. Their payrolls aggregated 14,463, compared with 16,291 in their last report. The number employed in the bush was smaller than on Sept. 1, 1929.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1930.







Mining.-- Coal mining showed seasonal improvement, while other divisions reported only small changes; the result was a gain of 542 persons in this group. The 222 operators furnishing data had 52,074 employees on Sept.1. More pronounced advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Communications.-- A slight decrease was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 31,424 workers, compared with 31,472 in their last statement. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early autumn of 1929.

Transportation.-- All branches of this group showed increased activity, the greatest improvement taking place in local and steam railway operation. A combined force of 127,252 persons was registered by the 333 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 125,791 on Aug.1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when much smaller gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.-- There was a further, though slight increase in employment in building, and railway construction also showed gains, but highway construction released many workers; the reduction occurred chiefly in New Brunswick, where road work was largely curtailed. The payrolls of the 1,090 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 163,924 employees, or 10,267 less than in the preceding month. The situation was not so good as in the same month of 1929, when contractions were also indicated.

Services.-- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed an advance, while only small changes were recorded in other branches of this group; 234 employers had 24,387 persons on their payrolls, or 146 more than on Aug.1. A smaller gain had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index then was a few points higher.

Trade.-- As on Sept. 1, 1929, there was an increase in trade, in which the situation continued much the same as in the autumn of last year, while the group afforded more employment than on Sept. 1 of other years for which data are available. Returns were received from 767 retail and wholesale houses employing 87,958 persons, compared with 87,363 on Aug.1. Retail stores showed most of the gains, but wholesalers also added to their working forces.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment during July, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.1 on July 21, 1930, as compared with 15.8 on June 23, 1930, and 9.7 on July 23, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,039,702 persons were out of work on Aug.25, 1930, an increase of 21,745 on the week, and of 883,899 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States declined by 1.4 p.c. in August, 1930, as compared with July, according to reports made by 39,828 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms reported 4,721,968 persons on their August payrolls. Manufacturing, anthracite and metalliferous mining, quarrying, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph, electric railroads, and wholesale and retail trade showed decreases, while employment increased in canneries, bituminous coal mines, summer hotels and power, light and water plants. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 79.9, compared with 81.6 in July and 98.6 in August, 1929.

New York.-- Employment in New York State factories declined by about one p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The metal and machinery, textiles and food and tobacco factories showed reductions, while improvement was indicated in wood, fur, leather and rubber, and clothing and millinery plants.

Wisconsin.-- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 90.5 in July, as compared with 89.0 in June, and 102.4 in July, 1929. Practically all the increase in July over the preceding month took place in canneries.

Illinois.-- A report issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows that there was a decline of 1.0 p.c. in employment in the reporting establishments during the period July 15 to Aug.15. Factories showed a reduction of 0.9 p.c., while employment in the non-manufacturing industries was curtailed by 1.1 p.c.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.4	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1930.

100.0	8.1	28.2	39.8	15.1	8.8
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1930.

13.8	1.4	11.9	1.3	3.1	1.5	3.2	3.0
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Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

All									
	Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.7	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.5	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.0	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept.1,1930.  
100.0    51.0    1.4    5.1    3.1    12.4    16.0    2.4    8.6





Table 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1930	Aug.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927	Sept.1 1926	Sept.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	51.0	108.2	110.2	119.8	115.9	106.8	104.8	96.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	120.9	123.6	121.0	125.9	117.6	111.6	107.3
Fur and products	.2	98.7	89.3	104.3	99.3	99.9	100.8	98.6
Leather and products	1.5	86.6	85.9	96.4	97.4	103.9	100.1	92.2
Lumber and products	5.0	98.9	105.3	120.7	120.5	114.4	113.9	114.5
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	95.7	104.5	122.0	121.8	119.6	123.9	124.4
Furniture	.8	100.8	102.3	121.7	116.5	105.8	98.4	91.6
Other lumber products	1.1	106.9	110.2	115.6	117.9	102.7	102.6	98.7
Musical instruments	.2	66.3	66.6	99.4	104.2	97.2	105.0	86.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	134.3	121.3	125.4	112.9	109.4	108.9	106.0
Pulp and paper products	6.4	109.2	113.0	113.1	108.3	108.8	105.0	94.9
Pulp and paper	3.1	105.7	111.1	110.9	115.8	112.3	109.8	93.2
Paper products	.8	108.3	107.0	115.3	121.0	107.6	100.4	96.5
Printing and publishing	2.5	114.3	117.6	115.3	109.4	104.5	99.7	96.9
Rubber products	1.4	110.5	114.4	140.6	137.4	115.7	99.5	102.9
Textile products	7.5	96.9	96.4	104.8	104.0	104.4	99.6	94.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	92.9	93.9	100.6	111.9	111.0	98.9	94.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	103.2	103.1	113.1	103.6	97.7	100.5	90.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	101.0	98.1	105.7	101.8	98.3	100.3	98.0
Other textile products	.8	87.7	88.8	100.9	107.0	109.6	98.6	94.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	125.2	126.1	120.0	121.5	111.3	104.1	105.8
Tobacco	.9	108.9	115.9	103.3	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	150.9	142.2	146.1	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	123.8	115.1	160.8	138.8	104.1	84.0	73.5
Chemicals and allied products	.7	116.3	115.8	120.6	109.9	104.4	100.2	94.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.4	133.4	134.3	139.9	124.6	109.5	111.8	91.9
Electric current	1.6	134.0	134.3	136.8	129.3	117.2	106.3	109.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	157.9	155.5	154.7	123.1	107.8	101.3	88.1
Iron and steel products	12.5	99.3	104.8	122.3	117.6	100.1	102.1	88.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	102.0	110.4	133.3	122.7	106.9	102.3	81.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	113.4	118.8	131.9	128.8	112.2	100.8	94.6
Agricultural implements	.4	47.9	63.4	108.3	97.4	94.3	97.1	69.7
Land vehicles	5.7	97.9	100.9	114.6	117.9	94.6	102.8	90.0
Automobiles and parts	1.4	99.9	100.8	129.1	171.0	89.7	106.0	86.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	101.4	116.4	142.1	107.1	92.0	98.1	96.6
Heating appliances	.4	111.1	116.6	130.8	121.4	105.4	103.0	96.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	149.6	152.8	181.3	145.6	116.6	101.2	79.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.0	101.0	128.3	121.7	96.3	97.5	87.9
Other iron and steel products	1.8	98.7	105.4	114.2	114.4	105.5	103.3	90.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	130.7	130.1	133.6	124.1	111.5	105.7	86.1
Mineral products	1.3	140.2	145.3	148.8	135.0	106.9	103.2	105.9
Miscellaneous	.4	110.4	109.2	118.4	108.6	101.2	96.3	93.4
LOGGING	1.4	54.3	61.5	83.6	75.0	73.7	66.8	69.5
MINING	5.1	116.6	115.5	123.8	115.7	109.9	101.7	98.0
Coal	2.6	101.6	98.9	105.9	102.9	104.4	98.9	89.6
Metallic Ores	1.6	141.0	142.5	147.2	131.4	113.5	104.5	106.0
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.9	134.0	134.9	153.2	138.5	117.8	109.2	105.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	120.9	121.0	128.8	114.8	107.2	103.2	98.6
Telegraphs	.7	130.4	129.0	140.3	125.1	113.0	108.0	101.7
Telephones	2.4	118.6	119.1	125.7	112.1	105.7	101.9	97.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	110.2	108.9	117.2	111.5	105.9	104.7	100.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	128.7	125.8	134.3	117.7	108.6	104.4	101.5
Steam railways	8.1	105.1	104.0	112.2	110.8	104.6	103.4	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	112.2	111.8	121.2	107.0	108.6	112.7	104.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.0	169.2	179.8	181.3	158.7	150.4	133.5	107.7
Building	6.0	155.4	154.9	174.8	137.7	134.7	124.8	92.1
Highway	5.3	299.9	362.9	293.5	243.7	238.8	188.1	164.1
Railway	4.7	122.3	120.0	137.7	145.6	129.1	121.2	102.4
SERVICES	2.4	143.4	142.4	146.6	132.5	120.0	110.4	105.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	154.1	152.0	158.3	137.5	126.0	115.9	115.7
Professional	.2	124.9	124.2	124.5	121.9	100.7	101.0	94.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	131.6	132.6	133.2	128.3	116.4	103.6	91.3
TRADE	8.6	127.3	126.4	127.8	116.0	108.4	98.1	94.8
Retail	6.1	129.9	129.1	130.1	118.3	108.1	96.1	93.2
Wholesale	2.5	121.3	120.3	122.7	111.0	109.2	102.2	98.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.6	118.8	126.8	119.1	111.0	106.2	97.8

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sent. 1930	Sent. 1930	Sent. 1929	Sent. 1928	Sent. 1927	Sent. 1926	Sent. 1925
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing									
	Lumber Products	31.7	104.1	110.7	116.5	108.9	106.3	108.8	100.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	101.3	113.1	128.8	115.9	122.7	143.1	126.3
	Textile products	5.3	169.1	191.8	117.5	122.6	109.5	103.4	100.9
	Iron and steel	3.2	73.8	79.9	85.9	96.0	106.4	101.2	96.2
	Other manufactures	9.5	97.8	101.8	133.8	114.1	127.2	101.5	82.9
	Logging	8.6	104.4	105.2	104.8	101.4	101.3	103.7	102.5
	Mining	.9	40.9	42.8	52.6	21.5	43.0	41.3	26.3
	Communications	20.4	113.5	111.4	112.0	109.5	109.5	105.6	92.7
	Transportation	3.5	140.9	130.7	127.3	117.0	106.6	106.0	103.4
	Construction	12.0	87.7	90.4	97.9	84.3	81.8	80.9	79.9
	Services	24.6	254.6	392.3	245.2	219.0	196.7	163.7	146.0
	Trade	1.5	215.6	207.4	200.9	184.0	134.2	138.5	137.0
Maritime Provinces-All Industries									
Quebec	Manufacturing	5.4	119.6	121.3	117.8	111.6	103.4	97.9	100.7
	Lumber products	100.0	122.5	140.9	127.3	115.4	112.2	108.5	99.2
	Pulp and paper	57.8	109.2	110.9	116.2	115.2	107.8	104.0	96.7
	Textile products	3.7	106.4	109.7	125.3	126.8	120.2	123.7	120.0
	Iron and steel	8.3	105.2	106.2	111.7	114.1	107.3	107.3	94.2
	Other manufactures	12.2	99.7	98.1	103.3	110.2	110.0	97.6	95.9
	Logging	11.5	103.0	108.6	118.6	110.3	99.6	101.1	90.6
	Mining	22.1	121.7	123.1	123.2	119.8	109.5	104.7	97.4
	Communications	2.4	84.5	87.1	84.3	95.7	78.1	77.7	74.5
	Transportation	2.0	136.9	140.6	154.5	133.7	120.4	105.8	82.7
	Construction	2.6	113.4	115.5	124.0	116.1	108.9	101.7	99.6
	Services	12.6	109.5	108.4	114.4	112.4	110.0	112.2	109.5
	Trade	14.3	134.4	134.9	147.1	140.0	131.3	134.6	87.2
	All Industries	1.9	115.5	116.2	120.4	119.4	117.7	108.8	102.8
Quebec	Manufacturing	6.4	134.3	134.4	133.2	122.6	110.4	99.5	94.4
Ontario	Lumber products	100.0	113.6	114.7	120.5	115.7	110.5	107.8	96.6
	Pulp and paper	61.1	105.9	108.0	121.6	118.2	105.5	103.9	95.6
	Textile products	5.3	101.4	109.2	122.6	123.6	114.5	118.1	113.9
	Iron and steel	7.0	107.8	111.3	115.2	115.1	109.6	102.9	96.9
	Other manufactures	8.9	95.5	96.1	106.8	102.6	98.9	100.8	93.6
	Logging	16.3	95.7	101.6	124.7	125.2	100.9	103.1	86.0
	Mining	23.6	120.2	117.7	127.3	118.8	109.0	102.4	99.9
	Communications	.7	33.9	46.1	67.8	63.2	70.2	48.4	65.2
	Transportation	3.4	144.0	143.1	148.5	139.7	116.1	105.1	108.5
	Construction	3.0	115.2	116.3	131.6	110.8	106.8	101.8	96.5
	Services	9.5	112.0	112.6	119.6	115.6	110.4	106.7	103.3
	Trade	11.8	171.7	174.7	180.6	174.1	166.5	128.0	119.1
	All Industries	2.2	160.0	158.4	160.0	128.9	117.3	104.3	99.4
Ontario	Manufacturing	8.3	128.0	128.6	128.8	116.3	108.2	97.8	97.4
Prairie Provinces	Lumber products	100.0	113.6	115.7	126.9	119.5	110.5	104.3	98.7
	Pulp and paper	27.2	115.2	118.0	126.2	123.0	108.9	102.9	97.0
	Textile products	2.2	120.0	134.1	149.0	143.8	123.1	110.3	120.0
	Iron and steel	2.6	106.6	111.1	108.0	119.7	122.0	96.3	91.8
	Other manufactures	1.4	110.0	96.5	121.0	129.8	109.4	101.8	96.2
	Logging	10.6	103.7	109.2	116.0	112.0	100.7	101.1	92.6
	Mining	10.4	132.6	131.5	140.6	133.0	113.7	106.1	99.8
	Communications	.1	15.7	22.2	26.0	23.4	19.9	19.9	21.7
	Transportation	5.4	101.9	100.3	119.2	115.4	107.6	91.7	82.7
	Construction	3.4	132.7	131.3	131.3	119.4	109.9	107.2	102.2
	Services	19.2	116.3	110.4	126.7	107.8	107.0	104.4	93.9
	Trade	26.0	186.7	173.4	220.1	184.7	145.6	130.6	103.3
	All Industries	3.4	161.2	159.0	169.6	173.8	134.1	123.2	114.3
Prairie Provinces-	Manufacturing	15.3	124.7	121.1	126.5	121.2	108.9	96.8	90.9
British Columbia	Lumber products	100.0	129.8	126.2	143.3	127.8	114.4	106.2	95.3
	Pulp and paper	42.2	115.9	114.6	119.0	117.0	108.3	114.8	101.2
	Textile products	12.1	83.5	86.9	105.3	107.4	103.3	110.3	105.5
	Iron and steel	5.1	105.3	112.6	109.0	98.8	102.4	113.4	86.0
	Other manufactures	1.0	106.5	104.0	122.9	119.0	94.4	105.2	84.8
	Logging	4.7	118.3	121.0	112.5	116.2	93.7	97.0	93.3
	Mining	19.3	158.7	146.6	141.8	135.9	122.1	128.0	113.0
	Communications	4.2	54.6	62.6	118.6	100.1	102.7	87.0	79.9
	Transportation	8.3	94.2	92.9	105.6	101.2	99.6	97.0	112.4
	Construction	3.7	129.8	131.3	128.4	114.2	101.5	103.1	94.8
	Services	13.9	116.2	113.0	116.8	112.0	104.1	103.7	102.5
	Trade	16.0	162.2	175.3	149.8	147.0	129.8	123.7	115.2
	All Industries	3.5	120.5	119.9	125.8	117.0	113.2	108.1	105.5
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	8.2	121.0	118.3	121.5	118.7	110.2	101.0	94.4
	Lumber products	100.0	114.6	115.8	121.5	115.5	108.7	108.1	101.3

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries,	1/Relative Weight	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.
		1	1	1	1	1	1
		1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	109.0	111.1	114.2	111.6	103.6	103.0
Plant Products - edible	4.4	118.5	113.9	111.1	100.1	102.5	101.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	114.7	114.1	111.7	104.6	101.0	99.0
Textiles	11.0	90.1	88.3	93.8	105.1	106.1	99.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	120.1	123.6	105.2	114.0	106.8	105.8
Iron and steel	14.3	101.8	110.2	123.3	112.5	97.7	102.3
Other manufactures	24.2	119.8	121.2	122.8	118.4	106.1	106.2
Communications	3.7	99.1	100.4	120.9	115.1	108.4	98.4
Transportation	8.9	115.5	114.0	120.5	130.5	116.2	124.2
Construction	8.1	129.6	127.9	163.7	175.2	131.7	130.9
Trade	11.5	133.7	134.1	131.4	122.5	111.0	99.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	113.2	114.5	120.2	115.7	107.8	106.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	52.6	121.0	118.2	124.9	124.4	105.7	101.7
Leather products	14.3	102.9	102.8	110.4	104.9	110.4	100.3
Other manufactures	38.3	129.6	125.4	131.9	135.1	103.3	103.0
Transportation	11.2	135.8	137.9	133.8	122.3	116.7	114.6
Construction	19.4	249.1	260.0	209.3	141.0	157.7	114.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	138.5	138.2	136.5	132.7	119.9	104.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.4	106.2	106.4	117.9	113.0	105.2	102.0
Plant Products - edible	6.0	119.4	117.9	128.6	114.0	112.2	103.8
Printing and publishing	9.1	116.9	120.5	123.4	113.7	105.1	102.0
Textiles	11.9	99.4	97.8	104.0	97.1	98.4	101.1
Iron and steel	8.8	93.9	97.7	127.0	127.5	104.4	102.1
Other manufactures	25.6	108.3	107.1	116.7	113.6	108.0	102.2
Communications	4.1	98.3	98.1	123.0	106.1	105.2	101.5
Transportation	5.9	139.0	140.1	143.5	122.1	106.5	101.2
Construction	5.8	179.2	191.5	204.7	172.3	192.3	123.3
Trade	18.7	122.0	122.9	122.3	112.7	107.8	98.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	114.7	115.4	125.0	114.3	109.3	102.0
Ottawa - manufacturing	53.5	114.7	120.9	118.8	124.5	117.4	105.5
Lumber products	9.2	111.6	123.3	127.8	138.1	137.7	133.6
Pulp and paper	18.9	105.6	106.2	109.7	107.7	102.2	97.6
Other Manufactures	25.4	123.9	132.6	123.1	134.4	121.0	100.1
Construction	10.3	219.8	266.9	244.4	292.4	154.9	126.5
Trade	14.1	117.9	116.0	107.8	108.5	104.6	93.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	125.6	131.8	126.9	124.9	117.7	105.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.3	98.8	105.7	126.6	112.4	102.9	104.5
Textiles	16.6	83.0	86.6	96.8	92.3	95.7	101.9
Electrical apparatus	11.0	115.2	119.7	137.9	131.6	104.5	103.8
Iron and steel	28.4	91.3	104.5	143.0	118.0	101.7	106.7
Other manufactures	24.3	117.8	119.2	125.4	119.7	111.0	103.8
Construction	5.1	199.4	266.4	254.7	135.5	101.8	141.8
Trade	6.8	129.3	132.6	128.3	120.4	101.3	100.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	105.6	112.6	131.1	113.7	103.3	105.6
Windsor - Manufacturing	78.5	116.5	113.9	134.3	192.0	77.8	105.9
Iron and steel	61.6	114.0	108.7	131.5	205.0	69.0	107.3
Other manufactures	16.9	126.5	135.3	145.2	145.4	114.3	99.7
Construction	6.9	127.9	146.5	217.0	193.0	156.3	151.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	121.2	120.8	143.4	175.5	86.2	108.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.9	118.6	120.5	125.3	123.6	112.7	106.7
Animal products - edible	4.0	107.2	112.7	114.4	118.1	107.8	106.0
Plant products - edible	4.8	119.7	110.9	117.2	110.8	109.9	105.1
Printing and publishing	7.2	110.9	118.8	112.6	105.4	112.0	99.1
Textiles	5.6	114.3	105.4	119.2	124.9	107.5	104.3
Other manufactures	19.3	125.8	130.6	137.3	135.8	116.9	111.3
Transportation	6.4	108.7	110.1	111.5	118.8	106.0	100.7
Construction	7.0	90.5	79.4	78.2	97.9	90.6	140.9
Trade	36.9	106.7	106.1	113.5	118.7	110.3	94.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	110.7	110.3	115.5	115.0	109.9	104.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.8	114.8	108.0	110.3	112.5	99.9	113.1
Lumber products	8.8	72.3	64.2	84.9	96.2	87.6	108.8
Other manufactures	32.0	136.8	130.5	123.8	121.8	106.9	115.5
Communications	9.3	123.3	130.6	124.0	109.7	100.1	103.5
Transportation	15.6	110.0	114.7	114.2	111.4	102.3	104.3
Construction	6.8	88.7	87.3	105.6	113.1	99.6	111.1
Services	6.9	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.9	108.9	102.5
Trade	20.6	121.8	120.6	122.0	117.3	111.7	101.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	114.0	111.7	114.7	111.1	102.8	107.5

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

19/30/AG.





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
OCTOBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

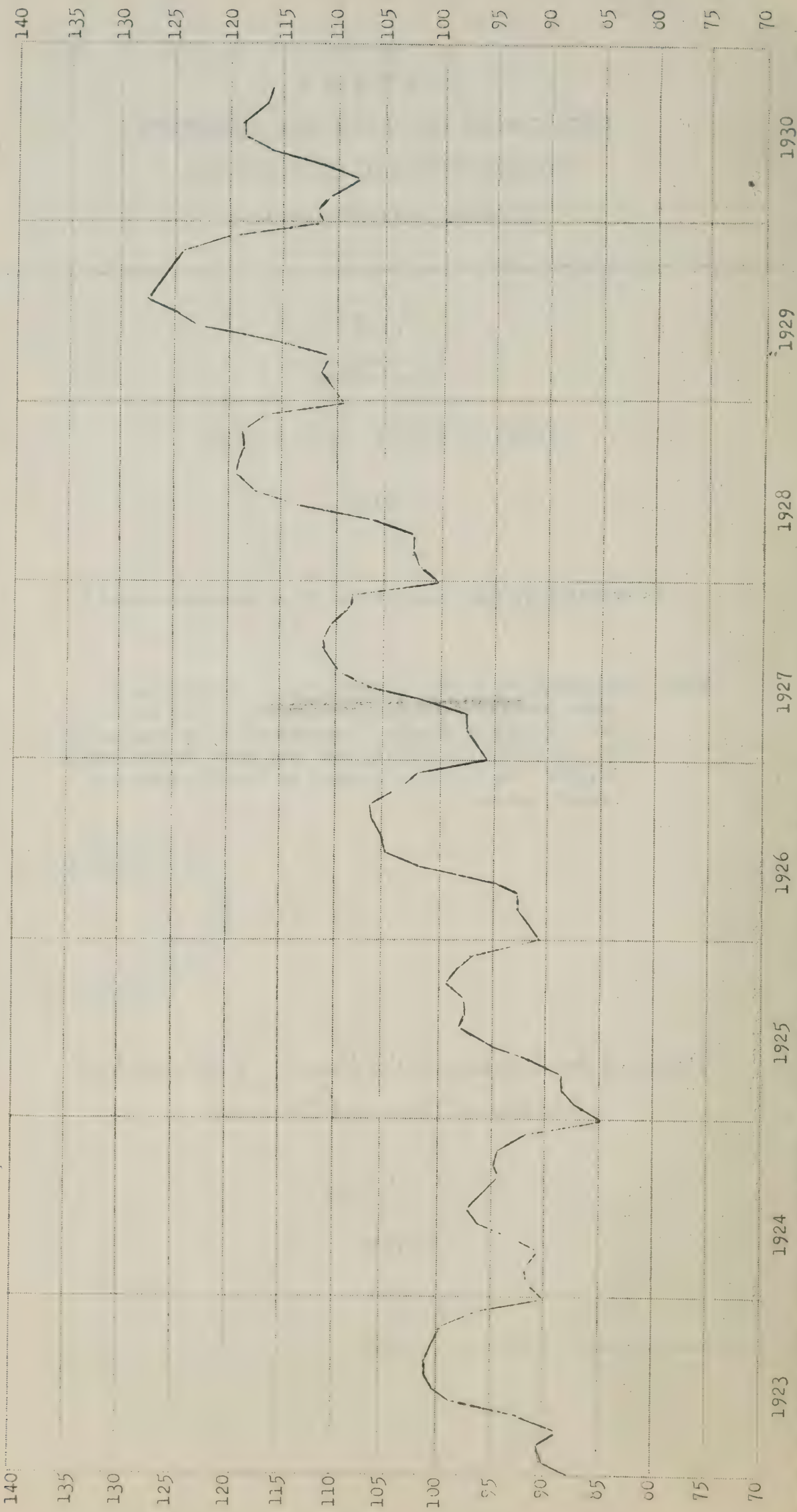
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OTTAWA

1930



Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 23, 1930.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was a further but smaller decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,020,676 persons, as compared with 1,024,793 in the preceding month. This slight reduction was only what was to be expected on the basis of the experience of the last ten years. Activity on Oct. 1, 1929, had also slackened; in fact, the decrease had then involved a larger number of workers, but employment last autumn was in greater volume than on the date under review. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116.2 on Oct. 1, 1930, compared with 116.6 on Sept. 1, 1930, and with 125.6, 113.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on Oct. 1, 1930, was for this time of year higher than in any other year on record except 1929 and 1928.

The most pronounced curtailment since the preceding month was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character, but the declines were very much less extensive than those reported on Oct. 1 in recent years of the record; that this was so, was probably to some extent, a result of the unemployment relief programme now underway. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber, animal food and iron and steel products, hotels and restaurants, steam railway operation and communications also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade were seasonally more active, while within the manufacturing group, seasonal improvement was also shown in the vegetable food and textile industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.— Further large losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 554 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 83,033 persons on Sept. 1, to 78,519 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on Oct. 1, 1930. Construction and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining, services and transportation.

Quebec.— There was another decrease in Quebec, which, though not large, nevertheless exceeded that noted on Oct. 1, 1929, when employment was brisker. Statistics were compiled from 1,695 firms with 287,732 workers, compared with 289,046 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while transportation and services also afforded less employment. On the other hand, logging was seasonally active, and there was also a slight gain in trade.

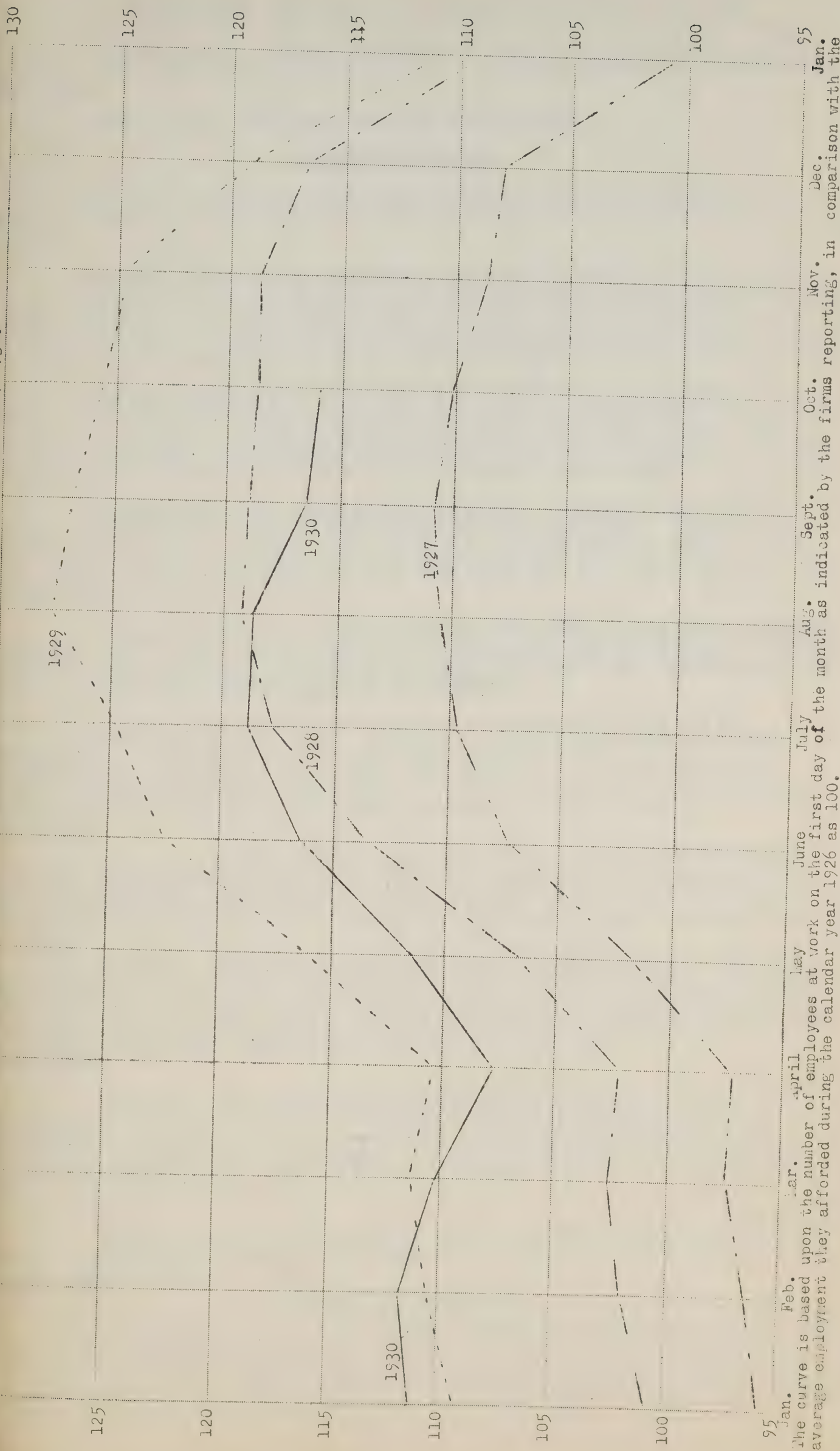
Ontario.— Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,271 employers of 411,267 persons, or 3,192 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in greater volume. Manufacturing, as a whole, (particularly of food and textile products), logging and trade showed considerable seasonable advances, but there were losses in construction, transportation, communications and in iron and steel and lumber factories.

Prairie Provinces.— In contrast with the declines recorded on the same date in 1929 and 1928, there was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place chiefly in mining and transportation, while manufacturing, construction, trade and services showed curtailment. The index was, however, a few points lower than on Oct. 1 of last year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,109 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,948 employees, compared with 154,736 on Sept. 1.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly By Employers - 1927-1930.



Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. 95

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, construction and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 755 employers, whose payrolls declined from 89,903 persons on Sept. 1 to 88,210 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 926 co-operating firms employed 142,392 persons, or 1,448 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade reported the bulk of the gain; in manufacturing, textile and tobacco factories, in particular, showed higher employment. Improvement had also been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease at the beginning of October, 33 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 125 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,131 on their paylists on the date under review. There were losses in services, but manufacturing showed improvement. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1929, when greater curtailment was indicated.

Toronto.- Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,000 firms employing 123,805 persons, compared with 122,247 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, iron and steel and lumber products) was much busier, as was trade. Similar additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but conditions then were generally better.

Ottawa.- Building and manufacturing were more active, while road work showed a decrease. The forces of the 148 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,660 workers, or 163 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was practically the same as on the same date in 1929, when similar gains had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered by construction firms and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel and building material plants showed the most pronounced loss. Statements were tabulated from 216 firms with 30,999 employees, compared with 31,638 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points higher, although the trend of employment then was also downward.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 14,013 employees, as against 14,941 on Sept. 1. Contractions had also been reported on Oct. 1, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when the forces of the 353 co-operating firms aggregated 32,853 workers or 484 less than in the preceding month. There were decreases in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was several points higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 296 employers with 30,354 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,660 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, especially lumber and canning factories, reported decreases, while construction and trade showed improvement. A larger reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1929, when the index stood at 111.7, as compared with 112.1 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

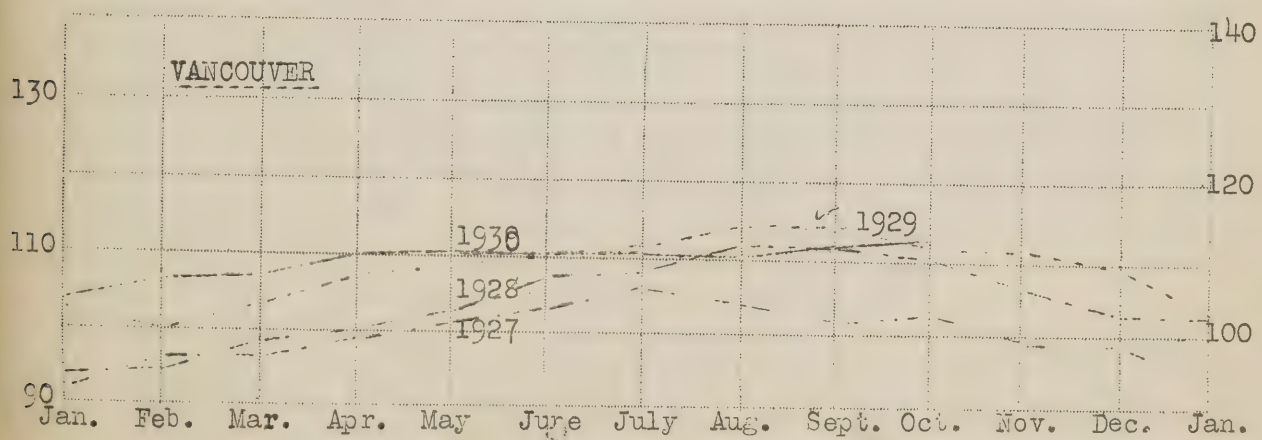
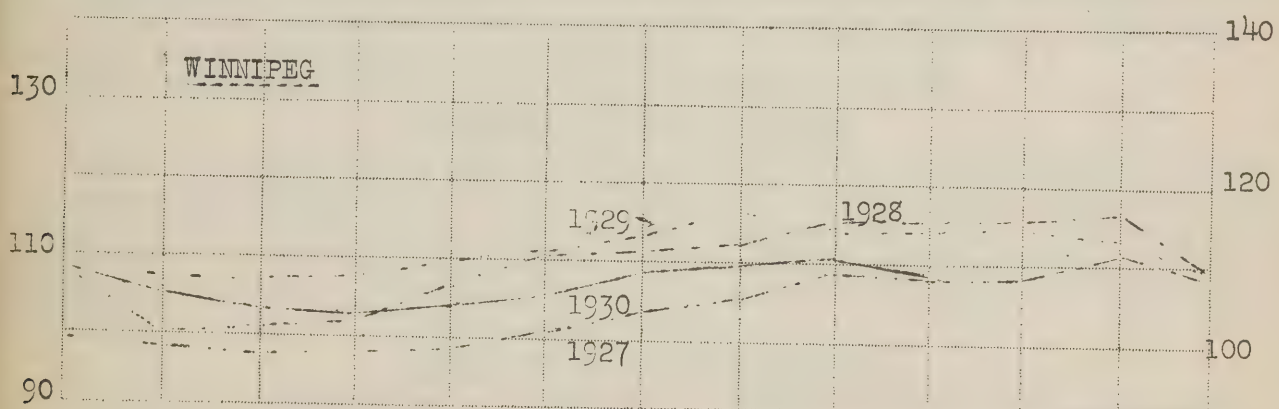
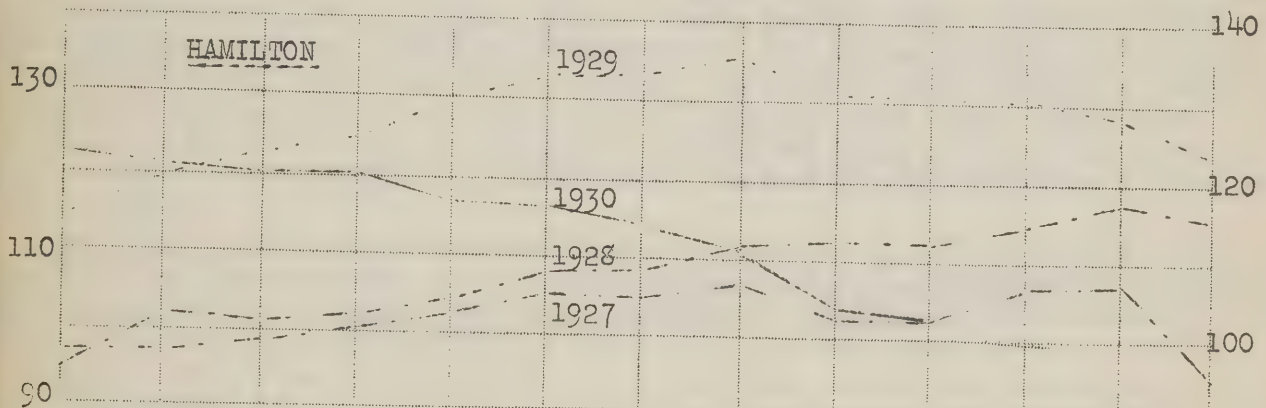
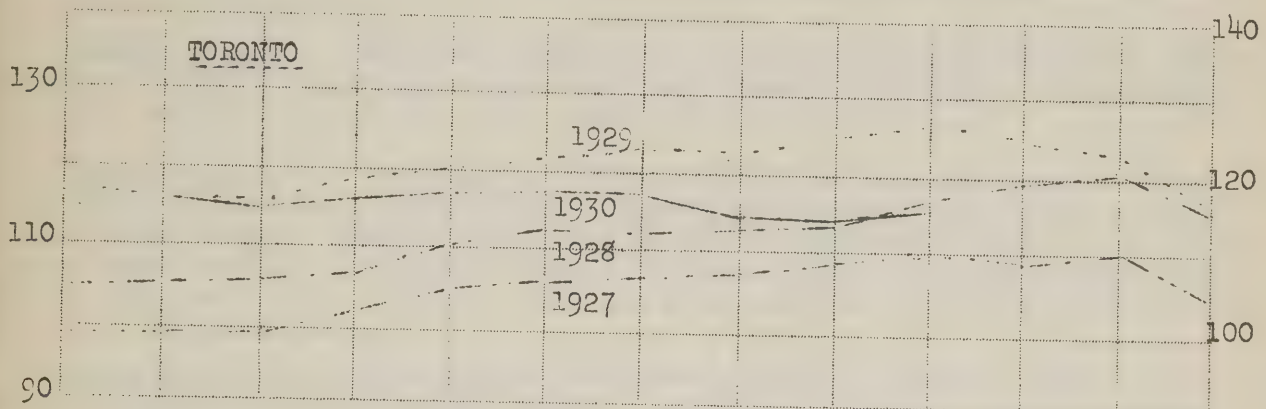
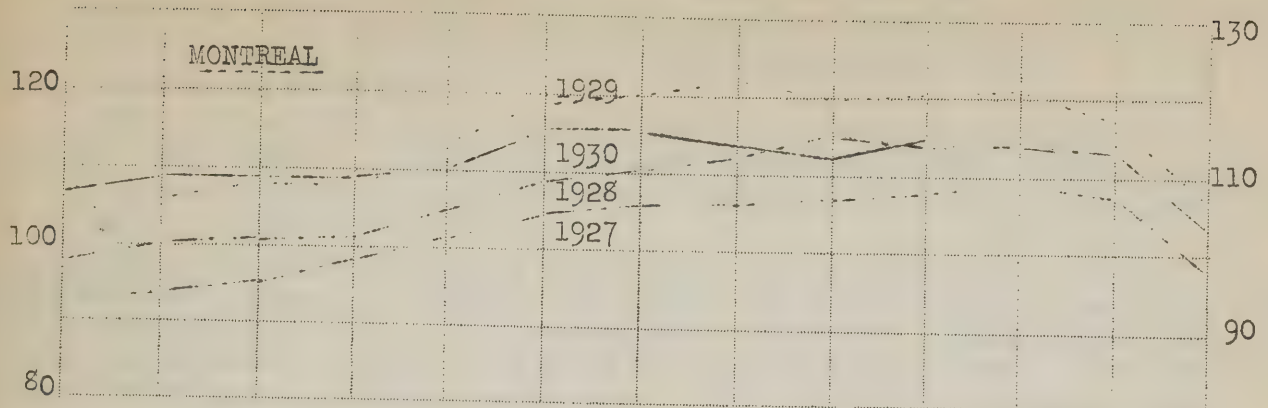
#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,416 of which reported 520,166 operatives, compared with 522,047 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were large gains in the textile division. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated in the fur, musical instrument, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous group of manufactures. On the





Chart 3.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1930.







ther hand, lumber, animal food, iron and steel, building material, non-metallic mineral products, rubber and pulp and paper factories registered curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A general increase in employment has been noted on Oct. 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 215 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 4,293 workers to 18,872 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining.- Continued and greater improvement was recorded in the coal fields, and there was also an increase in metallic ores, while the extraction of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, showed a loss. The working force of the 228 reporting mine operators aggregated 53,306 persons, compared with 52,235 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on Oct. 1, 1929, though it was better than in earlier years of the record.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 31,087 employees. The index continued higher than in the autumn of most of the years for which data are available.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation afforded less employment, while improvement was shown in shipping, and local transportation reported very little change. Statistics were received from 340 employers in the transportation group with 127,188 persons on their staffs, as against 127,357 in their last return. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1928 and 1929, but the situation was better than in earlier years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1, but the contraction was not so pronounced as is usual at this time of year, partly owing to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The number employed was greatly in excess of that in any other year of the record, except 1929, and slightly in excess of that. Highway and railway construction showed large declines on the date under review, but there was a minor increase in building. A combined force of 157,575 workers was reported by the 1,088 co-operating contractors, who had 163,910 employees at the beginning of September.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels accounted for a decrease of 1,141 persons in the staffs of the 248 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 3,742 workers on Oct. 1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll, and the index then was somewhat higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 782 trading establishments reported 88,740 employees, compared with 88,337 in the preceding month. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded on Oct. 1, 1929, when employment was at practically the same level.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline in August, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.5 on Aug. 25, 1930, as compared with 17.1 on July 21, 1930, and 9.9 on Aug. 26, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,161,689 persons were out of work on Sept. 29, 1930, an increase of 52,031 on the week, and of 979,827 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased 0.6 p.c. in September, 1930, as compared with August, but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 40,775 establishments which employed 4,835,873 persons during September. There was a small loss in manufacturing, but improvement was shown in the non-manufacturing industries, chiefly in coal mining, retail trade and canning and preserving. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 79.7 in September, compared with 79.9 in August, 1930, and 99.3 in September, 1929. The food, textile, chemical and tobacco industries reported the greatest gains over August, while declines took place in iron and steel, lumber, leather, vehicle and non-ferrous metal factories.

NEW YORK.- According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was an increase of about two p.c. in the factory employment afforded in New York State in Sept. compared with August. This was the first gain to be reported since last October, but employment was lower than any other September on record. Seasonal activity was reported in clothing, textile, chemical, food, building material and wood-using factories and also in the branches of the metal trades, in which there was, however, no general gain during Sept.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois factories declined 1.1 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Research.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.2 in August, as compared with 90.5 in July, and 103.9 in August, 1929.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.4	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1930.

100.0      7.7      28.2      40.3      15.2      8.6





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1930.

14.0      1.4      12.1      1.3      3.0      1.4      3.2      3.0



Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

All Industries									
	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.0	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1930.

100.0    51.0    1.8    5.2    3.0    12.5    15.5    2.3    8.7





Table 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	51.0	107.8	108.2	120.2	115.7	106.4	104.6	98.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	111.7	120.9	117.1	119.6	114.0	106.4	103.5
Fur and products	.2	107.5	98.7	103.1	99.5	104.8	108.6	106.6
Leather and products	1.5	86.7	86.6	97.7	96.4	104.1	103.7	95.9
Lumber and products	4.7	92.4	98.9	116.6	117.6	109.4	116.6	112.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	83.4	95.7	114.7	116.3	110.6	124.5	121.5
Furniture	.9	110.1	100.8	125.4	120.0	109.5	101.7	94.8
Other lumber products	1.1	106.2	106.9	115.8	118.7	103.6	102.2	98.0
Musical instruments	.2	73.3	66.3	101.8	112.6	104.4	110.0	94.3
Plant products - edible	4.0	143.1	134.3	134.8	121.5	120.9	115.9	115.6
Pulp and paper products	6.4	108.6	109.2	114.2	109.0	108.5	103.0	94.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	104.4	105.7	111.9	112.6	111.9	105.8	92.2
Paper products	.8	109.8	108.3	116.8	120.8	108.1	103.5	99.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	113.9	114.3	116.3	110.8	104.6	99.3	97.3
Rubber products	1.3	107.9	110.5	137.2	135.2	112.6	99.7	105.4
Textile products	7.8	99.3	96.9	106.9	105.2	104.9	101.7	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	92.8	92.9	102.2	109.4	111.2	99.5	96.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	104.9	103.2	115.4	105.2	97.8	102.2	91.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	106.9	101.0	107.6	106.5	101.7	104.2	100.4
Other textile products	.9	89.4	87.7	105.1	110.5	108.4	101.5	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	128.0	125.2	128.2	121.5	109.6	101.8	105.5
Tobacco	.9	114.9	108.9	115.5	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	148.8	150.9	148.2	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	131.7	123.8	177.3	150.2	115.0	95.0	81.6
Chemicals and allied products	.7	116.7	116.3	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8	95.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	127.1	133.4	136.7	123.3	106.2	109.0	91.9
Electric current	1.6	133.6	134.0	138.9	127.9	113.2	104.0	106.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	158.7	157.9	158.2	127.4	110.2	106.1	94.8
Iron and steel products	12.4	98.2	99.3	120.9	116.4	99.5	100.2	92.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	102.6	102.0	132.6	125.0	103.1	103.1	100.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	115.5	113.4	132.5	127.6	113.2	101.5	96.7
Agricultural implements	.3	40.8	47.9	103.0	98.4	94.6	91.2	72.7
Land vehicles	5.6	95.3	97.9	112.8	115.0	94.8	99.2	93.8
Automobiles and parts	1.2	89.4	99.9	126.8	158.6	92.7	105.4	97.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	106.3	101.4	146.2	101.9	89.7	92.9	91.6
Heating appliances	.5	122.4	111.1	138.0	123.1	103.8	105.5	99.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	144.3	149.6	175.3	144.6	116.0	104.1	80.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	99.8	96.0	123.0	119.5	91.1	101.1	89.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	98.8	98.7	113.7	114.5	104.1	104.2	92.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	132.5	130.7	132.9	122.3	110.2	105.4	89.0
Mineral products	1.3	138.2	140.2	149.1	135.4	104.7	103.0	104.5
Miscellaneous	.4	115.1	110.4	116.6	109.6	98.2	101.4	95.4
LOGGING	1.8	70.8	54.3	117.1	98.5	96.8	82.9	89.4
MINING	5.2	118.9	116.6	126.6	117.1	111.5	105.0	100.6
Coal	2.8	107.1	101.6	110.0	103.1	105.9	104.0	96.6
Metallic ores	1.6	143.0	141.0	149.7	134.2	120.5	105.5	99.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	123.3	134.0	151.6	141.8	119.6	109.6	107.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	119.5	120.9	128.1	115.1	107.2	103.4	98.1
Telegraphs	.6	129.7	130.4	135.7	126.4	111.1	108.5	98.4
Telephones	2.4	117.0	118.6	126.0	112.1	106.2	102.1	98.0
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	110.1	110.2	114.3	111.8	106.5	107.4	102.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	128.8	128.7	132.9	118.3	107.9	102.3	105.3
Steam railways	8.0	104.4	105.1	109.6	111.5	104.8	107.0	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	114.2	112.2	113.8	104.5	114.0	117.9	108.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.5	163.0	169.2	162.4	147.3	139.8	126.9	104.1
Building	6.0	156.9	155.4	169.7	138.2	133.7	122.4	93.0
Highway	5.0	277.7	299.9	240.7	212.7	215.4	169.5	143.3
Railway	4.5	115.9	122.3	119.7	130.5	115.7	115.6	101.1
SERVICES	2.3	136.7	143.4	141.0	127.7	115.3	105.8	100.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	141.5	154.1	149.4	125.8	114.9	107.4	105.8
Professional	.2	124.8	124.9	118.4	119.5	113.1	103.3	97.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	132.6	131.6	133.9	133.2	116.0	104.1	93.4
TRADE	8.7	127.9	127.3	128.2	120.1	109.4	101.0	95.9
Retail	6.2	130.8	129.9	130.6	122.4	109.5	99.7	93.7
Wholesale	2.5	121.4	121.3	122.9	115.1	109.4	103.6	100.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.2	116.6	125.6	118.8	110.3	106.5	99.5

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing		31.7	99.1	104.1	115.9	110.0	105.4	108.6	105.6
	Lumber products	4.0	78.3	101.3	118.3	109.7	118.3	141.5	131.1
	Pulp and paper	5.5	162.8	169.1	118.8	112.8	112.9	100.6	94.5
	Textile products	3.4	73.8	73.8	87.3	98.7	104.5	100.2	96.8
	Iron and steel	9.8	96.9	97.8	130.2	116.8	97.3	99.3	97.2
	Other manufactures	9.0	104.4	104.4	111.5	105.7	103.2	106.0	107.1
	Logging	.9	36.5	40.9	76.6	28.9	22.7	82.3	82.3
	Mining	21.2	111.9	113.5	112.2	110.8	108.7	106.3	97.4
	Communications	3.7	141.8	140.9	128.3	116.6	107.7	104.7	100.9
	Transportation	12.5	86.4	87.7	89.9	84.0	78.7	78.7	78.9
	Construction	22.8	223.5	254.6	224.0	204.8	175.4	147.1	110.4
	Services	1.3	167.2	215.6	150.2	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.5
	Trade	5.9	122.9	119.6	124.7	110.6	100.6	98.0	100.7
Maritime Provinces-All Industries		100.0	116.2	122.5	123.7	114.9	108.1	105.8	98.9
Quebec Manufacturing		57.7	108.4	109.2	117.6	113.5	106.3	102.8	97.3
	Lumber products	3.5	98.7	106.4	122.9	120.7	111.0	119.8	111.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	101.5	105.2	111.9	112.8	107.0	105.3	93.7
	Textile products	12.4	100.7	99.7	104.6	110.0	110.3	99.4	98.1
	Iron and steel	11.5	102.6	103.0	119.2	107.7	99.5	95.2	90.9
	Other manufactures	22.3	122.2	121.7	126.7	118.4	107.1	105.0	100.1
	Logging	3.2	113.6	84.5	116.0	129.1	101.8	76.6	85.8
	Mining	2.0	135.9	136.9	158.2	135.1	127.7	110.9	86.9
	Communications	2.6	112.3	113.4	121.7	113.7	107.0	103.3	96.5
	Transportation	12.5	108.2	109.5	110.5	112.3	114.0	116.5	112.2
	Construction	13.6	128.3	134.4	134.6	128.4	123.3	133.9	87.6
	Services	1.9	112.9	115.5	115.6	109.0	112.8	106.8	102.5
	Trade	6.5	135.2	134.3	133.5	124.8	110.6	103.4	97.6
Quebec All Industries		100.0	113.0	113.6	120.2	114.3	110.0	107.8	97.9
Ontario Manufacturing		61.1	106.9	105.9	122.4	118.6	106.0	104.8	98.7
	Lumber products	5.3	100.0	101.4	120.3	123.3	108.1	115.4	112.5
	Pulp and paper	7.0	103.8	107.8	116.0	113.7	109.8	101.4	97.1
	Textile products	9.2	99.7	95.5	110.6	104.8	99.7	103.4	95.2
	Iron and steel	15.8	94.1	95.7	122.5	122.6	99.5	102.2	91.2
	Other manufactures	23.8	122.7	120.2	130.5	121.8	113.1	106.3	103.7
	Logging	1.1	55.2	33.9	137.0	94.5	107.3	78.4	96.1
	Mining	3.3	142.1	144.0	148.7	141.9	120.3	106.8	99.0
	Communications	3.0	112.7	115.2	130.8	111.9	107.8	102.2	97.2
	Transportation	9.4	111.2	112.0	116.0	114.0	109.1	105.8	102.2
	Construction	11.5	170.8	171.7	175.1	167.4	157.2	120.5	118.6
	Services	2.3	158.0	160.0	164.8	127.2	118.0	103.1	99.7
	Trade	8.3	129.4	128.0	130.3	120.9	110.0	99.0	97.7
Ontario All Industries		100.0	114.6	113.6	128.4	120.4	111.1	105.1	100.4
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing		26.8	114.1	115.2	123.3	124.6	107.1	104.3	97.8
	Lumber products	1.9	108.4	120.0	137.8	140.3	121.0	108.9	107.4
	Pulp and paper	2.6	110.0	106.6	111.2	124.1	112.9	99.1	93.3
	Textile products	1.5	109.0	110.0	109.8	135.5	117.9	106.3	100.7
	Iron and steel	10.8	102.8	103.7	113.9	115.4	100.2	102.9	96.9
	Other manufactures	10.3	132.3	132.6	137.9	131.8	109.9	106.3	97.8
	Logging	.2	24.9	15.7	29.5	28.3	18.5	23.4	26.6
	Mining	6.4	120.4	101.9	130.7	116.2	111.1	104.2	97.5
	Communications	3.4	133.1	132.7	131.9	121.9	109.9	106.1	103.4
	Transportation	19.6	119.4	116.3	128.2	122.3	107.6	114.2	104.3
	Construction	25.4	182.7	185.7	173.9	165.2	132.2	123.6	102.6
	Services	3.1	146.7	161.2	157.0	155.2	125.1	114.7	104.2
	Trade	15.1	122.3	124.7	123.9	123.7	110.3	102.9	92.6
Prairie Provinces-All Industries		100.0	130.0	129.8	134.2	126.4	111.7	109.2	99.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing		41.4	111.3	115.9	115.9	113.9	108.5	108.9	101.8
	Lumber products	11.1	75.6	83.5	100.8	104.2	104.6	109.5	108.8
	Pulp and paper	5.4	110.9	105.3	114.4	99.4	103.3	107.4	88.5
	Textile products	1.0	111.5	106.5	117.8	130.9	96.3	105.4	90.2
	Iron and steel	5.1	123.1	118.3	116.4	111.2	98.5	97.8	97.0
	Other manufactures	18.8	149.3	158.7	134.6	128.8	118.6	112.7	108.2
	Logging	4.4	57.2	54.6	120.1	113.7	105.5	102.1	93.1
	Mining	8.5	93.6	94.2	100.1	100.7	98.3	98.5	113.8
	Communications	3.7	128.1	129.8	128.1	113.7	100.5	103.0	94.6
	Transportation	14.2	115.6	116.2	113.6	109.3	105.5	101.3	99.5
	Construction	15.6	155.8	162.2	133.9	134.2	120.5	113.8	110.9
	Services	3.3	113.6	120.5	117.9	109.5	105.6	103.2	97.3
	Trade	8.9	125.8	121.0	122.8	122.7	110.5	101.6	93.4
British Columbia-All Industries		100.0	112.1	114.6	118.2	114.0	107.8	105.8	101.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1930	Sept. 1 1930	Oct. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	64.5	109.8	109.0	115.9	110.7	103.8	100.8	96.4
Plant Products - edible	4.7	122.8	118.5	110.6	102.3	102.5	103.9	100.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	113.3	114.7	114.2	105.8	102.0	100.9	100.0
Textiles	11.3	92.7	90.1	93.9	102.3	108.6	99.8	99.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt	6.1	127.0	120.1	120.8	113.9	106.6	104.1	109.5
Iron and steel liquors	14.1	101.9	101.8	123.3	108.9	98.7	91.8	84.4
Other manufactures	23.5	118.3	119.8	123.9	119.4	105.4	106.1	97.0
Communications	3.6	98.4	99.1	118.8	112.6	107.1	99.9	96.1
Transportation	9.0	117.8	115.5	116.5	128.4	125.3	133.3	117.5
Construction	8.1	131.2	129.6	154.3	167.8	133.0	130.8	131.7
Trade	11.5	135.1	133.7	134.0	125.6	111.1	103.4	97.6
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	114.1	113.2	120.5	114.3	108.6	105.7	100.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	53.6	123.1	121.0	126.7	123.4	106.6	105.7	100.1
Leather products	14.9	106.6	102.9	114.5	106.7	110.2	108.9	110.0
Other manufactures	38.7	131.0	129.6	132.5	132.8	104.9	104.0	94.7
Transportation	11.0	133.7	135.8	125.2	106.1	113.9	111.0	123.6
Construction	19.7	251.5	249.1	174.6	133.5	162.7	109.9	71.5
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	130.3	138.5	131.7	131.0	121.8	106.3	101.4
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.7	108.0	106.2	119.0	114.7	106.6	103.3	99.2
Plant Products - edible	6.0	121.0	119.4	130.3	119.9	114.8	110.2	107.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	117.2	116.9	124.7	115.0	107.0	100.0	97.9
Textiles	12.3	104.5	99.4	110.0	103.2	101.4	106.4	100.8
Iron and steel	8.8	95.5	93.9	125.4	121.6	104.9	99.2	90.0
Other manufactures	25.6	109.1	108.3	116.2	116.0	107.9	103.1	100.6
Communications	3.9	96.2	98.3	122.1	108.5	108.4	102.4	98.6
Transportation	5.9	141.3	139.0	142.2	123.3	105.8	101.8	109.9
Construction	5.6	181.3	179.2	214.9	182.0	181.1	118.4	96.4
Trade	18.8	124.1	122.0	123.5	116.3	109.8	98.6	97.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	116.2	114.7	126.3	117.0	110.2	102.9	99.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	53.2	117.0	114.7	120.6	123.6	118.0	106.7	102.9
Lumber products	9.8	119.4	111.6	128.1	137.2	135.7	133.0	124.3
Pulp and paper	18.6	105.8	105.6	107.6	109.7	104.1	98.9	96.7
Other manufactures	24.8	126.0	123.9	129.0	131.8	123.6	101.8	98.9
Construction	10.2	215.8	219.8	242.9	217.6	148.7	116.7	180.5
Trade	14.7	122.3	117.9	111.3	112.2	108.3	100.7	99.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	127.5	125.6	127.9	119.8	117.8	106.0	108.4
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	80.7	97.6	98.8	125.7	110.4	102.9	103.3	90.1
Textiles	17.1	84.5	83.0	102.0	91.7	95.7	100.2	93.6
Electrical apparatus	11.3	115.4	115.2	140.3	129.1	106.9	114.9	86.7
Iron and steel	27.9	87.8	91.3	135.1	114.0	102.5	101.2	82.0
Other manufactures	24.4	116.9	117.8	127.7	119.5	108.3	104.4	101.0
Construction	4.5	173.9	199.4	269.4	184.2	110.8	150.2	160.1
Trade	6.8	130.1	129.3	129.5	120.9	106.3	100.5	102.1
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	103.7	105.6	130.5	112.7	103.5	104.9	92.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	76.8	107.1	116.5	130.6	190.4	76.0	100.0	94.0
Iron and steel	59.6	103.4	114.0	127.1	202.1	66.8	99.3	93.6
Other manufactures	17.2	120.4	126.5	144.6	149.4	114.6	102.5	96.9
Construction	8.3	142.3	127.9	206.8	176.0	147.9	144.9	100.5
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	113.9	121.2	138.4	174.8	83.0	103.3	94.4
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	40.8	118.2	118.6	124.5	123.5	110.5	105.7	96.2
Animal products - edible	4.1	107.9	107.2	115.5	115.4	106.5	109.6	96.5
Plant products - edible	4.9	115.9	119.7	112.4	118.4	108.0	106.4	105.7
Printing and publishing	7.3	117.2	110.9	118.4	110.1	103.3	97.6	93.6
Textiles	5.8	116.7	114.3	117.4	131.9	114.9	108.9	101.1
Other manufactures	18.7	122.4	125.8	134.9	130.2	114.2	107.0	93.2
Transportation	6.3	104.2	108.7	123.0	119.9	104.0	103.0	98.3
Construction	6.3	80.0	90.5	69.4	91.3	87.2	135.6	53.4
Trade	37.7	107.0	106.7	112.3	122.3	111.3	104.2	91.0
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.5	110.7	115.1	115.8	108.7	107.4	91.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	39.3	108.9	114.8	108.8	110.6	100.3	105.3	107.8
Lumber products	8.3	68.7	72.3	83.9	93.1	91.2	108.2	112.8
Other manufactures	31.0	129.3	136.8	121.8	120.8	105.8	103.5	104.6
Communications	9.2	126.5	128.3	123.7	108.9	99.3	103.4	94.0
Transportation	16.0	110.2	110.0	111.8	108.5	104.9	100.6	97.4
Construction	7.1	93.4	88.7	102.8	103.9	99.8	111.2	80.4
Services	6.6	107.8	112.0	100.9	105.3	102.8	102.3	92.4
Trade	21.6	124.1	121.8	119.9	121.2	111.8	100.8	92.4
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	112.1	114.0	111.7	110.6	103.0	103.6	98.6

/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

2/10/30/AG.





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
NOVEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

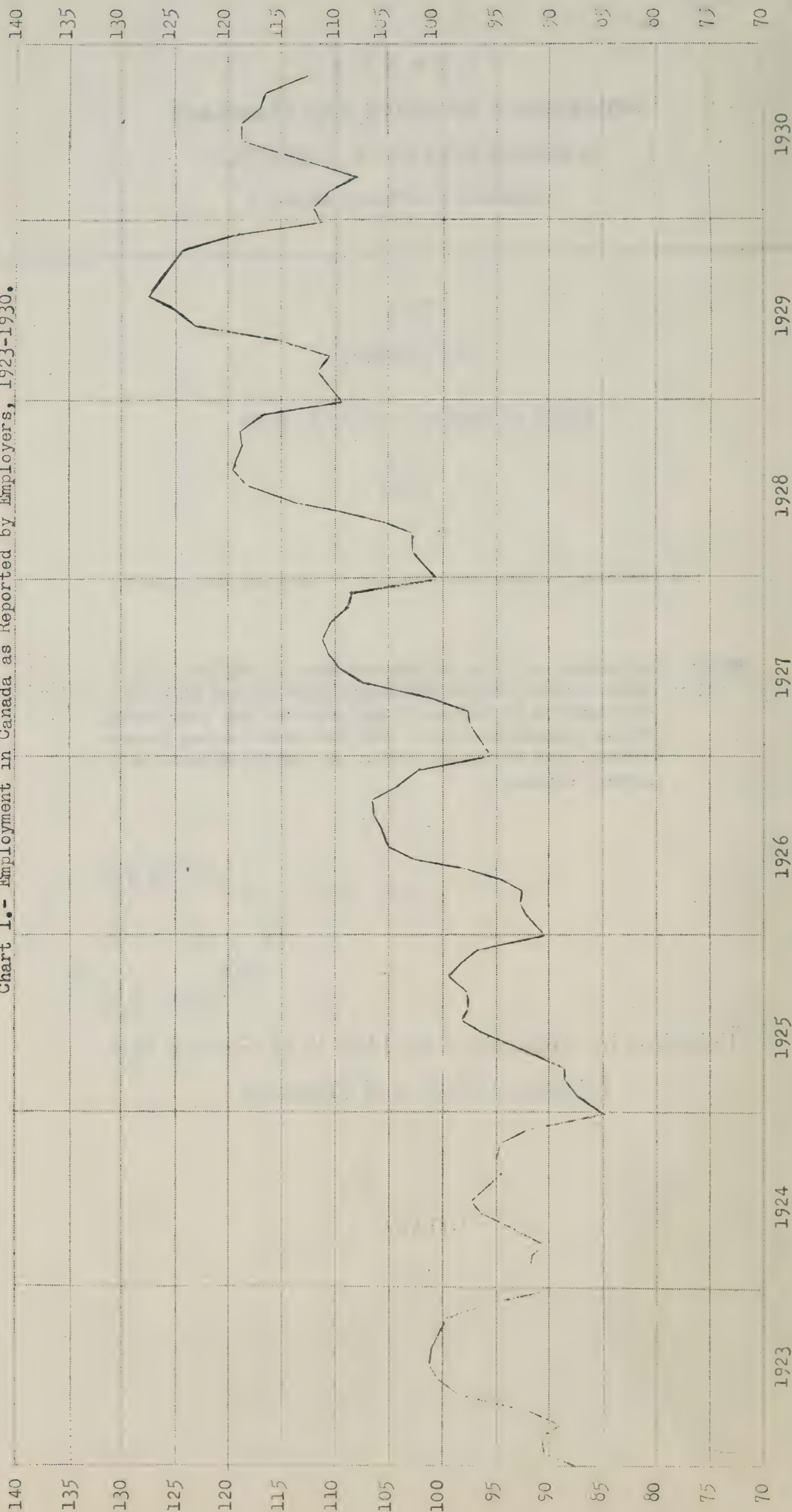


Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 25, 1930.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S.A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,406 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 993,817 employees, compared with 1,022,184 on Oct. 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 116.2 in the preceding month to 112.9 on the date under review, as compared with 124.6, 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The recession at the beginning of this November was greater than the average decline reported on Nov. 1 of the last ten years; this was partly due to the fact that logging showed smaller gains than are usually registered at this time of year, thus failing to absorb so large a proportion as usual of the workers laid off in the other seasonal and outdoor industries. The staffs reported by employers, however, continue greater than in other years on record except 1929 and 1928.

Pronounced seasonal curtailment again took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, mining and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was downward in all provinces, the greatest losses taking place in Ontario and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1930. Most of the reduction took place in manufacturing and construction, but losses were also indicated in logging, transportation and mining, while communications showed improvement. Returns were received from 561 employers, with 74,608 workers on their payrolls, or 4,184 less than at the beginning of October. A small gain had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1929, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- There was a further decline in Quebec, where the 1,703 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 2,851 employees, bringing them to 285,288. Railway construction, trade and logging reported improvement, while highway and building construction, manufacturing and transportation registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions showed most contraction, but textiles reported decidedly greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on the corresponding date in 1929, when increases had been indicated.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, where the situation, though not so favourable as on Nov. 1, 1929 or 1928, was better than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in construction, transportation, canning, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while textile factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier. A combined working force of 401,310 persons was registered by the 3,312 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 412,620 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- As is usually the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1930, but the decline involved a smaller number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1929, when the index was higher. Returns were compiled from 1,064 firms having 149,338 employees, as against 154,152 at the beginning of October. Coal and metallic ore mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.- Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 766 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 83,273 workers, compared with 88,481 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, but transportation and services were also slacker; on the other hand, coal-mining was rather more active. Employment was in smaller volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

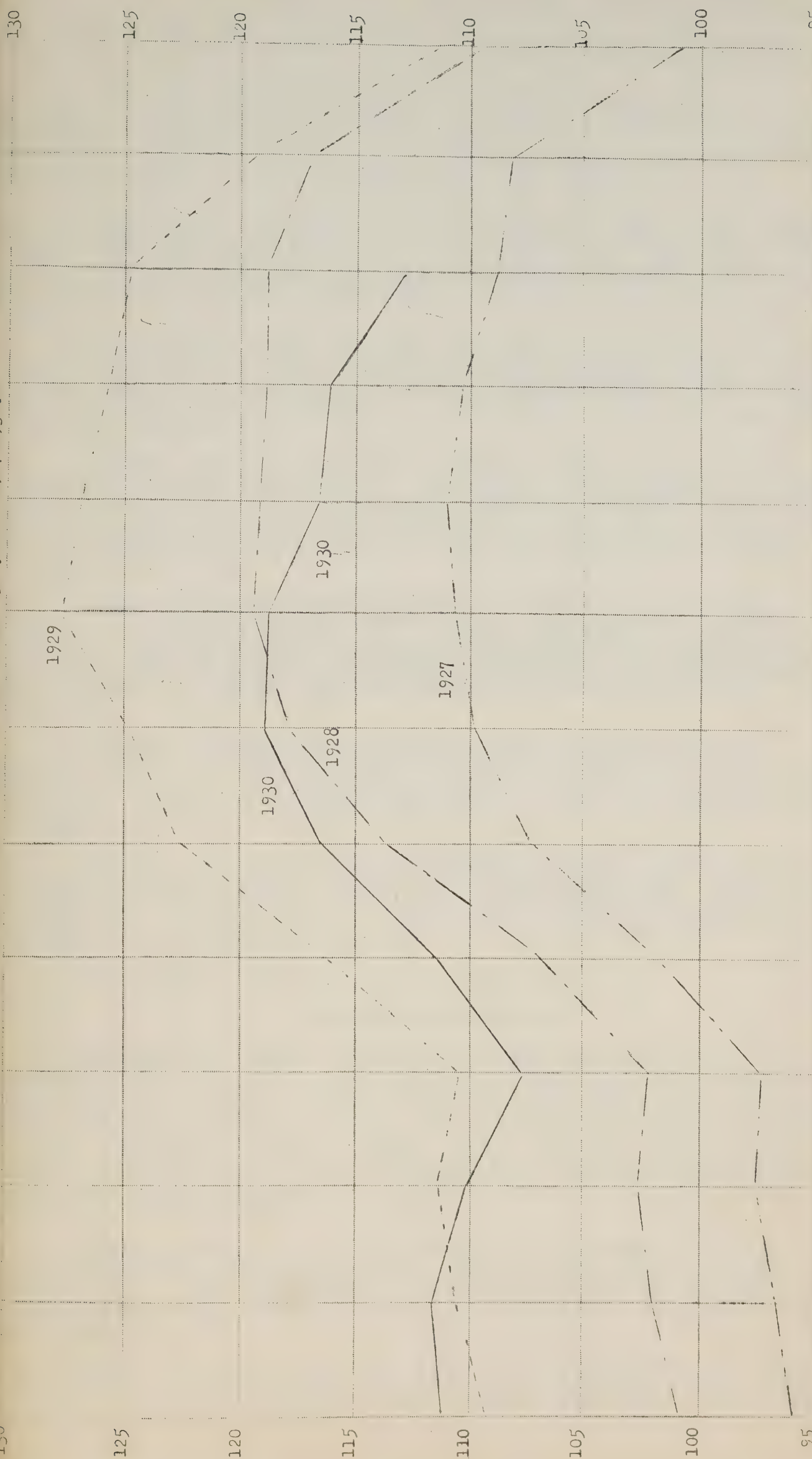
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions, Montreal showing the largest decline.



Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1930.



95  
Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 1,825 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 939 co-operating firms, who employed 140,818. Manufactures, as a whole, transportation, construction and services reported reduced activity, while there were seasonal gains in retail trade; within the manufacturing group, there was also improvement in textile, musical instrument and lumber plants. Increases had been noted on Nov. 1, 1929, when the index was several points higher.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a decrease in Quebec, according to 122 employers of 13,686 persons, compared with 14,009 on Oct. 1. Transportation, services and manufacturing showed curtailment, while construction and trade reported slightly more activity. Employment as reported by employers continued in rather greater volume than on the same date of last year, when gains had been indicated.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,022 firms in Toronto, who had 123,754 in their employ, or 889 less than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in construction, transportation and services, while manufacturing and trade were rather busier. A slightly larger loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

Ottawa.- Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but retail trade showed slightly heightened activity. The 150 employers furnishing data reported 13,331 workers, as against 13,612 on Oct. 1. Employment was in practically the same volume as on the same date in 1929, when contractions had also been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment continued to decrease in Hamilton, where the 224 co-operating firms employed 30,812 persons, or 460 less than at the beginning of October. Most of the decline took place in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel, food and electrical apparatus plants, while textiles and non-ferrous metals showed improvement. Very little change had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index then was higher by many points.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed an increase; 133 employers reported 14,346 persons on their payrolls, compared with 14,000 at the beginning of October. Improvement in automobile plants and highway construction caused the increase, which compares favourably with the decline indicated on the same date of a year ago. Employment then, however, was much better than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.- Curtailment was noted in Winnipeg, according to 351 firms employing 32,769 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 33,008 in their last report. Trade and building reported advances, but manufacturing and transportation released help. Improvement had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1929, when employment was at a much higher level.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, when 302 employers had 30,067 persons on their staffs, or 390 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and transportation showed most of the reduction, while trade and highway construction were more active. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, when smaller losses had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel, pulp and paper, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, rubber and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, textile factories registered considerable advances and there were also gains in musical instrument and chemical plants. The 4,497 co-operating manufacturers reported 506,887 operatives, as against 522,677 at the beginning of October. This decline involved more workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of last year, when the index was many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were received from 213 firms employing 24,286 men, or 5,400 more than in the preceding month. This advance was much smaller than that recorded on Nov. 1, 1929, when logging had been exceptionally active. Employment on the date under review was at a lower level than in the late autumn of any other year for which data are available.

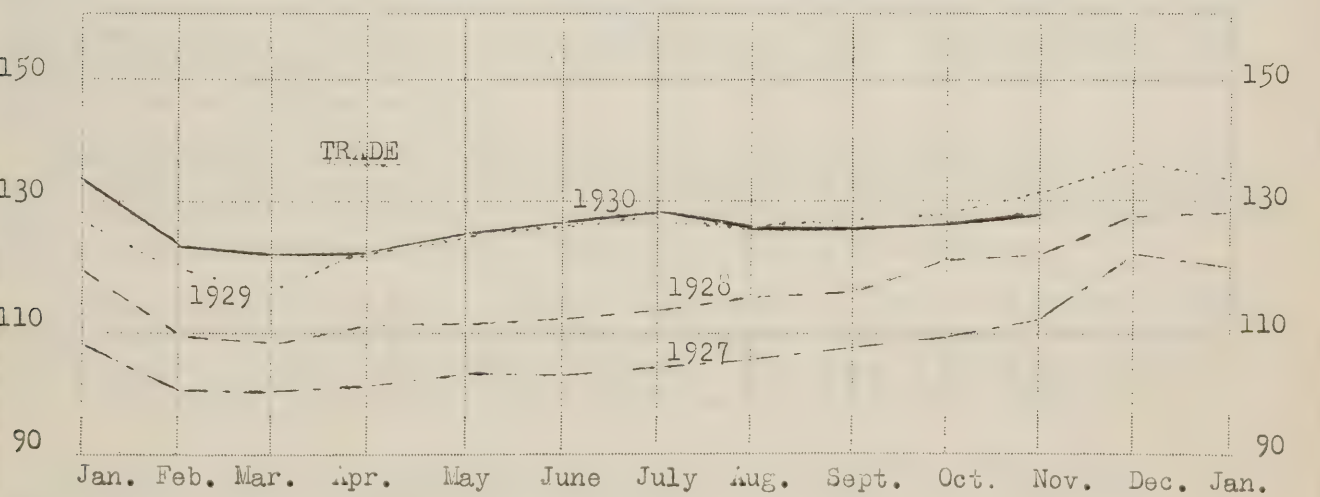
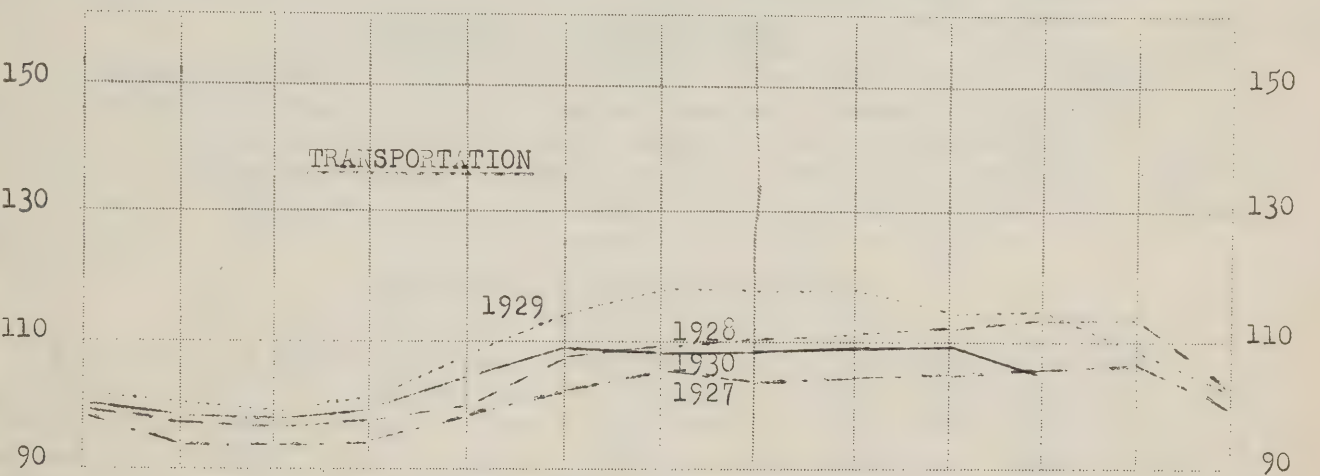
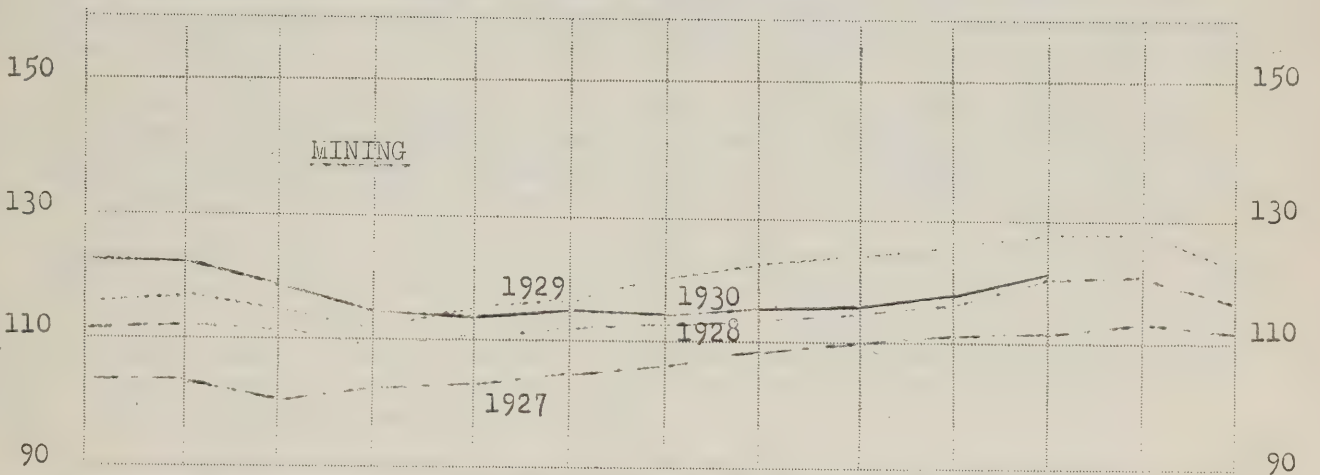
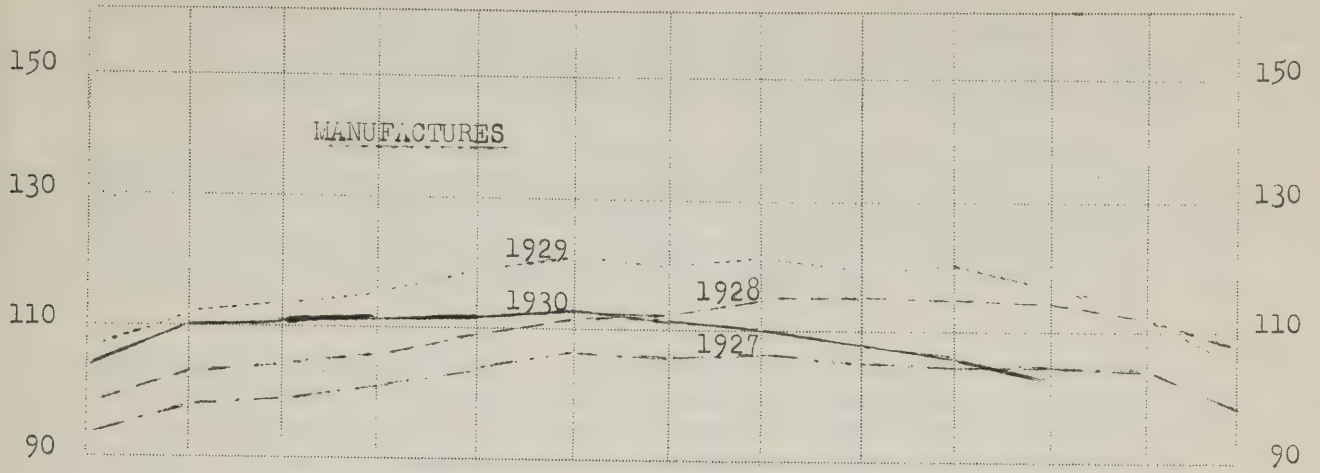
Mining.- There was a considerable increase in coal and metallic ore mining, while quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 232 operators furnishing returns totalled 54,687 persons, compared with





Chart 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1927 - 1930.





53,298 on Oct. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a slight increase in activity, instead of the decrease usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 31,254 workers in their employ, or 108 more than on Oct. 1. Employment continued in greater volume than in the autumn of other years of the record, except 1929.

Transportation.- There was a reduction of 4,775 persons in the staffs of the 342 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 122,423 employees. Steam railway transportation reported the largest losses, but local transportation and shipping were also slacker. A smaller decrease had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated on the whole in construction; the largest losses were in the highway division, in which they would probably have been even more extensive had it not been for works undertaken to relieve unemployment. Statements were received from 1,061 employers who reported 143,523 workers. This contraction was greater than on Nov. 1, 1929 and 1928, but less than on the same date in 1927, while the index was higher on the date under review than in the late autumn of all other years on record except 1929.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 237 firms in the service division employed 21,598 persons, as against 23,337 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record, except 1929.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 914 workers being added to the forces of the 757 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 89,159. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher than on Nov. 1 in any other year except 1929, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in some of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland continued to decline in September, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette." Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.1 on Sept. 22, 1930, as compared with 17.5 on Aug. 25, 1930, and 10.0 on Sept. 23, 1929. The latest press reports state that 2,261,771 workers were unemployed on Nov. 10, 1930, a decrease of 1,350 on the week, but an increase of 1,002,643 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 1.4 p.c. in October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 41,399 establishments employing 4,840,914 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 78.6 in October, 1930, as compared with 79.7 in September, 1930, and 98.3 in October, 1929. There were small increases in the textile, tobacco and paper and printing groups, and also in coal mining and retail trade, while losses were noted in iron and steel, automobile and other vehicle, stone, clay and glass and leather factories and in public utilities, hotels, metalliferous mining, quarrying, canning and wholesale trade.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,068 factories show that they employed 186,505 persons in October as compared with 188,539 in September. The boot and shoe and woollen industries reported the most pronounced decreases, while cotton mills showed improvement.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed a loss of 2.4 p.c. during October as compared with September, while the index, at 83.4 was very much lower than in October, 1929, when it had stood at 102.5. The average for 1925-6-7 is the base equal to 100 used in calculating these indexes.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 2.1 points in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market."



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Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov.	1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov.	1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov.	1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov.	1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov.	1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov.	1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb.	1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar.	1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr.	1	97.4	97.4	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May	1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June	1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July	1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug.	1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept.	1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct.	1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov.	1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec.	1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1	116.2	103.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July	1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug.	1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.	1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct.	1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov.	1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec.	1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.	1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.	1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.	1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May	1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June	1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July	1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug.	1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.	1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct.	1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov.	1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1930.							
		100.0	7.5	28.7	40.4	15.0	8.4





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	83.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	163.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.8	110.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1930.

14.2      1.4      12.5      1.3      3.1      1.4      3.3      3.0



Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1930.

100.0    51.0    2.4    5.6    3.2    12.4    14.4    2.1    8.9





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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1930	Oct.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>								
Animal products - edible	51.0	104.6	107.8	117.2	115.1	104.9	102.7	96.5
Fur and products	1.9	107.9	111.7	115.2	116.1	112.0	101.5	101.9
Leather and products	.2	105.8	107.5	102.5	94.4	100.3	112.2	108.5
Lumber and products	1.5	82.1	86.7	95.5	97.1	104.6	104.6	96.9
Rough and dressed lumber	4.5	84.7	92.4	106.1	109.2	97.9	105.2	99.7
Furniture	2.4	72.0	83.4	97.1	105.2	92.4	107.8	100.7
Other lumber products	1.0	111.7	110.1	128.1	120.6	112.1	102.6	96.6
Musical instruments	1.1	101.9	106.2	116.6	100.0	103.5	97.9	98.3
Plant products - edible	.2	83.1	73.3	102.3	121.7	109.6	109.3	98.6
Pulp and paper products	3.4	118.7	143.1	122.7	116.2	109.7	107.8	106.1
Pulp and paper	6.4	106.1	108.6	114.1	110.5	107.3	102.7	94.3
Paper products	3.0	99.4	104.4	110.2	108.1	108.4	104.4	90.5
Printing and publishing	.8	107.8	109.8	116.6	112.5	110.0	103.9	99.6
Rubber products	2.6	114.5	113.9	118.6	112.2	105.5	100.1	98.0
Textile products	1.3	105.8	107.9	136.3	145.6	120.8	97.4	100.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	8.2	101.7	99.3	107.4	107.9	106.8	101.7	97.0
Hosiery and knit goods	2.9	99.2	92.8	105.5	109.0	112.0	101.2	97.8
Garments and personal furnishings	1.7	111.3	104.9	117.1	108.5	103.4	101.0	96.4
Other textile products	2.7	104.2	106.9	104.5	107.8	103.9	103.8	97.6
Plant products, (n.e.s.)	.9	87.3	89.4	104.6	105.2	105.4	99.6	93.2
Tobacco	1.6	127.1	128.0	130.0	120.1	111.6	103.8	105.5
Distilled and malt liquors	.9	116.8	114.9	118.7	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.7	143.0	148.8	147.7	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	.1	144.4	131.7	186.3	161.5	117.4	105.0	105.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	118.8	116.7	122.3	111.6	105.8	102.0	95.4
Electric current	1.3	122.9	127.1	133.8	118.4	108.1	108.9	91.5
Electrical apparatus	1.6	130.6	133.6	132.1	128.1	113.7	103.5	104.9
Iron and steel products	1.7	155.6	158.7	154.1	130.0	112.0	110.8	97.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	12.6	97.0	98.2	117.1	115.5	99.3	99.8	92.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	100.4	102.6	129.0	126.7	103.3	102.3	104.1
Agricultural implements	1.2	114.1	115.5	133.2	125.2	110.9	101.2	92.4
Land vehicles	.3	36.0	40.8	96.8	103.4	96.1	101.6	77.8
Automobiles and parts	5.6	93.8	95.3	106.2	109.1	93.1	96.7	91.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.3	89.1	89.4	115.2	132.3	87.4	98.7	91.6
Heating appliances	.4	109.7	106.3	133.7	103.0	88.7	96.8	86.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	123.4	122.4	139.4	124.9	110.7	106.7	102.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	142.3	144.3	185.2	150.2	121.1	102.7	80.8
Other iron and steel products	.6	100.4	99.8	115.4	120.4	92.6	99.9	91.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	98.2	98.8	114.6	117.6	104.8	104.1	93.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.0	130.6	132.5	135.7	123.6	110.2	106.0	87.5
Miscellaneous	1.3	135.6	138.2	149.4	133.7	105.0	100.9	103.0
LOGGING	.4	113.2	115.1	113.7	111.9	100.1	104.6	94.7
MINING	2.4	90.9	70.8	173.3	139.3	136.3	99.6	119.9
Coal	5.6	121.9	118.9	128.0	121.2	111.4	106.5	101.7
Metallic ores	3.0	110.5	107.1	112.0	110.6	105.8	106.5	99.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	1.8	148.5	143.0	152.7	135.0	121.5	106.9	101.1
COMMUNICATIONS	.8	120.8	123.3	149.7	138.8	118.1	106.9	100.8
Telegraphs	3.2	119.9	119.5	125.8	114.1	106.2	102.2	97.3
Telephones	.7	130.7	129.7	132.5	124.5	108.5	105.0	96.4
TRANSPORTATION	2.5	117.2	117.0	124.0	111.4	105.5	101.5	97.5
Street Railways and cartage	12.4	106.0	110.1	113.8	113.4	106.5	105.2	103.0
Steam railways	2.6	126.0	128.8	131.7	121.5	106.5	101.8	102.9
Shipping and stevedoring	7.9	99.9	104.4	108.4	112.6	105.3	104.2	100.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1.9	110.2	114.2	117.4	106.9	113.1	115.4	116.2
Building	14.4	148.8	163.0	153.6	137.4	122.1	111.2	94.6
Highway	5.7	145.3	156.9	173.7	136.0	117.7	111.7	88.0
Railway	4.4	242.3	277.7	214.8	166.2	193.4	131.0	124.7
SERVICES	4.3	109.2	115.9	106.0	127.4	101.2	103.9	91.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.1	126.9	136.7	131.6	120.8	107.9	99.1	93.9
Professional	1.2	126.2	141.5	132.4	114.9	102.6	95.5	94.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	121.4	124.8	119.8	121.5	114.3	101.5	98.4
GRADE	.7	129.8	132.6	134.1	129.5	113.6	103.4	92.2
Retail	8.9	129.2	127.9	130.7	121.3	111.9	103.9	99.2
Wholesale	6.4	133.5	130.8	134.6	124.8	113.0	104.0	98.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	2.5	119.3	121.4	121.8	113.8	109.9	103.5	100.2
	100.0	112.9	116.2	124.6	118.9	108.8	104.0	98.3

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1930	Oct.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing		32.0	95.0	99.1	111.4	102.7	98.4	102.6	99.1
	Lumber products	3.3	60.5	78.3	95.3	108.3	81.4	109.1	87.1
	Pulp and paper	5.4	153.7	162.8	120.9	116.6	108.7	104.2	94.9
	Textile products	3.7	75.0	73.8	89.6	94.9	104.0	101.5	96.7
	Iron and steel	10.5	98.2	96.9	129.4	115.9	100.4	96.9	101.4
	Other manufactures	9.1	100.1	104.4	108.1	86.5	99.6	104.3	105.9
	Logging	.5	18.2	36.5	179.4	67.7	114.0	48.3	82.7
	Mining	22.1	110.7	111.9	111.9	110.4	107.2	107.3	97.0
	Communications	4.1	150.1	141.8	127.9	112.4	106.3	102.3	99.1
	Transportation	12.8	83.9	86.4	92.0	87.5	76.5	78.9	76.8
	Construction	21.0	194.8	223.5	223.7	147.7	125.4	91.8	110.6
	Services	1.2	159.1	167.2	150.2	93.4	88.5	88.7	87.0
	Trade	6.3	123.5	122.9	122.6	112.6	100.4	100.3	103.1
Maritime Provinces-All Industries		100.0	110.1	116.2	124.6	109.5	100.1	97.2	96.0
Quebec-Manufacturing		57.6	106.8	108.4	117.0	110.9	106.5	102.0	95.5
	Lumber products	3.4	91.9	98.7	112.7	99.2	101.5	110.8	98.4
	Pulp and paper	7.8	97.9	101.5	111.0	109.4	105.6	103.0	91.8
	Textile products	13.0	103.7	100.7	105.1	106.7	110.8	101.1	97.8
	Iron and steel	11.4	100.7	102.6	117.6	107.5	99.1	94.3	90.1
	Other manufactures	22.0	119.4	122.2	127.7	118.7	109.9	105.1	98.5
	Logging	4.2	149.0	113.6	206.9	164.0	142.8	80.9	110.2
	Mining	2.0	133.5	135.9	158.8	141.7	128.3	111.4	86.2
	Communications	2.6	112.8	112.3	119.1	113.6	107.1	103.3	97.1
	Transportation	12.2	104.7	108.2	112.9	111.5	113.3	115.6	114.3
	Construction	12.9	120.9	128.3	133.7	117.6	114.6	116.6	75.8
	Services	1.9	111.7	112.9	107.3	108.4	105.7	101.9	96.2
	Trade	6.6	138.7	135.2	135.9	127.5	113.6	107.8	101.0
Quebec-All Industries		100.0	111.9	113.0	122.8	114.8	110.2	105.4	96.4
Ontario-Manufacturing		60.9	103.6	106.9	118.6	116.8	104.5	102.9	97.3
	Lumber products	5.1	92.7	100.0	109.2	117.7	99.9	104.3	101.4
	Pulp and paper	7.1	107.1	108.8	116.7	111.9	108.6	102.1	97.1
	Textile products	9.6	101.8	99.7	110.9	109.1	103.2	101.6	96.4
	Iron and steel	16.1	93.1	94.1	117.9	119.1	98.8	101.4	90.6
	Other manufactures	23.0	115.3	122.7	125.8	119.2	110.2	104.6	102.4
	Logging	1.9	90.0	55.2	208.9	149.0	170.7	111.6	147.5
	Mining	3.3	140.8	142.1	151.6	134.6	118.8	107.3	97.5
	Communications	3.0	111.1	112.7	128.8	112.7	107.0	101.3	96.9
	Transportation	9.2	106.1	111.2	113.2	116.6	107.7	102.5	102.8
	Construction	10.9	157.4	170.8	163.4	151.3	134.9	113.7	107.5
	Services	2.2	151.5	158.0	157.0	129.7	116.0	100.1	95.7
	Trade	8.6	129.9	129.4	132.9	119.8	113.4	101.7	100.0
Ontario-All Industries		100.0	111.6	114.6	126.5	121.1	109.8	103.7	99.8
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing		27.1	109.8	114.1	118.2	121.3	107.0	104.2	97.1
	Lumber products	1.8	99.0	108.4	117.1	123.8	111.5	97.8	95.1
	Pulp and paper	2.7	108.1	110.0	112.0	106.8	114.6	96.2	94.5
	Textile products	1.5	108.4	109.0	110.2	137.0	111.6	111.6	99.2
	Iron and steel	10.6	99.8	102.8	105.9	115.1	101.3	104.5	95.9
	Other manufactures	10.5	125.5	132.3	137.9	130.9	110.9	106.1	98.3
	Logging	.2	23.9	24.9	66.0	114.5	62.9	88.1	93.4
	Mining	7.9	143.0	120.4	131.7	133.9	112.1	108.6	107.3
	Communications	3.5	133.1	133.1	128.8	121.1	107.4	103.3	100.4
	Transportation	19.6	115.1	119.4	126.2	126.2	112.4	110.0	102.5
	Construction	23.9	167.6	182.7	157.2	153.6	118.0	112.4	93.4
	Services	2.4	114.4	146.7	130.8	129.3	99.4	91.8	85.6
	Trade	15.4	123.7	122.3	127.9	123.1	112.6	105.1	97.9
Prairie Provinces-All Industries		100.0	125.8	130.0	129.5	128.6	110.7	106.9	98.4
British Columbia-Manufacturing		41.0	103.8	111.3	112.1	111.6	102.3	103.2	93.3
	Lumber products	11.0	70.2	75.6	97.0	100.4	95.0	102.5	102.6
	Pulp and paper	5.9	113.0	110.9	112.1	101.9	102.9	109.1	89.5
	Textile products	1.1	112.2	111.5	118.3	111.7	102.0	109.8	93.1
	Iron and steel	5.3	123.7	123.1	117.4	106.2	91.6	98.1	91.6
	Other manufactures	17.7	132.8	149.3	123.4	131.6	112.8	102.9	87.3
	Logging	4.6	56.1	57.2	108.9	125.8	110.5	111.6	106.6
	Mining	8.9	92.5	93.6	111.3	104.0	101.3	99.4	114.2
	Communications	4.0	130.7	128.1	125.6	109.4	98.2	101.1	93.1
	Transportation	14.4	110.8	115.6	111.6	108.2	102.1	100.6	99.5
	Construction	14.1	131.6	155.8	119.4	110.2	109.9	101.4	103.3
	Services	3.3	107.8	113.6	111.1	110.0	104.4	100.1	96.0
	Trade	9.7	124.9	125.8	122.9	121.3	110.8	104.4	94.0
British Columbia-All Industries		100.0	105.4	112.1	113.9	112.1	104.2	102.9	98.2

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1930	Oct.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	64.9	108.7	109.8	116.4	109.1	104.8	100.9	95.5
Plant Products - edible	4.8	122.9	122.8	118.9	110.3	103.1	107.1	102.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	114.1	113.3	116.1	109.4	102.6	100.7	99.6
Textiles	11.7	94.1	92.7	94.5	102.6	108.2	101.1	96.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	125.4	127.0	122.1	106.9	109.4	106.8	108.7
Iron and steel	13.8	98.4	101.9	122.3	107.3	98.7	91.2	84.1
Other manufactures	23.7	116.9	118.3	123.2	114.1	107.2	105.1	97.4
Communications	3.6	97.4	98.4	117.0	110.6	107.0	102.6	96.5
Transportation	9.0	116.6	117.8	121.6	130.5	129.1	129.5	130.8
Construction	7.4	119.0	131.2	163.3	140.6	130.7	109.5	119.8
Trade	11.9	138.8	135.1	135.5	127.5	114.5	108.2	101.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	112.6	114.1	121.8	115.1	107.4	104.7	100.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	53.4	120.6	123.1	124.9	123.4	106.9	103.5	97.4
Leather products	15.0	103.6	106.6	112.1	106.1	108.3	108.0	109.7
Other manufactures	38.4	128.9	131.0	131.0	133.0	106.4	101.4	89.8
Transportation	10.8	127.3	133.7	120.3	107.9	121.1	106.8	121.8
Construction	20.7	256.2	251.5	220.6	114.6	172.8	110.7	80.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	135.3	138.3	133.6	126.6	123.9	104.3	100.5
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	62.3	108.4	108.0	117.3	115.3	107.1	104.1	98.9
Plant Products - edible	6.0	121.4	121.0	127.3	119.3	113.9	109.0	107.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	117.8	117.2	125.8	120.4	108.1	100.7	98.9
Textiles	12.6	106.1	104.5	112.7	108.8	103.0	104.1	99.7
Iron and steel	8.9	94.5	95.5	112.0	118.8	105.2	103.4	89.4
Other manufactures	25.7	109.4	109.1	116.5	114.1	107.9	105.0	100.6
Communications	4.0	96.7	96.2	120.6	107.4	108.2	102.6	93.6
Transportation	5.7	136.4	141.3	137.2	138.3	103.8	99.4	107.6
Construction	5.1	163.8	181.3	205.2	188.2	157.9	116.8	88.5
Trade	18.9	124.4	124.1	126.9	116.7	108.5	93.9	99.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.5	116.2	125.0	119.3	109.5	103.4	99.1
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	54.7	114.6	117.0	111.9	120.5	110.8	106.0	99.9
Lumber products	10.3	114.9	119.4	80.9	138.6	97.7	132.1	108.5
Pulp and paper	19.0	104.8	105.8	110.9	109.1	104.9	99.2	96.5
Other manufactures	25.4	123.1	126.0	125.8	123.0	122.4	100.2	99.1
Construction	9.5	203.2	215.8	249.7	170.5	145.4	102.8	147.2
Trade	13.8	122.9	122.3	120.9	113.9	113.8	101.0	103.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	124.6	127.5	125.0	118.9	113.1	103.6	103.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	80.4	96.3	97.6	126.0	114.4	103.8	101.9	90.4
Textiles	18.2	89.8	84.5	100.6	95.1	98.5	95.3	95.9
Electrical apparatus	11.0	112.1	115.4	144.6	131.3	110.3	113.4	90.4
Iron and steel	26.4	82.3	87.8	137.4	121.0	104.4	100.6	81.3
Other manufactures	24.8	116.2	116.9	124.7	113.4	104.8	105.0	99.0
Construction	4.4	170.1	173.9	269.6	186.4	105.4	128.9	145.9
Trade	7.3	124.7	130.1	131.6	106.4	128.0	114.9	103.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.0	103.7	130.4	115.7	106.3	103.6	92.3
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	77.7	110.7	107.1	126.4	154.5	74.0	92.6	92.2
Iron and steel	61.1	108.3	103.4	122.8	156.7	63.4	89.7	90.8
Other manufactures	16.6	120.8	122.4	140.8	146.0	119.0	104.6	99.1
Construction	8.5	148.7	142.3	196.0	161.6	112.4	134.3	106.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	116.5	113.9	134.9	155.9	81.4	96.8	92.5
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	113.4	118.2	123.2	123.5	109.5	105.5	97.8
Animal products - edible	4.2	110.6	107.9	127.3	124.1	114.3	107.6	102.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	107.7	115.9	113.3	114.2	107.4	106.1	104.8
Printing and publishing	7.3	113.6	117.2	120.0	113.5	104.3	98.3	94.2
Textiles	5.7	114.1	116.7	114.8	134.6	110.3	108.4	99.2
Other manufactures	18.0	115.2	122.4	129.0	126.5	110.8	107.1	93.7
Transportation	5.8	97.1	104.2	108.6	115.6	96.2	100.4	98.7
Construction	7.5	92.7	80.0	69.1	69.6	80.8	123.2	53.3
Trade	37.7	107.8	107.0	118.2	121.8	114.3	105.6	97.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.8	109.5	115.8	115.4	108.2	106.1	94.7
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	105.1	108.9	106.9	101.1	99.2	103.5	100.3
Lumber products	8.2	65.5	68.7	83.8	78.6	85.8	106.8	108.8
Other manufactures	30.4	125.6	129.3	119.1	112.8	107.0	101.9	95.5
Communications	9.5	126.5	126.5	123.1	105.4	97.0	101.0	92.8
Transportation	15.5	105.6	110.2	112.0	106.2	97.9	98.0	101.1
Construction	7.5	94.3	93.4	91.3	89.3	84.9	95.3	88.6
Services	6.4	104.5	107.8	113.7	110.1	104.0	101.7	93.6
Trade	22.3	126.4	124.1	123.9	120.3	111.0	104.6	93.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.4	112.1	111.6	106.6	99.7	101.6	97.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

4/11/30.EB.





72-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
DECEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



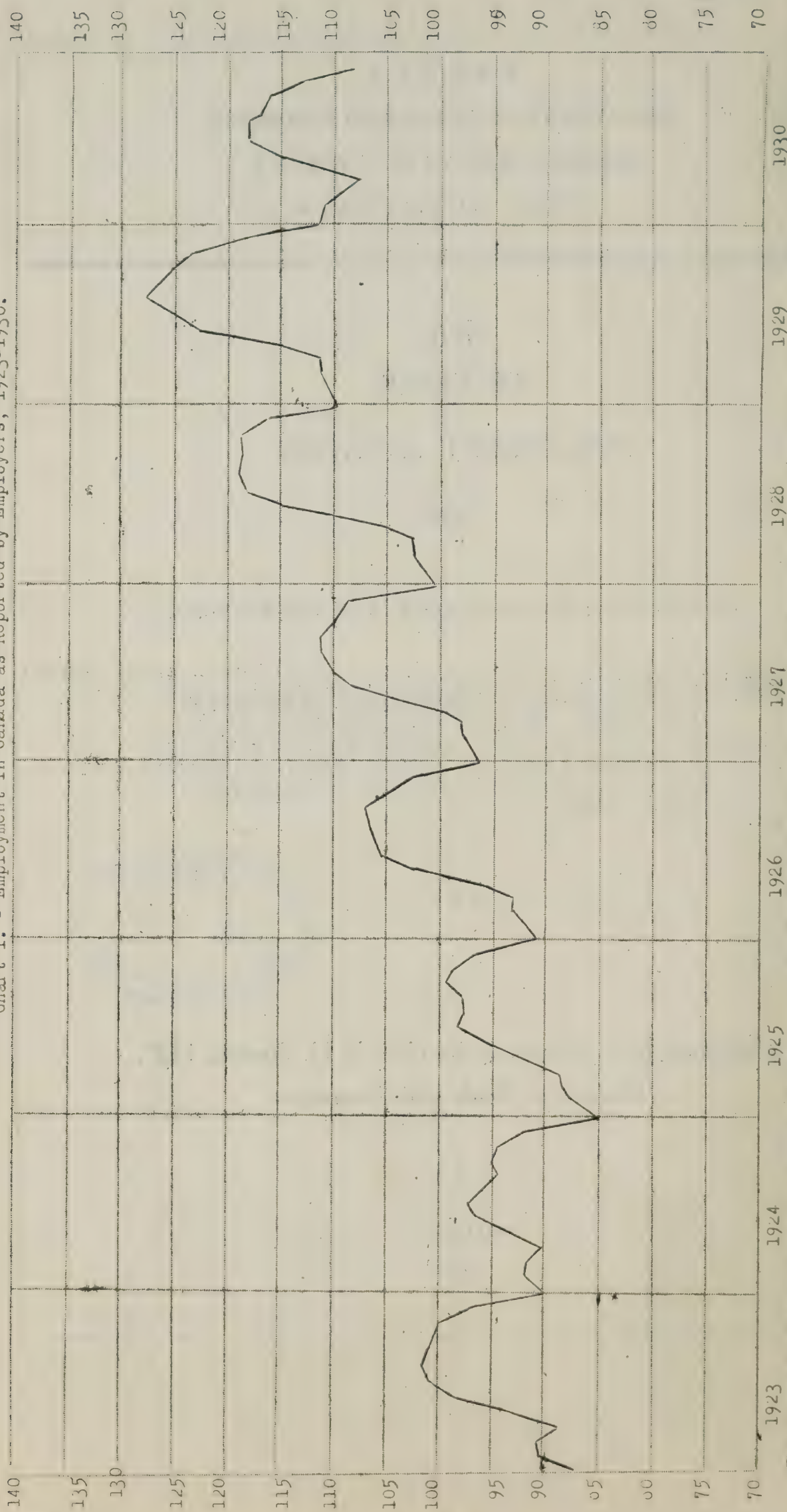
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Dec. 27 1930.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1930, was on a smaller scale than on the same date of last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded during the last ten years. The 7,514 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 962,763 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 1,002,388 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decline of about four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 108.5, compared with 112.9 on Nov. 1, 1930, and 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by employers therefore continued rather more active than on the same date in other years of the record except 1929 and 1928.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and manufacturing, while considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade. An important feature of the situation was the large increase in work on public undertakings for the relief of unemployment: this exercised a stabilizing influence upon employment in construction, in which the seasonal declines involved a much smaller number of persons than those recorded on Dec. 1, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Quebec and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces. - The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much smaller scale than on Dec. 1, 1929, but the level of employment then was higher. Most of the decline this year took place in construction and manufacturing, while logging, trade and shipping afforded greater employment. The payrolls of 561 co-operating employers totalled 74,430 workers, as against 74,969 on Nov. 1.

Quebec. - There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,722 employers of 272,589 persons, or 13,213 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed declines, those in construction, despite unemployment relief work, being particularly noteworthy; on the other hand, important improvement was shown in trade, and railway transportation was also busier. Smaller decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume.

Ontario. - Employment in Ontario showed a considerable contraction; 12,265 workers had been released during November from the staffs of the 3,338 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 392,458 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, but transportation, construction and manufacturing reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, communications and services. The index was many points lower than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces. - Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,141 reporting employers had let out 8,903 workers, reducing their staffs to 143,053 on Dec. 1. Retail trade was seasonally more active, while construction registered especially pronounced reductions, and transportation, manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker; the general losses in construction would have been much larger had it not been for increases due to unemployment relief work. Employment at the beginning of December was at a very slightly lower level than on the same date in 1929, and was also less than in 1928, but activity was greater than in the early winter of all other years on record.

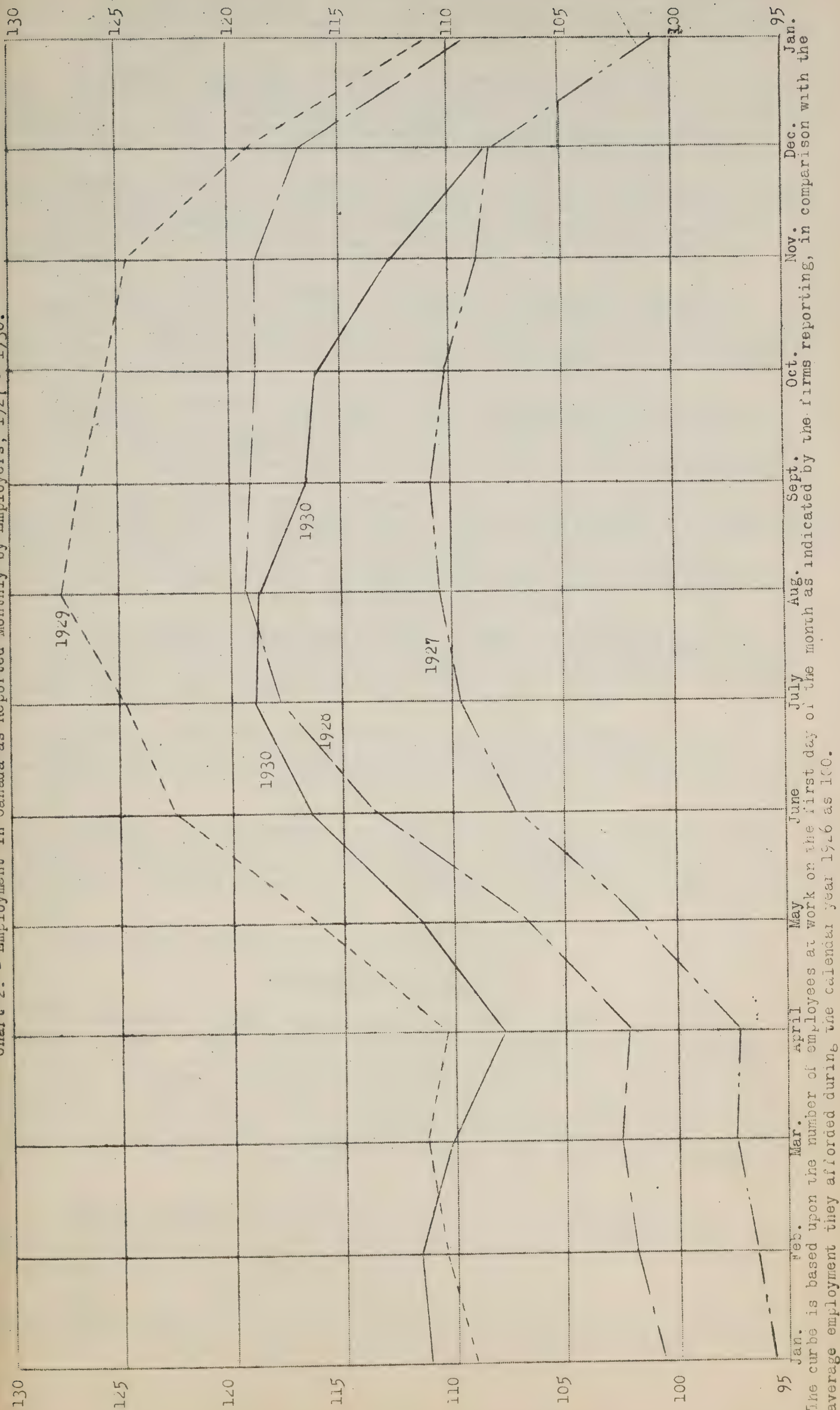
British Columbia. - Continued losses involving about the same number of workers as those noted on Dec. 1, 1929, were shown in British Columbia, where 751 firms had 80,233 employees, as compared with 84,938 in their last report. Food and metal factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction, transportation and mining; on the other hand, trade, public construction work and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1929.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1927; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1930.



95 Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. 95

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, only Hamilton showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was reported in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; the losses in Montreal were most noteworthy.

Montreal. - There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 954 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 5,101 persons to 135,701 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, construction and transportation reported a considerable falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Rather more extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation then was better.

Quebec. - Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 780 workers being laid off by the 124 employers whose returns were received and who had 13,184 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction, transportation and manufacturing. Smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1929, when the index was very slightly lower.

Toronto. - Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,032 firms who employed 122,591 persons, as compared with 124,165 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. Larger losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa. - Curtailment was shown, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 148 employers in Ottawa recorded a combined payroll of 12,545 workers, as against 13,416 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1929, when smaller losses had been indicated.

Hamilton. - Chiefly owing to public unemployment relief work, an increase was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 32,319 persons was employed by the 224 firms furnishing data, who had 31,508 employees on their Nov. 1 staff. Municipal construction work, as already mentioned, was busier, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when curtailment was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - There was a moderate reduction in the Border Cities, mainly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 137 employers with 14,147 workers, or 337 less than in the preceding month. Much greater losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1929, but employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg. - Employment again decreased in Winnipeg, according to data received from 361 firms employing 31,676 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and building construction released employees. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when losses had also been noted.

Vancouver. - There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 298 employers of 30,555 workers, or 862 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing and communications showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was two points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. -

A substantial seasonal reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,521 of which employed 488,533 operatives, compared with 507,387 on Nov. 1. This decline was smaller than that noted at the beginning of December, 1929, when the index was, however, many points higher than on the date under review. The largest losses this year were in lumber and iron and steel, but these declines involved fewer workers than those noted on the same date in 1929. Important reductions were also recorded in clothing, food, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, improvement was shown in rubber and electric current plants.

Logging. - Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 221 companies with 28,633 persons in their employ, or 4,198 more than in the preceding month. This increase was much less extensive than that reported in the same month of last year, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

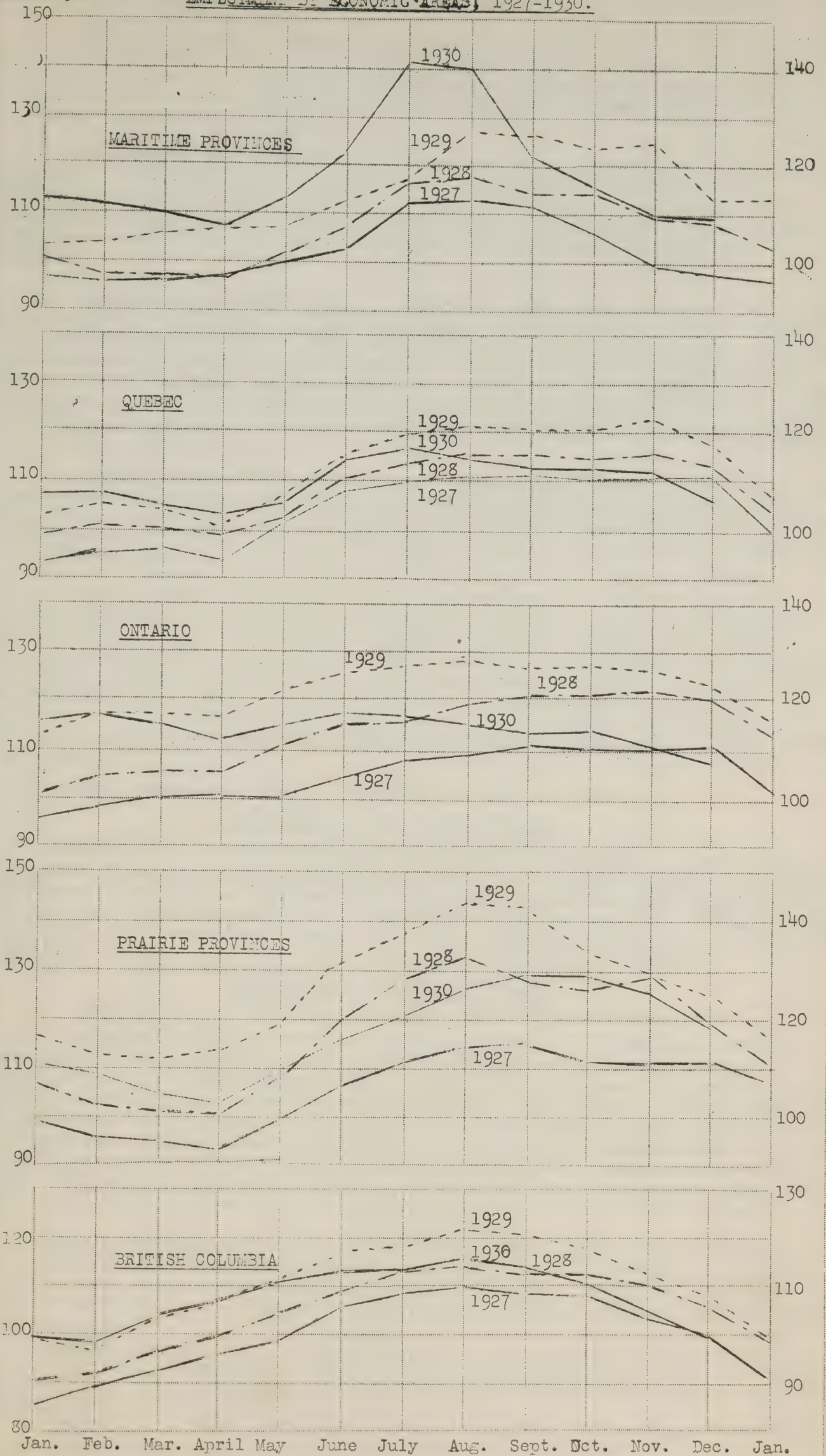
Mining. - All branches of mining were slacker, the largest losses being shown in the extraction of metallic ores. Returns were compiled from 230 mine operators whose forces declined from 54,622 on Nov. 1, to 52,792 at the beginning of December. A smaller





Chart 3.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, 1927-1930.







reduction had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Communications. - Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs; 1,182 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, who had 30,072 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1929, although it was higher than in any other year for which data are available.

Transportation. - Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 338 employers of 118,359 persons, compared with 122,340 in the preceding month. Curtailment on a larger scale was reported at the beginning of December, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume. All branches of transportation shared in the contractions noted on Dec. 1, 1930, that in steam railway operation being most pronounced.

Construction and Maintenance. - Continued seasonal declines on a larger scale were registered in this group, 21,711 persons being released from the forces of the 1,088 contractors furnishing data, who had 128,591 employees. This aggregate of workers greatly exceeded that reported in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted; the high level of employment this year was chiefly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the first named being most pronounced.

Services. - Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 245 establishments with 21,369 persons on their payrolls, or 463 less than at the beginning of November. Much greater losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1929, when the index was practically the same as on the date under review.

Trade. - Large additions to staffs were reported in this division at the beginning of December, the index being practically the same as on Dec. 1, 1929, and considerably higher than on that date in earlier years of the record. The 804 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 94,414 persons in their employ, or 4,198 more than in their last report, when activity was also relatively great. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, in which the index of employment stood at 143.4, compared with 143.2 on Dec. 1, 1929. The increase in this index is particularly significant, as an indication of the anticipated purchasing power of the people at the holiday season.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment continued to decline during October, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.7 on Oct. 27, 1930, compared with 17.6 (revised figure) on Sept. 22, 1930, and 10.3 on Oct. 21, 1929. The latest press reports state that 2,286,460 workers were unemployed on Nov. 24, 1930, an increase of 473 on the week and of 1,001,002 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received)

Employment in the United States decreased 2.5 p.c. in November, 1930, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 41,525 establishments which had 4,712,082 employees in November. Retail trade and bituminous mining showed increased employment over October, while manufacturing, public utilities, hotels, quarrying, anthracite and metalliferous mining, canning and some other groups reported losses. The index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 76.5 in November, compared with 78.6 in October, 1930, and 94.8 in November, 1929. Within this group, the largest losses were noted in the vehicle, leather, lumber, textile, iron and steel and miscellaneous industries.

New York. - According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed large seasonal losses in November as compared with October, and was at a much lower level than in November, 1929. The greatest declines in November of this year took place in food, clothing, footwear, rubber, metals and pulp and paper.

Massachusetts. - Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,064 factories show that they employed 182,309 persons in November, compared with 187,834 in October. The greatest declines were in the boot and shoe, clothing and woollen industries.

Wisconsin. - The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 81.3 in October, as compared with 83.1 in September, 1930, and 101.7 in October, 1929.





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Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.4	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	95.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	120.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1930.

100.0	7.7	28.3	40.8	14.9	8.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1930.

14.1      1.4      12.7      1.3      3.4      1.5      3.3      3.2





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.5	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1930.									
	100.0	50.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	12.3	13.4	2.2	9.8





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	50.7	100.6	104.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5	95.3
Animal products -edible	1.8	102.9	107.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4	96.9
Fur and products	.2	101.2	105.8	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6	113.3
Leather and products	1.5	81.5	82.1	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1	97.6
Lumber and products	4.1	74.9	84.7	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0	86.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	58.5	72.0	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4	81.1
Furniture	1.0	110.0	111.7	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2	100.1
Other lumber products	1.1	96.9	101.9	112.0	108.6	103.6	99.3	92.0
Musical instruments	.2	81.9	83.1	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2	98.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	111.6	118.7	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0	104.3
Pulp and paper products	6.4	102.7	106.1	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9	94.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	92.7	99.4	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8	89.0
Paper products	.8	104.9	107.8	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1	102.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	115.2	114.5	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5	99.8
Rubber products	1.4	108.5	105.8	135.0	145.3	121.5	103.4	107.4
Textile products	8.2	98.8	101.7	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6	97.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	101.5	99.2	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6	100.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	111.2	111.3	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7	95.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	94.7	104.2	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4	94.3
Other textile products	.9	85.4	87.3	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9	101.5
Plant products, (n.e.s.)	1.6	123.9	127.1	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1	106.5
Tobacco	.9	113.4	116.8	119.7	117.9	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.9	143.0	147.0	137.1	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	137.3	144.4	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	118.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7	96.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	111.4	122.9	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7	91.2
Electric current	1.7	131.9	130.6	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4	99.0
Electrical apparatus	1.7	149.7	155.6	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8	96.6
Iron and steel products	12.7	94.5	97.0	110.9	116.3	100.6	100.5	92.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	97.8	100.4	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3	94.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	109.8	114.1	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9	93.5
Agricultural implements	.3	33.4	36.0	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4	81.0
Land vehicles	5.9	94.3	93.8	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.8	93.0
Automobiles and parts	1.3	90.8	89.1	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2	88.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	109.1	109.7	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7	103.9
Heating appliances	.5	114.8	123.4	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3	101.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	131.3	142.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6	80.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	96.5	100.4	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5	94.6
Other iron and steel products	1.8	92.4	98.2	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8	93.7
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	120.9	130.6	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3	95.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	133.9	135.6	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2	100.1
Miscellaneous	.5	107.6	113.2	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9	94.1
<b>MINING</b>	3.0	106.5	90.9	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2	139.2
Coal	5.5	117.8	121.9	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0	101.3
Metallic ores	3.0	109.4	110.5	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0	92.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	1.7	134.3	148.5	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7	96.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	.8	114.1	120.8	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6	95.5
Telegraphs	3.1	115.3	119.9	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2	96.8
Telephones	.6	116.0	130.7	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6	95.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	2.5	115.2	117.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6	97.2
Street Railways and cartage	12.3	102.5	106.0	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5	101.4
Steam railways	2.6	122.0	126.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5	99.9
Shipping and stevedoring	7.9	97.4	99.9	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0	100.2
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	1.8	102.9	110.2	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6	109.6
Building	13.4	127.3	148.8	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3	78.7
Highway	5.1	123.3	145.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4	81.5
Railway	4.6	197.9	242.3	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2	84.8
Utilities	3.7	91.5	109.2	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8	75.8
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	123.9	126.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9	90.6
Professional	1.2	123.6	126.2	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3	88.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.2	122.1	121.4	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6	96.6
Trade	.8	124.9	129.8	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3	91.2
Retail	9.8	134.8	129.2	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9	103.1
Wholesale	7.2	143.4	133.5	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3	104.6
<b>INDUSTRIES</b>	2.6	115.8	119.3	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9	100.3
	100.0	108.5	112.9	119.1	116.7	108.1	102.3	96.5

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> Manufacturing		31.1	92.5	95.0	101.3	105.9	97.2	98.5	92.8
	Lumber products	3.1	57.8	60.5	65.7	80.1	65.8	70.3	68.9
	Pulp and paper	4.8	138.0	153.7	116.4	117.6	105.9	108.4	92.6
	Textile products	3.7	75.4	75.0	89.5	98.8	102.9	100.1	97.1
	Iron and steel	10.4	96.4	98.2	119.5	118.4	103.2	103.1	98.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	100.0	100.1	101.2	105.9	103.2	105.8	99.2
	Logging	3.9	144.9	18.2	226.1	113.5	220.7	154.3	118.7
	Mining	22.1	110.6	110.7	111.2	111.6	110.0	109.6	98.5
	Communications	4.0	146.7	150.1	130.9	112.3	107.6	100.9	99.4
	Transportation	12.9	83.9	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9	81.4	32.5
	Construction	17.9	163.7	194.8	143.9	128.4	94.7	65.5	93.7
	Services	1.2	158.3	159.1	131.2	134.0	89.2	87.0	83.8
	Trade	6.9	130.0	123.5	133.2	122.1	109.8	107.8	108.4
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> All Industries		100.0	109.5	110.1	113.3	108.1	99.1	95.5	93.7
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		58.3	103.0	106.8	113.8	109.9	105.6	101.2	95.1
	Lumber products	3.2	82.2	91.9	99.0	90.3	92.3	89.5	82.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	94.9	97.9	109.8	107.1	103.5	102.7	91.4
	Textile products	13.1	99.8	103.7	104.9	106.9	109.2	100.9	96.3
	Iron and steel	11.5	97.2	100.7	112.4	109.3	101.2	97.7	93.1
	Other manufactures	22.5	116.5	119.4	125.2	117.3	109.3	105.0	99.2
	Logging	4.4	149.2	149.0	250.1	212.9	231.7	130.6	117.6
	Mining	2.0	128.5	133.5	158.5	141.4	127.8	107.0	83.9
	Communications	2.7	110.2	112.8	118.1	116.2	106.2	102.4	96.6
	Transportation	12.4	102.5	104.7	109.4	112.0	115.0	104.9	106.9
	Construction	10.9	97.2	120.9	105.1	90.0	93.2	100.2	63.6
	Services	1.9	110.1	111.7	101.0	105.5	104.2	96.7	88.2
	Trade	7.4	145.1	138.7	138.0	130.4	119.7	109.7	103.3
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries		100.0	106.7	111.9	118.4	112.6	110.1	102.7	93.9
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		60.3	100.0	103.6	114.1	115.4	104.4	101.8	96.2
	Lumber products	4.5	80.8	92.7	95.4	98.7	91.6	89.9	87.9
	Pulp and paper	7.0	103.2	107.1	116.2	113.2	110.5	103.4	97.8
	Textile products	9.6	99.8	101.8	108.3	110.0	103.9	101.9	98.7
	Iron and steel	16.2	91.1	93.1	111.8	119.2	100.1	101.1	90.3
	Other manufactures	23.0	112.0	115.3	123.2	119.6	109.8	105.2	101.8
	Logging	2.4	106.6	90.0	267.9	196.2	197.0	159.5	181.6
	Mining	3.2	131.9	140.8	150.1	130.8	116.1	105.7	96.1
	Communications	3.0	107.3	111.1	131.0	113.2	104.9	102.7	97.3
	Transportation	9.1	102.9	106.1	108.8	113.7	105.9	102.4	100.3
	Construction	10.3	137.1	157.4	140.0	132.0	115.0	96.0	89.8
	Services	2.2	146.0	151.5	152.5	125.5	115.3	100.8	94.1
	Trade	9.5	139.9	129.9	137.4	126.2	124.8	106.2	107.3
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries		100.0	108.2	111.6	123.1	119.7	109.1	103.1	98.6
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> Manufacturing		27.5	107.0	109.8	113.7	121.2	107.1	104.3	97.3
	Lumber products	1.7	85.6	99.0	113.7	126.7	102.3	90.7	85.7
	Pulp and paper	2.8	109.1	108.1	113.1	107.5	120.9	107.1	94.8
	Textile products	1.5	101.2	108.4	98.8	137.6	114.1	109.3	97.7
	Iron and steel	11.0	99.4	99.8	99.9	114.9	103.0	102.6	96.9
	Other manufactures	10.5	121.9	125.5	134.7	130.0	114.9	108.3	100.4
	Logging	.3	35.0	23.9	170.7	207.7	224.8	201.7	186.7
	Mining	7.9	137.1	143.0	131.5	136.2	121.6	125.6	119.4
	Communications	3.5	124.8	133.1	134.7	121.9	104.5	102.6	97.7
	Transportation	19.2	108.1	115.1	114.8	124.6	114.2	107.4	105.0
	Construction	22.5	143.3	167.6	106.4	121.3	90.3	83.8	70.1
	Services	2.5	109.4	114.4	121.4	123.4	99.5	93.5	84.3
	Trade	16.6	123.8	123.7	134.3	128.9	123.5	110.8	98.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> All Industries		100.0	118.6	125.8	119.0	125.3	110.8	104.7	96.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		38.0	93.2	103.8	106.7	104.9	98.2	99.0	90.9
	Lumber products	10.1	62.3	70.2	90.8	92.9	90.0	97.4	91.7
	Pulp and paper	6.1	114.5	113.0	113.9	102.4	100.5	102.0	91.0
	Textile products	1.1	106.8	112.2	114.3	112.0	100.9	99.3	90.9
	Iron and steel	5.0	111.5	123.7	110.2	108.8	90.0	97.8	98.7
	Other manufactures	15.7	114.8	132.8	121.2	119.0	108.0	97.6	87.3
	Logging	5.1	58.8	56.1	100.3	128.8	111.1	116.4	108.2
	Mining	8.8	83.8	92.5	110.0	103.1	100.0	97.9	103.9
	Communications	4.0	122.9	130.7	124.8	107.6	97.5	100.8	92.3
	Transportation	14.5	107.3	110.8	106.6	105.4	101.9	96.8	100.8
	Construction	16.3	125.3	131.6	103.9	97.8	94.8	86.6	90.0
	Services	3.5	109.6	107.8	110.4	109.8	103.1	99.3	94.6
	Trade	9.8	126.8	124.9	125.5	124.4	114.3	112.2	96.9
<u>British Columbia-</u> All Industries		100.0	100.0	105.4	108.3	107.9	101.0	100.0	96.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1930	Nov.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.7	104.4	108.7	113.0	108.3	103.9	101.6	96.3
Plant products - edible	4.9	120.6	122.9	120.8	111.5	101.7	107.9	101.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	115.0	114.1	117.1	109.9	103.8	103.7	101.6
Textiles	11.4	89.2	94.1	92.5	98.9	102.5	97.4	94.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	118.3	125.4	118.5	117.1	109.7	108.5	110.3
Iron and steel	13.7	93.8	98.4	113.5	108.5	101.7	96.0	90.2
Other manufactures	23.7	112.4	116.9	121.2	110.3	105.8	104.5	96.3
Communications	3.7	95.2	97.4	115.5	113.8	106.8	102.2	95.6
Transportation	8.8	110.4	116.6	118.8	122.1	132.4	97.1	113.8
Construction	6.5	101.2	119.0	131.6	125.6	111.1	99.8	95.3
Trade	12.9	146.4	138.8	138.0	130.1	120.1	110.1	103.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.6	112.6	117.1	113.0	108.7	101.9	98.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.0	116.7	120.6	122.5	120.9	105.6	104.5	93.7
Leather products	15.2	101.4	103.6	108.3	101.2	109.3	106.4	97.7
Other manufactures	39.8	123.8	128.9	129.9	131.8	103.8	103.6	91.5
Transportation	9.4	105.8	127.3	111.8	106.7	111.7	100.1	94.8
Construction	19.7	234.9	256.2	190.9	89.0	156.9	95.7	87.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	128.0	135.3	127.1	122.1	119.9	102.3	95.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	105.0	108.4	114.5	115.5	107.4	104.3	99.9
Plant products - edible	5.9	117.8	121.4	124.2	118.2	113.8	108.1	107.4
Printing and publishing	9.0	116.7	117.8	126.2	123.0	111.6	103.5	101.9
Textiles	11.7	98.0	106.1	106.8	107.3	102.2	100.7	100.9
Iron and steel	8.6	90.2	94.5	109.8	121.5	103.3	104.4	85.4
Other manufactures	25.9	108.0	109.4	114.3	113.5	108.4	105.5	100.1
Communications	4.0	95.6	96.7	114.7	109.3	104.4	103.2	101.1
Transportation	5.7	134.7	136.4	132.8	136.8	101.7	98.9	107.4
Construction	4.5	138.3	163.8	190.8	178.7	145.7	101.0	72.2
Trade	20.8	134.8	124.4	131.8	124.2	117.7	104.4	106.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	113.8	115.5	122.9	120.5	110.5	103.8	100.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	52.2	103.5	114.6	107.0	112.7	108.2	98.5	94.1
Lumber products	5.5	60.0	114.9	67.5	96.0	79.9	88.2	66.6
Pulp and paper	19.9	103.9	104.8	110.4	110.1	105.4	98.7	101.0
Other manufactures	26.8	121.5	123.1	120.4	122.6	123.7	103.4	100.3
Construction	8.6	170.5	203.2	183.4	138.3	105.2	89.3	101.2
Trade	16.8	128.0	122.9	120.9	110.5	117.3	110.3	108.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	116.0	124.6	121.8	115.1	108.3	99.9	96.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.9	95.2	96.3	123.3	117.0	104.6	101.6	92.1
Textiles	18.1	92.9	89.8	98.9	96.8	98.8	98.0	98.8
Electrical apparatus	10.3	109.5	112.1	145.6	133.4	110.0	113.4	91.8
Iron and steel	24.0	78.6	82.3	132.8	114.3	105.1	100.3	83.3
Other manufactures	23.5	115.8	116.2	122.2	117.2	106.8	101.2	99.8
Construction	9.5	203.0	170.1	277.5	184.2	101.6	90.2	97.8
Trade	7.0	130.0	124.7	131.5	119.5	125.3	107.2	112.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	104.6	102.0	128.7	118.0	107.3	101.7	93.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.1	109.9	110.7	114.1	141.3	78.4	96.5	93.5
Iron and steel	62.1	108.2	108.3	107.9	140.8	66.7	93.8	91.5
Other manufactures	17.0	116.8	120.8	138.8	143.3	126.0	107.4	97.2
Construction	6.7	115.8	148.7	182.4	148.4	119.8	119.0	114.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.6	116.5	123.5	142.5	84.2	98.7	92.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.6	107.9	113.4	116.1	121.1	109.7	104.7	95.5
Animal products - edible	4.3	108.2	110.6	121.0	120.4	124.9	112.4	107.2
Plant products - edible	4.6	103.1	107.7	108.4	113.1	110.8	106.4	108.9
Printing and publishing	7.9	115.6	113.6	121.5	116.3	111.1	107.1	94.3
Textiles	5.5	105.6	114.1	107.0	131.2	111.8	106.4	98.8
Other manufactures	17.3	106.6	115.2	117.7	122.2	104.0	99.8	87.9
Transportation	5.6	92.2	97.1	95.7	111.8	105.9	100.6	100.7
Construction	5.8	68.9	92.7	54.8	63.9	53.0	106.7	52.3
Trade	40.1	109.1	107.8	123.5	127.8	126.4	113.9	97.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	104.3	108.6	113.8	116.8	111.5	107.9	93.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.2	97.7	105.1	103.9	94.3	96.7	100.1	94.5
Lumber products	7.2	58.7	65.5	80.0	74.6	88.6	103.1	92.2
Other manufactures	28.0	118.0	125.6	116.4	104.5	101.7	98.6	95.7
Communications	8.9	122.3	128.5	123.1	104.7	97.7	101.0	92.0
Transportation	15.2	105.6	105.6	109.9	102.1	97.5	96.2	95.3
Construction	11.6	96.1	94.3	79.2	83.2	74.7	90.0	109.3
Services	6.3	104.5	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4	101.4	93.7
Trade	22.6	130.8	126.4	128.4	125.6	115.0	112.9	96.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.4	110.4	109.4	102.8	98.7	101.4	95.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

/12/30.EB.





72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JANUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



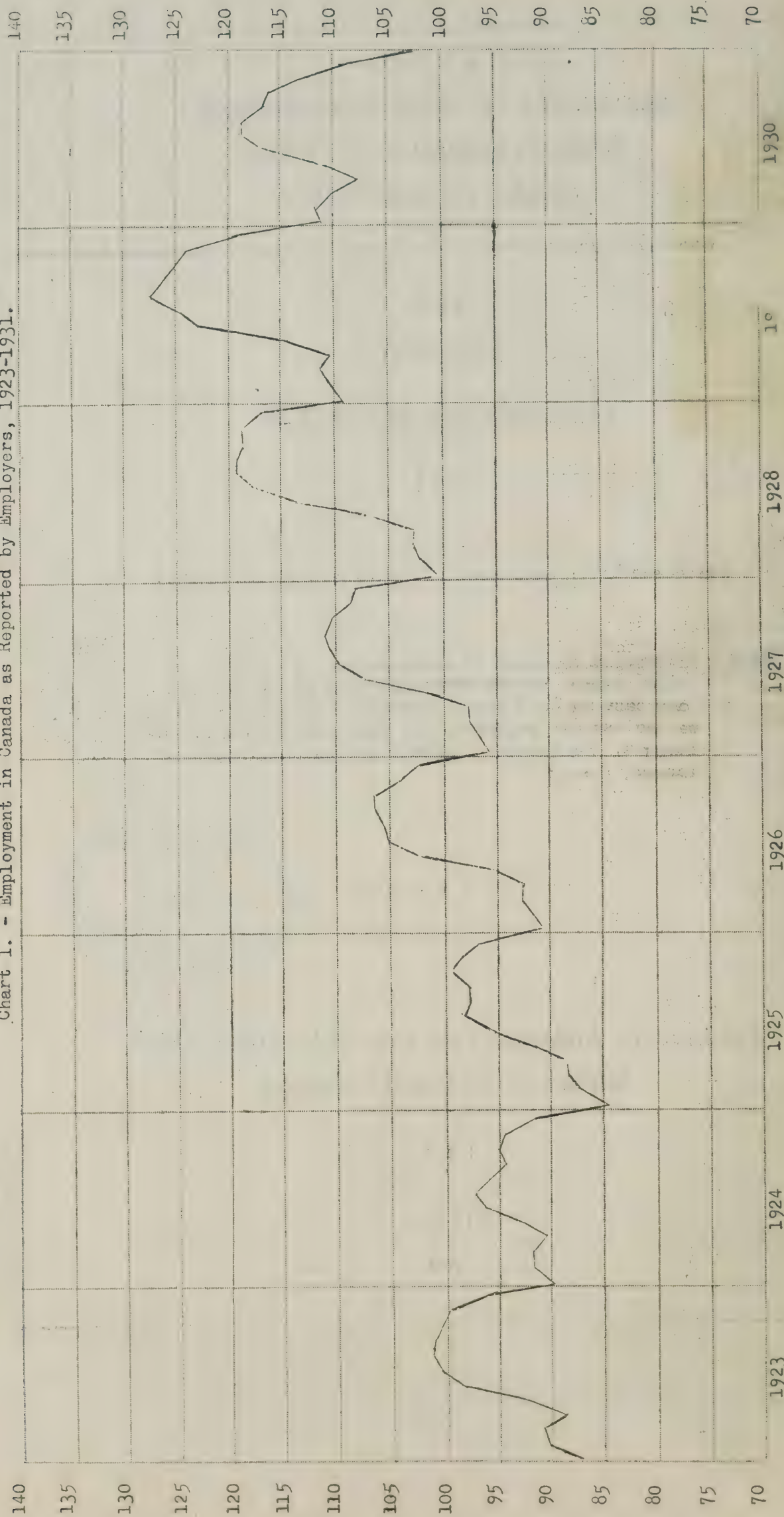
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1931.



1930  
Fig, in comparison with

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the fi.  
the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Jan. 27, 1931.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1931, showed a pronounced curtailment which, however, involved a rather smaller number of workers than that indicated on the same dates of 1930 and 1929. In spite of this smaller falling-off, (which was partly due to the stabilizing effect of unemployment relief work), employment was at a lower level than on the same date in the two preceding years, although it was higher than on Jan. 1 of any of the years 1921-28. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,511 firms, whose payrolls declined from 974,918 persons on Dec. 1 to 912,400 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 62,500 persons, or 6.4 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 101.7 on Jan. 1, 1931, as compared with 108.5 in the preceding month, and with 111.2, 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, communications and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while logging registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in transportation, due to the opening of the winter ports, and in construction, as a result of unemployment relief work, while logging was also seasonally more active. On the other hand, manufacturing and mining showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 565 firms employing 81,216 persons, compared with 74,553 at the beginning of December. Small gains had been noted on Jan. 1, 1930, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was smaller than on the same date of last year, but the situation was not so favourable as on Jan. 1, 1930 and 1929. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, leather, building material and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications, while improvement was noted in retail trade and in highway and road construction, the latter as a result of unemployment relief plans. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,730 co-operating employers aggregated 250,675 workers, as against 280,007 on Dec. 1, 1930.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel, pulp and paper and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance. A combined payroll of 366,252 persons was employed by the 3,339 firms whose returns were received, and who had 396,622 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved a larger proportion of the reported employees than those indicated on Jan. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a rather smaller percentage of the payrolls than at the beginning of January, 1930, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 1,123 employers of 128,593 workers, or 14,761 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, transportation, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, logging registered improvement.

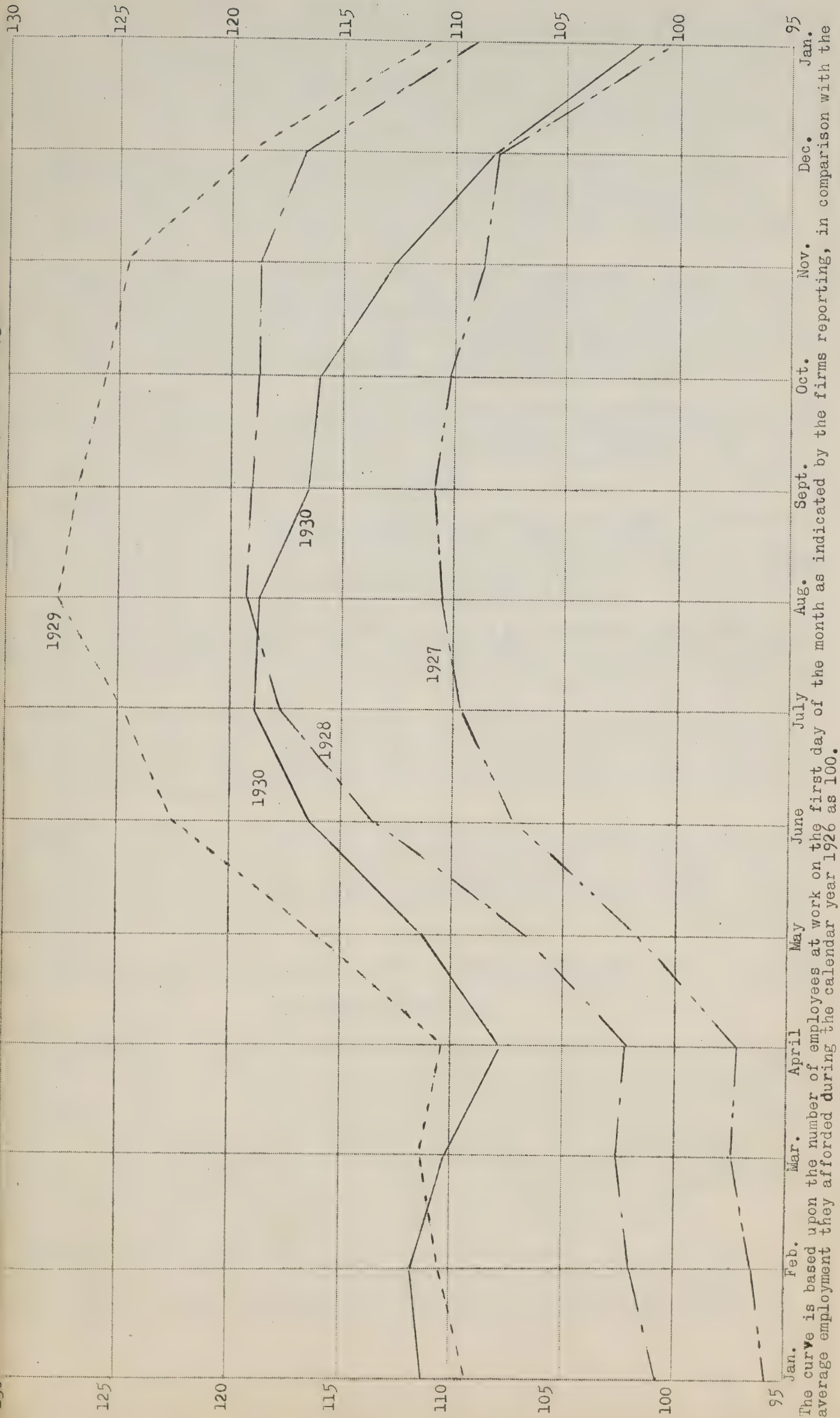
British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were not so extensive as on Jan. 1 of last year, but the index was lower than at the beginning of 1930 and 1929, although the employment reported by employers was in greater volume than on the same date in any of the eight preceding years. The 754 firms furnishing data reported 75,664 employees, as against 80,382 in the preceding month. Lumber, food and iron and steel factories, logging, transportation and trade recorded important curtailment, while there were gains in highway construction as a result of the unemployment relief programme.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





- 2 -  
EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1930, but the index on the date under review was lower than at the beginning of last year. Statements were received from 964 establishments with 135,506 employees, as compared with 143,108 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation and in manufacturing, especially in food, textile, iron and steel and tobacco factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in road construction, as an unemployment relief measure, and retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.- Manufactures reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, while construction afforded more employment; the 121 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 13,154 persons on Dec. 1, to 13,026 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was in much greater volume. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, metals and foods; construction, transportation, services and trade were also slacker, but highway construction absorbed more workers in consequence of the unemployment relief scheme. Returns were tabulated from 1,057 employers with 118,258 workers, compared with 125,416 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and trade also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 153 reporting establishments aggregated 13,079 persons, or 392 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved about the same number of employees as that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 226 firms in Hamilton employing 32,167 workers, as against 32,534 on Dec. 1. Trade and shipping showed reduced activity, and manufacturing as a whole was slacker, despite gains in iron and steel factories. Highway construction also reported increased employment. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1930, were much more extensive, but the index was then many points higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a decidedly larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was in considerably greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 39 establishments with 11,103 persons in their employ, or 3,074 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the most marked declines in Winnipeg, but wholesale trade was also slacker, while communications showed moderate improvement. The 363 co-operating firms reported 29,975 employees, compared with 31,721 in the preceding month. This reduction involved more workers than were released on Jan. 1, 1930, when employment was brisker.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 34 employers of 30,431 persons, as compared with 30,624 on Dec. 1. A large decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was lower. There were losses in manufacturing, communications, transportation and trade on Jan. 1, 1931, as compared with the preceding month, while highway construction afforded considerably more work of a relief character.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were larger than on Jan. 1, 1930; they were, in fact, only exceeded in the ten years' record by those noted on Jan. 1, 1923, 1924 and 1925, while the index was lower than at the beginning of any other year since 1926. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in food, lumber, iron and steel and textile factories, but the pulp and paper, building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and tobacco industries also recorded important curtailment. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,546 manufacturers, employing 455,455 operatives, compared with 489,434 on Dec. 1.

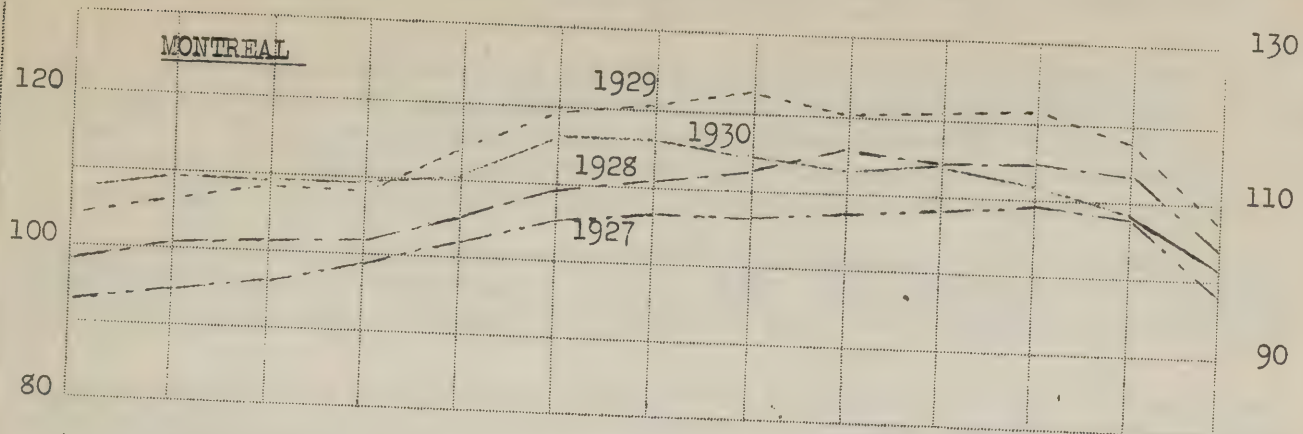
Logging.- Logging, which has been dull this winter, showed a small increase, contrasting with the declines generally indicated on Jan. 1 in the earlier years of the record; but, in spite of this, employment continued in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of most years for which data are available; the index stood at 107.6



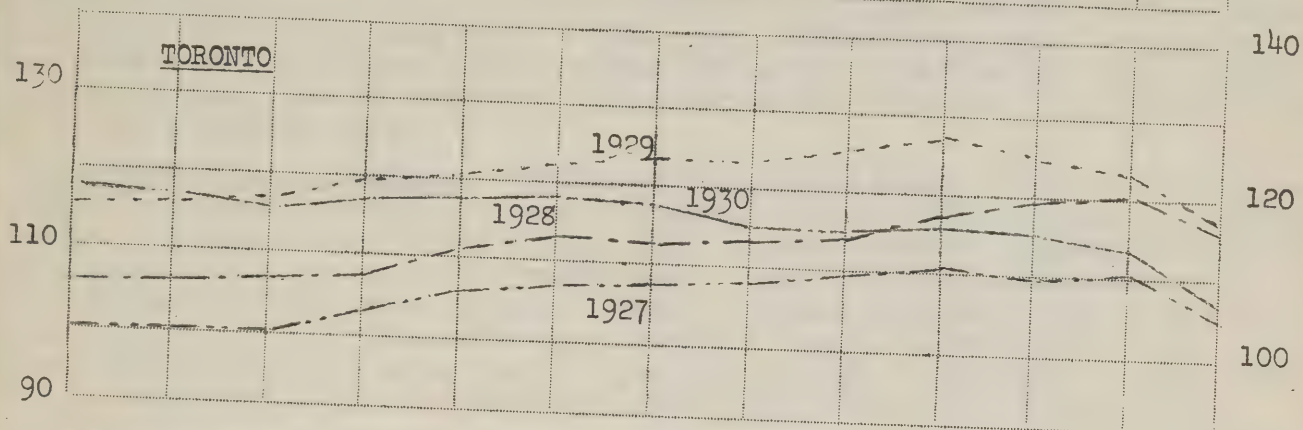


Chart 3 EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES, 1927 - 1930.

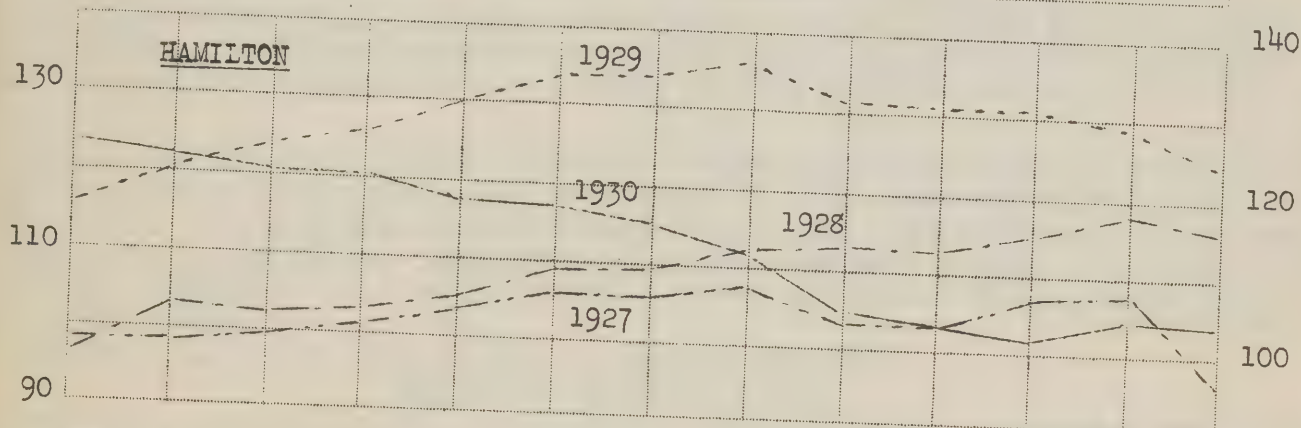
MONTREAL



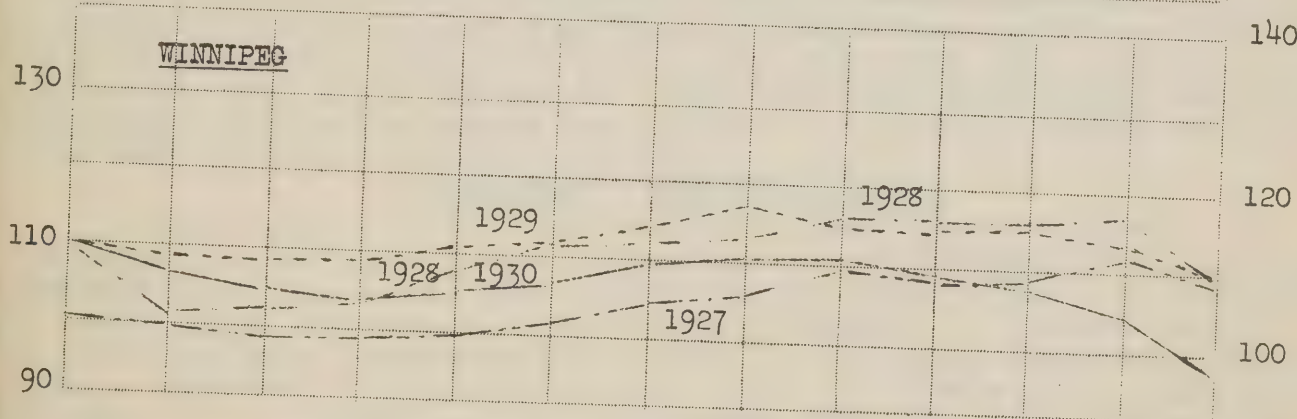
TORONTO



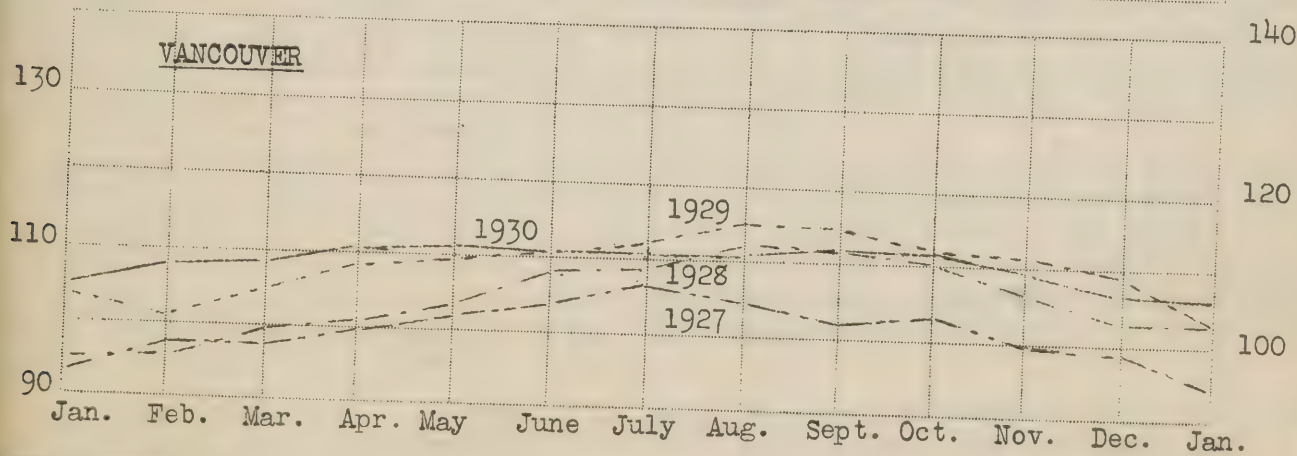
HAMILTON



WINNIPEG



VANCOUVER







compared with 200.2 on Jan. 1, 1930. A combined working force of 29,012 was reported by the 226 co-operating firms, who had 28,674 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January; this was smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was higher. Returns were received from 226 operators with 51,314 workers, compared with 52,834 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals, other than coal, and in metallic ore mines, and coal-mining was also slacker.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1930. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 30,090 on Dec. 1 to 28,852 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved much the same number of workers as that noted at the beginning of January, 1930, but the index continued lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 343 employers, who reported 110,758 workers, as compared with 118,372 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, however, involved a smaller proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1 in most years of the record; this was mainly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. As a result, employment was comparatively active, the index, at 110.7, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 1,053 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 122,526, a decrease of some 17,000 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building construction showed the largest losses.

Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 249 firms employed 21,155 persons, or 237 less than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1930, a slightly larger loss had been indicated, but the index was then much the same as on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded rather less employment than on Dec. 1, and there were larger contractions in wholesale establishments. The 800 co-operating employers reported 93,328 workers, compared with 94,570 in their last report. These losses involved about the same number of persons as those recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was at practically the same level, while it was in greater volume than in other years of the record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment during November; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.1 on Nov. 24, 1930, as compared with 18.7 on Oct. 27, 1930, and 10.9 on Nov. 25, 1929. The latest press reports stated that 2,643,127 persons were out of work on Dec. 29, 1930, an increase of 234,756 over the preceding week, and of 1,132,896 over a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States decreased one p.c. in December, 1930, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labour Statistics from 42,041 establishments employing 4,711,937 workers in December. Retail trade and anthracite mining showed seasonal gains, but losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 75.1, compared with 76.5 in November, and 91.9 in December, 1929. The food, textile, metal, lumber, leather, stone, clay and glass, tobacco and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment. Apart from manufacturing, there were contractions in mining, (except of anthracite), in communications, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.- Widespread seasonal declines in employment were recorded in December in New York State factories; according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the losses were as large as those in 1929, which were unusually severe. The greatest declines were in textiles, clothing, food, metal, wood and fur, leather and rubber factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,057 factories show that they employed 173,976 persons in December, compared with 182,133 in November, a decline of 4.5 p.c.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed an increase of 0.6 p.c. in December as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 82.3, compared with 99.3 in December, 1929.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin, standing at 78.5 in Nov., was about twenty points lower than in Nov., 1929, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100.





Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan.	1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan.	1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan.	1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan.	1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan.	1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July	1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug.	1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.	1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct.	1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov.	1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec.	1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.	1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.	1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.	1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May	1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June	1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July	1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug.	1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.	1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct.	1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov.	1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec.	1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1931.

100.0      8.9      28.6      40.1      14.1      8.3





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan.	1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan.	1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan.	1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan.	1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.5	85.1
Jan.	1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan.	1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	83.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.3	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan.	1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb.	1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar.	1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr.	1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May	1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June	1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1931.

14.9	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.5	1.2	3.3	3.3
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Note:- The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan.	1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan.	1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan.	1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan.	1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan.	1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan.	1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan.	1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1931.

100.0	49.9	3.2	5.6	3.2	12.2	13.4	2.3	10.2
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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	49.9	93.7	100.6	106.5	107.3	97.9	94.7	90.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	95.5	102.9	103.3	109.8	102.1	91.9	91.3
Fur and products	.2	88.2	101.2	80.4	80.5	93.7	96.6	96.9
Leather and products	1.5	73.8	81.5	88.1	85.8	102.6	102.9	93.5
Lumber and products	3.8	66.8	74.9	83.7	84.2	78.1	77.4	77.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	50.7	58.5	70.0	70.6	65.5	67.6	71.1
Furniture	.9	98.3	110.0	108.9	112.9	105.3	94.9	88.2
Other lumber products	1.1	90.1	96.9	105.8	103.3	97.9	95.3	88.9
Musical instruments	.2	56.9	81.9	83.8	110.4	102.2	105.1	95.7
Plant products - edible	3.0	95.5	111.6	100.0	98.1	87.7	92.0	91.9
Pulp and paper products	6.5	98.7	102.7	110.4	106.1	104.4	98.7	93.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	87.0	92.7	105.0	100.1	102.3	95.6	87.5
Paper products	.8	98.0	104.9	106.9	107.2	104.9	98.3	95.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	114.6	115.2	118.7	114.6	107.9	103.3	99.8
Rubber products	1.5	106.3	108.5	128.0	142.2	116.2	102.2	106.6
Textile products	8.2	93.6	98.8	98.5	102.4	99.9	98.2	94.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	99.0	100.5	96.8	106.9	108.8	100.9	98.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	99.9	111.2	108.5	109.4	92.5	99.6	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	88.3	94.7	95.5	93.0	93.9	93.2	90.6
Other textile products	.9	82.5	85.4	95.3	100.2	101.4	97.7	98.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	116.7	123.9	125.7	113.5	109.7	92.6	88.0
Tobacco	.9	101.6	113.4	117.1	96.1	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.9	139.9	139.7	141.0	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	108.9	137.3	192.4	153.5	116.3	111.2	102.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	113.8	118.8	119.9	110.2	102.8	95.0	92.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	95.2	111.4	116.0	108.3	89.8	93.3	79.9
Electric current	1.7	124.7	131.9	123.8	114.1	107.8	97.6	97.2
Electrical apparatus	1.7	143.5	149.7	156.3	128.7	109.5	108.3	93.5
Iron and steel products	12.6	88.7	94.5	107.3	114.9	96.9	94.2	86.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	93.2	97.8	110.2	117.6	105.4	97.2	95.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	105.2	109.8	127.9	117.4	110.7	100.9	92.3
Agricultural implements	.4	47.6	33.4	97.3	106.8	95.1	106.5	85.7
Land vehicles	5.8	88.2	94.3	100.5	113.3	92.0	88.7	85.9
Automobiles and parts	1.1	69.7	90.8	104.7	130.1	82.8	64.0	52.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	94.4	109.1	109.3	112.8	68.2	100.6	103.9
Heating appliances	.3	70.6	114.8	90.2	120.7	98.6	93.1	89.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.8	126.2	131.3	173.4	150.4	117.7	93.7	80.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	87.7	96.5	103.8	120.2	90.3	101.2	87.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	87.5	92.4	103.5	106.8	99.4	97.6	88.0
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	112.7	120.9	127.4	121.7	107.9	100.7	88.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	124.9	133.9	145.9	122.9	101.6	96.4	94.0
Miscellaneous	.5	103.2	107.6	105.5	105.4	95.5	100.2	91.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.2	107.6	106.5	200.2	171.0	163.2	136.1	129.2
<b>MINING</b>	5.6	114.4	117.8	122.5	116.2	112.6	104.7	100.9
Coal	3.1	106.9	109.4	112.6	111.1	113.5	110.4	106.3
Metallic ores	1.8	136.3	138.8	146.6	126.6	119.5	101.7	94.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	105.4	114.1	119.7	118.0	97.8	88.1	89.5
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.2	110.6	115.3	128.2	112.6	102.9	99.6	95.6
Telegraphs	.6	108.3	116.0	123.7	117.8	99.0	95.2	91.1
Telephones	2.6	111.1	115.2	129.4	111.2	104.0	100.7	96.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.2	95.9	102.5	101.9	102.6	99.4	99.1	95.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.7	122.0	125.5	113.4	104.0	97.1	96.6
Steam railways	8.2	95.2	97.4	99.9	103.5	103.2	102.0	99.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	73.3	102.9	81.5	83.4	72.7	85.6	74.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	13.4	110.7	127.3	92.7	87.4	78.6	73.1	63.4
Building	4.1	96.0	123.3	121.4	96.6	82.8	86.7	68.3
Highway	6.1	172.4	197.9	59.0	70.4	63.1	40.0	46.0
Railway	3.2	75.1	91.5	79.3	85.0	79.0	73.5	66.0
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	123.2	123.9	123.5	118.0	105.3	96.7	90.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	122.2	123.6	123.3	114.9	99.0	93.0	87.6
Professional	.2	121.6	122.1	115.0	113.6	107.8	96.0	96.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	125.5	124.9	126.7	124.0	113.9	102.2	91.5
<b>TRADE</b>	10.2	132.9	134.8	133.8	128.5	120.4	109.9	101.3
Retail	7.5	142.3	143.4	142.7	136.8	127.1	115.3	102.8
Wholesale	2.7	112.2	115.8	113.4	110.4	107.3	99.8	98.3
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	101.7	108.5	111.2	109.1	100.7	95.9	90.7

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5. INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		Relative Weight	Jan.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing		25.9	83.7	92.5	96.6	99.6	88.0	90.0	89.7
	Lumber products	2.5	50.9	57.8	72.1	67.7	56.5	60.3	69.6
	Pulp and paper	4.5	140.2	138.0	122.6	104.5	101.4	97.0	89.0
	Textile products	2.8	61.9	75.4	80.8	95.2	89.8	98.5	94.0
	Iron and steel	9.3	93.8	96.4	114.1	115.4	100.5	99.1	99.5
	Other manufactures	6.8	81.2	100.0	88.5	100.0	86.0	92.6	88.4
	Logging	4.1	163.8	144.9	222.9	182.0	306.7	272.7	100.0
	Mining	19.9	108.2	110.6	109.8	108.3	107.2	110.2	99.9
	Communications	3.7	147.7	146.7	130.0	110.1	109.8	99.5	96.9
	Transportation	16.3	116.1	83.9	132.7	103.3	106.3	131.6	118.7
	Construction	22.8	228.6	163.7	108.4	80.8	62.3	58.4	58.9
	Services	1.1	155.3	158.3	125.2	128.6	79.2	87.9	85.1
	Trade	6.2	129.2	130.0	129.5	121.3	105.2	102.7	101.5
Maritime Provinces - All Industries		100.0	119.3	109.5	113.6	103.3	97.1	101.8	94.7
Quebec - Manufacturing		57.8	97.5	103.0	107.1	105.4	100.5	95.7	91.5
	Lumber products	3.0	74.1	82.2	80.7	79.1	85.5	82.9	78.1
	Pulp and paper	8.0	90.3	94.9	104.5	103.0	100.3	97.6	90.8
	Textile products	13.4	98.2	99.8	98.4	105.8	108.9	99.2	96.0
	Iron and steel	11.8	94.6	97.2	107.6	109.6	94.0	94.0	92.1
	Other manufactures	21.6	106.6	116.5	119.0	108.5	102.9	96.5	91.5
	Logging	4.6	148.2	149.2	222.8	181.7	187.9	135.4	101.3
	Mining	1.9	117.1	128.5	147.3	124.4	115.6	93.0	77.6
	Communications	2.6	103.2	110.2	121.4	114.3	103.9	100.5	94.6
	Transportation	10.6	83.3	102.5	84.2	94.1	90.2	84.0	81.5
	Construction	12.9	89.0	97.2	82.7	67.0	69.9	75.2	52.1
	Services	2.1	110.2	110.1	106.6	107.1	102.7	95.9	88.7
	Trade	7.5	146.7	145.1	134.1	124.9	120.4	109.2	103.7
Quebec - All Industries		100.0	99.3	106.7	107.4	103.3	99.6	93.6	86.5
Ontario - Manufacturing		59.7	92.2	100.0	107.7	109.3	98.1	94.8	89.1
	Lumber products	4.3	71.5	80.8	84.4	88.5	82.1	77.5	76.3
	Pulp and paper	7.1	98.5	103.2	113.9	110.1	107.8	101.1	96.2
	Textile products	9.6	92.4	99.8	100.1	99.2	92.5	97.4	93.0
	Iron and steel	15.9	83.3	91.1	108.5	117.2	97.3	91.9	82.2
	Other manufactures	22.8	103.3	112.0	114.8	112.1	102.5	99.0	94.7
	Logging	2.6	109.4	106.6	272.0	203.5	197.3	163.9	185.7
	Mining	3.4	129.6	131.9	141.0	126.1	115.7	102.2	93.8
	Communications	3.0	102.9	107.3	131.8	112.0	102.8	100.4	96.8
	Transportation	8.8	92.6	102.9	102.0	102.2	96.4	98.1	94.7
	Construction	10.0	114.5	137.1	114.4	105.6	92.2	77.3	72.3
	Services	2.3	143.6	146.0	146.2	127.0	112.3	97.7	91.6
	Trade	10.2	138.5	139.9	139.2	134.2	120.7	112.5	104.6
Ontario - All Industries		100.0	100.1	108.2	116.1	113.8	101.9	96.8	91.9
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing		29.2	102.1	107.0	109.6	118.6	104.2	99.8	94.7
	Lumber products	1.7	78.0	85.6	110.2	129.3	104.3	88.6	74.1
	Pulp and paper	3.1	108.0	109.1	110.6	108.0	117.8	98.6	95.0
	Textile products	1.5	89.3	101.2	97.1	112.6	109.2	98.3	93.6
	Iron and steel	11.9	96.8	99.4	99.5	117.6	100.8	101.4	98.0
	Other manufactures	11.0	114.4	121.9	124.7	121.9	104.3	100.7	94.4
	Logging	.8	82.9	35.0	105.6	234.9	245.1	249.7	232.2
	Mining	8.4	131.7	137.1	128.3	133.2	136.0	116.2	114.9
	Communications	3.8	122.4	124.8	134.5	115.7	99.9	96.0	96.2
	Transportation	20.9	105.6	108.1	111.2	112.1	111.1	105.2	104.3
	Construction	15.8	90.2	143.3	76.7	94.8	77.1	71.8	62.2
	Services	2.8	110.1	109.4	118.3	121.5	101.4	92.3	83.8
	Trade	18.3	121.5	123.8	132.5	127.0	125.3	109.5	98.2
Prairie Provinces - All Industries		100.0	106.4	118.6	111.0	116.6	107.5	99.9	94.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing		37.1	85.3	93.2	99.6	95.6	86.4	85.5	83.6
	Lumber products	9.5	55.4	62.3	82.9	78.1	70.2	76.8	81.1
	Pulp and paper	6.3	111.5	114.5	112.0	97.5	98.3	91.7	86.3
	Textile products	1.1	102.2	106.8	108.1	112.9	96.9	92.8	91.2
	Iron and steel	4.6	93.6	111.5	100.6	105.7	91.6	96.9	90.0
	Other manufactures	15.6	106.1	114.8	113.8	112.4	97.9	89.4	83.5
	Logging	4.3	46.5	58.8	76.2	103.7	74.9	75.2	83.6
	Mining	9.4	88.6	88.8	106.3	99.7	96.8	93.2	109.3
	Communications	3.9	114.7	122.9	122.0	107.0	99.3	99.9	91.9
	Transportation	14.4	100.6	107.3	102.7	105.6	101.8	95.0	97.5
	Construction	17.8	129.4	125.3	81.9	89.1	81.5	68.9	79.2
	Services	3.6	110.0	109.6	109.8	111.2	103.9	101.3	96.1
	Trade	9.5	116.0	126.8	117.4	121.7	119.5	109.4	93.7
British Columbia - All Industries		100.0	94.1	100.0	99.1	100.4	91.4	87.7	89.2

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926-100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1931	Dec. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1930	Jan. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.4	98.8	104.4	108.0	104.9	99.3	95.6	91.8
Plant products - edible	4.4	107.5	120.6	107.0	99.8	90.9	97.8	92.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	113.8	115.0	114.9	108.7	103.6	103.0	100.1
Textiles	11.1	86.9	89.2	89.3	99.0	104.5	96.7	96.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	108.7	118.3	114.7	100.7	101.5	87.5	83.4
Iron and steel	13.1	89.4	93.8	106.1	111.5	92.9	89.2	86.7
Other manufactures	22.3	105.2	112.4	117.7	104.8	101.4	99.3	93.1
Communications	3.6	93.4	95.2	113.0	112.7	106.0	102.1	96.0
Transportation	5.8	71.9	110.4	71.6	78.1	74.0	65.4	61.1
Construction	12.7	109.8	101.2	104.6	94.8	84.7	77.3	71.0
Trade	13.2	146.8	146.4	133.3	125.9	120.5	109.5	104.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.4	108.6	107.2	104.6	98.6	93.7	89.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.7	113.1	116.7	118.8	114.2	109.7	103.3	93.6
Leather products	14.5	95.2	101.4	102.0	94.2	111.0	104.1	98.1
Other manufactures	39.2	121.5	123.8	126.8	124.7	109.3	101.2	91.0
Transportation	9.0	101.1	105.8	99.7	101.9	83.3	81.5	73.9
Construction	21.5	252.1	234.9	183.0	141.0	105.5	115.7	78.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	127.0	128.0	123.4	114.7	109.3	102.0	90.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	59.1	97.0	105.0	108.0	107.5	101.6	97.8	94.1
Plant products - edible	5.4	104.1	117.8	116.6	103.4	99.8	92.7	100.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	114.7	116.7	123.4	121.3	109.5	103.5	100.1
Textiles	11.2	90.1	98.0	99.3	93.4	93.5	96.3	93.0
Iron and steel	8.5	84.8	90.2	104.4	119.8	99.7	96.9	90.6
Other manufactures	24.8	98.1	108.0	106.8	105.0	103.7	97.7	92.8
Communications	4.1	93.9	95.6	117.6	108.2	100.4	100.1	96.0
Transportation	5.3	121.8	134.7	130.1	121.8	98.7	94.8	100.9
Construction	6.1	131.9	138.3	161.4	154.9	122.4	76.5	57.3
Trade	21.4	133.6	134.8	134.6	134.9	116.1	112.9	104.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.5	113.8	117.6	115.5	105.1	99.7	95.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.6	97.2	103.5	104.0	103.8	104.7	93.1	92.2
Lumber products	5.6	59.1	60.0	67.2	71.8	71.3	66.2	61.2
Pulp and paper	18.9	102.1	103.9	109.7	109.6	105.5	100.8	102.0
Other manufactures	23.1	109.8	121.5	114.8	111.8	119.5	98.0	97.7
Construction	15.7	149.6	170.5	140.3	118.5	102.3	48.4	74.2
Trade	15.3	123.2	128.0	122.5	115.2	115.7	109.9	110.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	112.6	116.0	119.1	107.8	105.1	93.0	93.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	76.1	94.9	95.2	120.0	114.7	94.1	99.3	89.1
Textiles	18.1	92.4	92.9	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1
Electrical apparatus	10.4	110.8	109.5	136.1	130.3	105.1	112.4	87.4
Iron and steel	26.2	84.9	78.6	133.2	122.5	99.1	96.1	81.8
Other manufactures	21.4	105.3	115.8	113.4	112.3	92.2	97.9	92.3
Construction	9.9	208.1	203.0	229.4	189.2	84.9	66.1	102.2
Trade	7.0	117.7	130.0	136.5	118.9	133.2	99.8	100.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.5	104.6	123.8	116.7	96.8	98.0	89.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	75.7	82.8	109.9	111.6	137.7	77.9	51.7	50.3
Iron and steel	54.6	75.0	108.2	107.5	137.8	66.7	40.6	41.8
Other manufactures	21.1	113.9	116.8	127.8	137.3	124.4	97.4	102.7
Construction	6.8	91.4	115.8	121.7	115.9	111.0	60.4	97.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.4	113.6	116.5	137.5	83.1	57.5	56.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.3	98.1	107.9	110.9	111.5	101.8	98.4	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.4	104.3	108.2	115.4	118.5	112.2	108.2	101.9
Plant products - edible	4.8	103.4	103.1	93.1	100.2	93.8	95.7	95.0
Printing and publishing	8.1	113.8	115.6	120.4	115.4	105.8	96.1	93.9
Textiles	5.1	90.5	105.6	99.7	105.2	106.5	94.6	94.7
Other manufactures	15.9	91.3	106.6	114.2	113.2	98.1	98.6	87.3
Transportation	6.1	91.7	92.2	95.4	100.1	101.7	101.1	98.5
Construction	3.8	42.5	68.9	34.9	35.5	44.1	71.2	41.7
Trade	41.9	108.4	109.1	121.0	125.5	131.3	111.4	97.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.2	104.3	109.9	109.9	109.2	101.6	91.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	33.7	92.7	97.7	100.3	93.9	86.1	87.5	86.3
Lumber products	6.8	55.4	58.7	77.7	71.1	71.5	81.6	80.6
Other manufactures	26.9	111.6	118.0	112.0	105.8	94.5	91.0	89.2
Communications	8.3	113.2	122.3	121.6	104.8	99.3	101.0	92.1
Transportation	14.8	102.3	105.6	108.7	109.3	100.9	92.2	96.5
Construction	16.5	136.6	96.1	65.0	79.1	46.4	59.1	98.0
Services	6.2	106.3	104.5	106.2	115.5	110.3	105.3	99.2
Trade	20.3	117.6	130.8	118.1	122.1	121.0	110.5	92.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	107.0	107.4	104.2	102.9	94.2	92.9	91.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





12-002

C A N A D A  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
FEBRUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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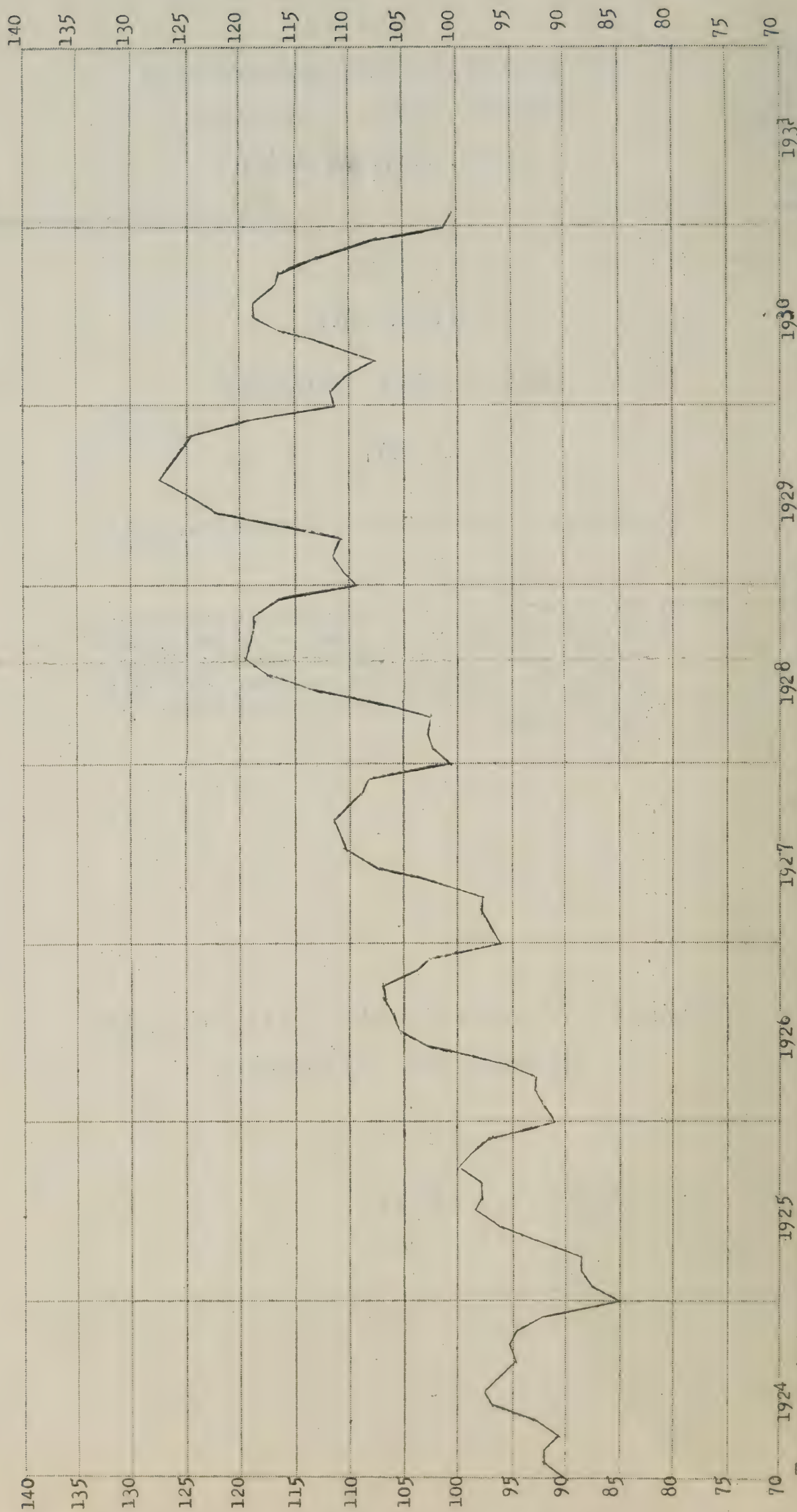
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued February 25, 1931.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F. R. S. C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,431 firms whose payrolls aggregated 904,315 persons, compared with 913,080 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 101.7 in the preceding month to 100.7 on Feb. 1, while in the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9, and 91.2, respectively. These figures show that although the number employed by the reporting firms on the date under review was less than at the beginning of February in the preceding three years, it was nevertheless greater than in any earlier year since 1921.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products, while improvement was also reported in railway construction and in shipping and stevedoring. On the other hand, important declines were noted in highway and building construction, in trade, mining and logging. In many cases, these contractions were of a seasonal character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in textile and iron and steel factories. Statistics were received from 542 firms, employing 74,991 workers, compared with 81,062 at the beginning of January. Smaller losses had been indicated on the same date in 1930, and the index then was slightly higher.

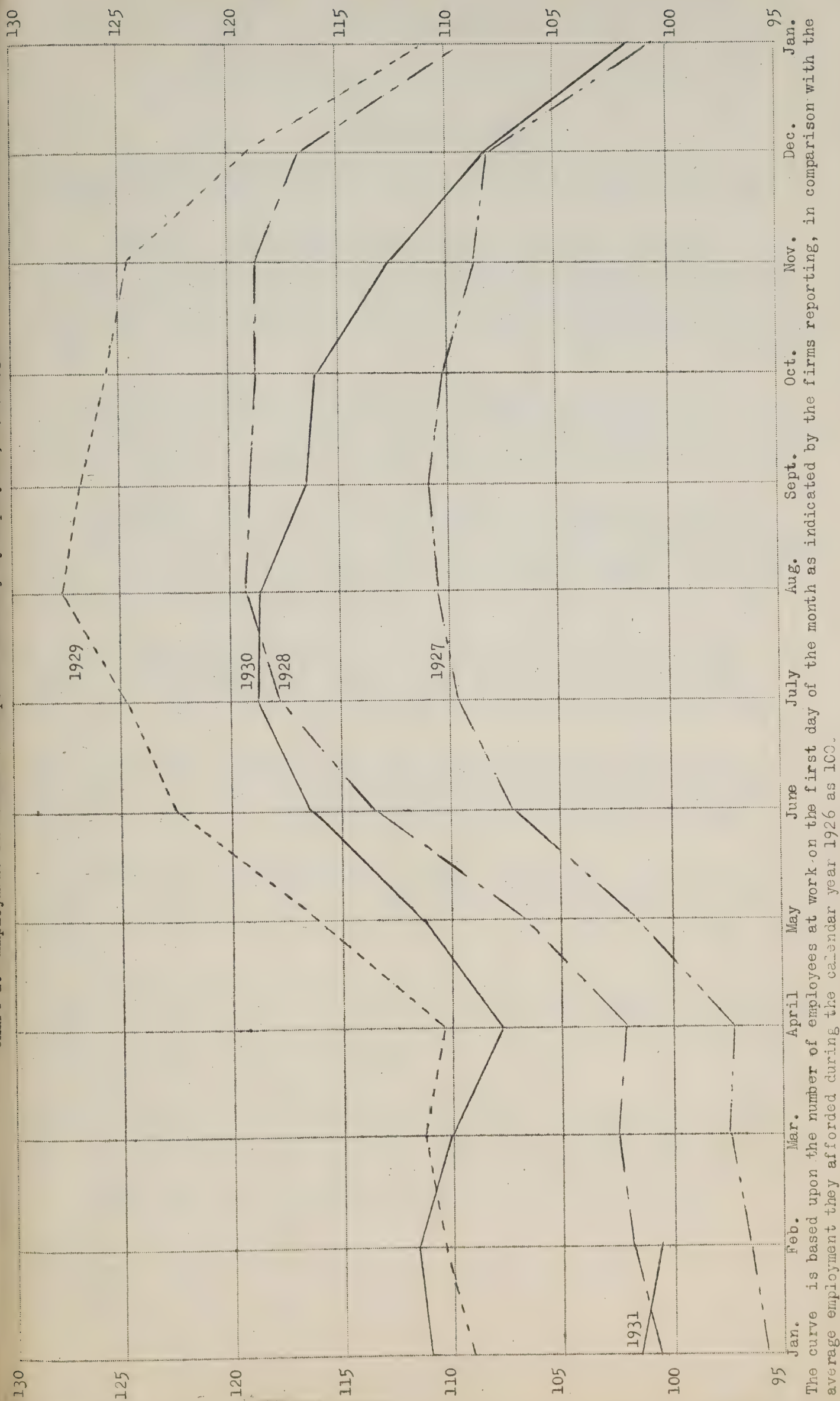
Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile and iron and steel products), in transportation and railway construction were offset by reductions in logging, mining, building and highway construction and trade. The working forces of the 1,700 co-operating employers aggregated 259,188 persons, as against 260,137 in their last report. A small advance had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Construction also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and transportation, and logging and communications also released some employees. According to data received from 3,343 firms, their staffs rose from 367,530 at the beginning of January, to 372,910 on the date under review. This advance involved a larger number of workers than that indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, but the index was then, however, much higher than on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a contraction at the beginning of February in most years of the record, but the falling-off reported by the firms making returns on February 1, 1931, involved a larger proportion of the aggregate payroll than has been the case in the last few years. The index was lower than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,102 employers, whose staffs declined by 6,666 persons to 121,873 on Feb. 1. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed improvement, but manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, highway construction and trade reported considerable curtailment.



Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.







British Columbia.- There was a moderate contraction in employment at the beginning of February; this took place mainly in the highway construction and service groups, while manufacturing and building and railway construction were rather busier. The working forces of the 744 reporting firms aggregated 75,353, a decrease of 459 persons as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. A slight improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, and the index was then a few points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec City, Toronto and Winnipeg reported reductions.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel and textile groups, and transportation was also busier, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, however, there was a small increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 955 firms employing 136,204 workers, as compared with 135,648 in the preceding month. This gain was less than that recorded on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 121 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs by 635 persons to 12,402 at the beginning of February. Manufacturers reported curtailment in personnel, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had shown a greater reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy, seasonal losses took place in trade and construction, and transportation were also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile products. The result was a decrease of 494 in the number employed by the 1,067 co-operating firms, who had 118,491 employees. Although a larger decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was rather busier, and improvement was also noted in highway construction, while trade and building were seasonally quiet; 152 employers in Ottawa had 13,154 workers, or 79 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1930, despite the fact that general losses had then been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an increase, mainly in city construction work, although manufacturing was also slightly busier. Statistics were tabulated from 227 firms employing 32,890 persons, compared with 32,121 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, although curtailment had then been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 927 workers were taken on by the 138 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 12,014. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1930, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 360 firms with 29,554 employees, compared with 30,047 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although greater curtailment had then been noted.

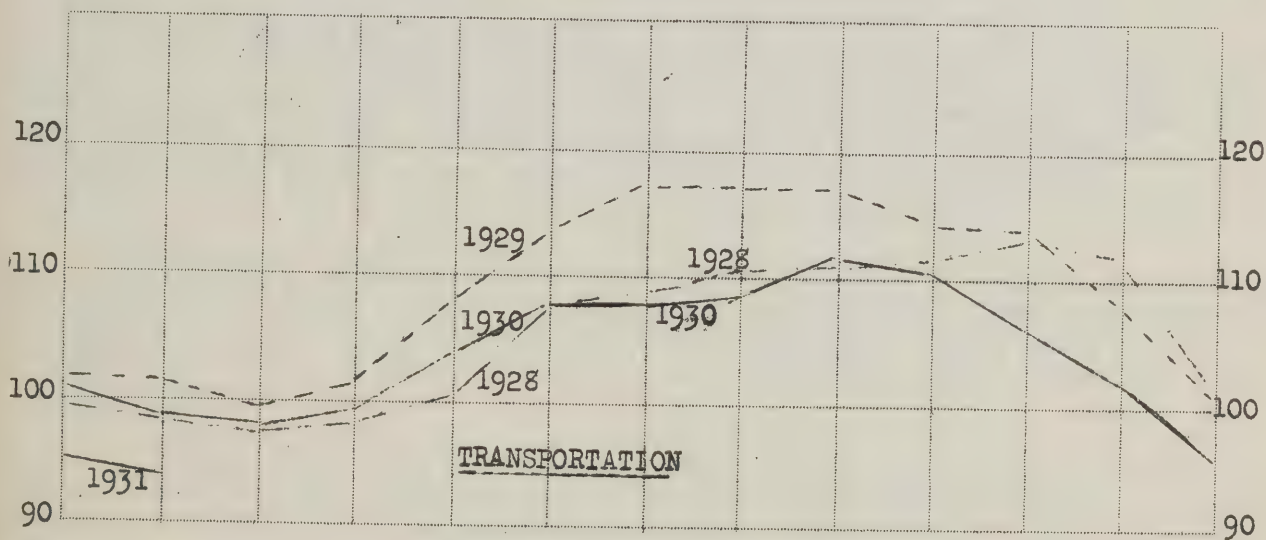
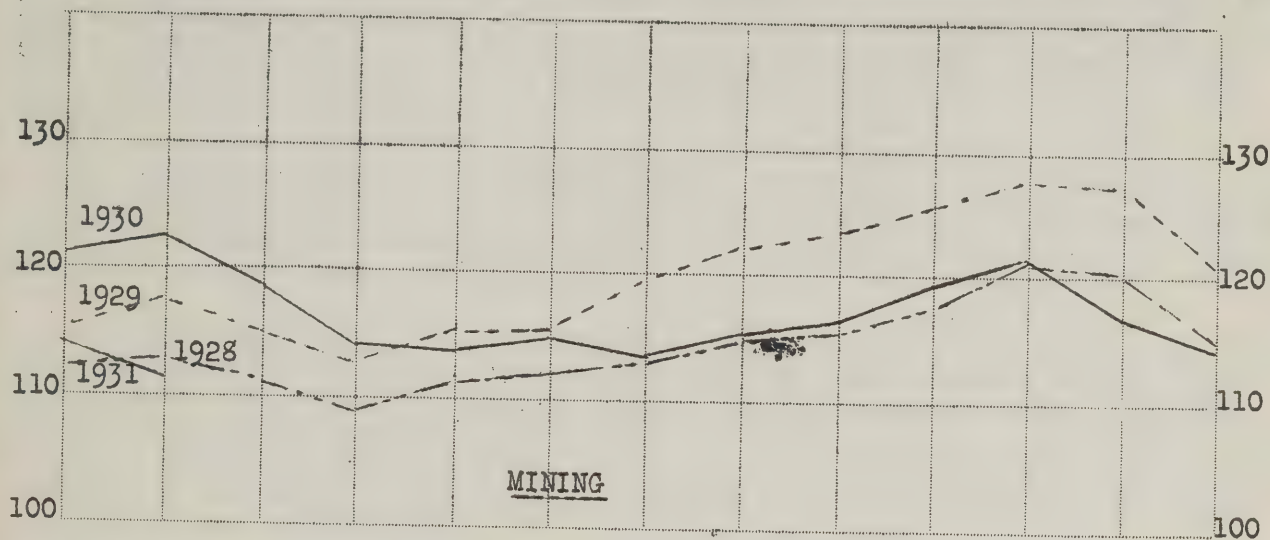
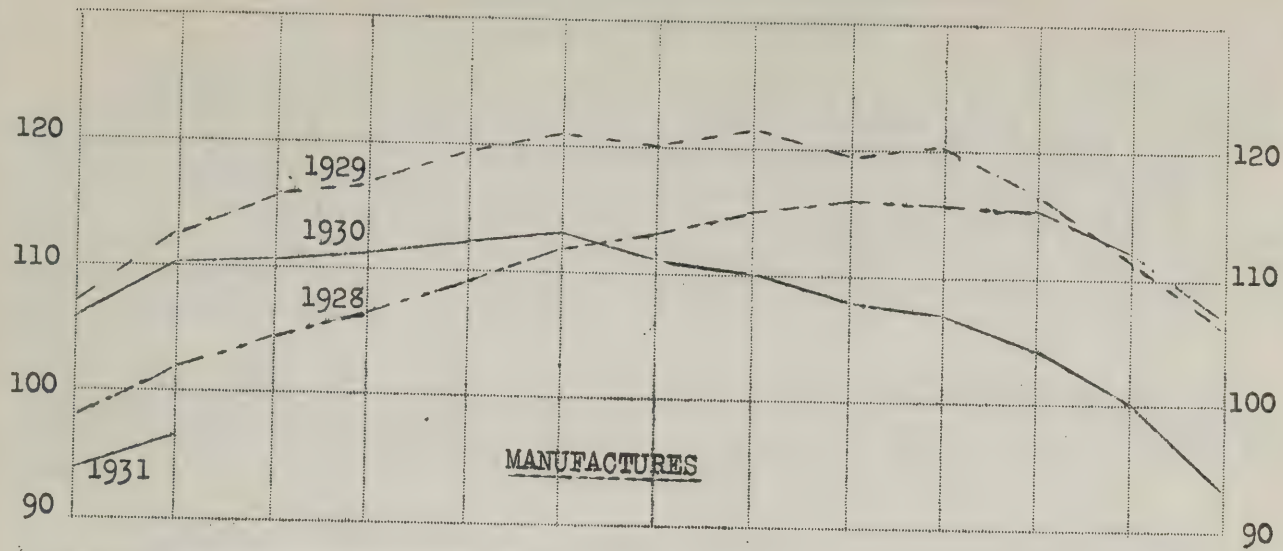
Vancouver.- The manufacturing, transportation and construction industries reported recovery, but trade and services were slacker. The 303 reporting firms employed 30,899 persons as against 30,643 on Jan. 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date in 1930, when greater improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.





EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,526 manufacturers employing 467,106 operatives, compared with 456,178 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textiles industries, but the lumber, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, and non-metallic mineral factories.

Logging.- Reductions in personnel were recorded in logging, in which employment was slacker than in most years of the record. The 223 co-operating firms reduced their staffs from 29,030 men on Jan. 1, to 27,488 on the date under review. All except the Prairie Provinces showed curtailment.

Mining.- There were declines in employment in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, and metallic ore mines were also rather slacker; activity in the mining group as a whole was not so great as on Feb. 1, 1930. Statements were received from 223 operators with 49,952 employees, or 1,286 less than at the beginning of January, 1931.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 27,555 persons, compared with 28,663 in the preceding month. The number employed was smaller than on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded involved a larger number of workers.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, but shipping and stevedoring and local transportation showed improvement. There was, however, a decline in the group as a whole, the 338 co-operating firms employing 108,495 workers, as compared with 110,743 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1930, although general curtailment had then been noted and the number of workers released was greater than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction registered important seasonal declines, but railway construction afforded more employment. There was a reduction of 6,613 in the staffs of the 1,005 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 115,971 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920; this was largely due to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Services.- Employment in the professional service division showed slight improvement, but other branches of this group were slacker; 250 establishments reported 21,228 employees, or 95 less than on January 1. This index was a few points lower than on February 1 of last year, when a general increase was noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the pronounced activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also duller; 6,801 persons were let out from the forces of the 798 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 86,520 the date under review. The index was slightly lower than on Feb. 1, 1930, but with that exception, was higher than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.





## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Apart from a slight improvement before Christmas, employment continued to decline in December, and at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the ten years for which statistics are available. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.2 on Dec. 22, 1930, as compared with 19.1 on Nov. 24, 1930, and 11.0 on Dec. 16, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,592,650 persons were out of work on Jan. 27, 1931, a decrease of 15,756 on the week, but 1,101,131 more than a year ago.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was decline of 4.2 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 41,118 employers having 4,510,051 persons on their payrolls. There were losses in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 73.1 in January, 1931, as compared with 75.1 in December, 1930, and 90.2 in January, 1930. Reductions were shown in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and other industries, while vehicle factories reported practically no general change and leather and its products showed improvement.

New York.- In January, there was a further decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 2.5 p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, but improvement was shown in shoe, women's headwear, men's clothing and a few other groups.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,052 establishments showed that they employed 173,422 persons in January, as compared with 174,684 in December, a decrease of 0.7 p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were losses in the furniture, hosiery and knitting, cotton and other divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 2.3 p.c. in the number employed by the firms reporting to the Industrial Commission of Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, but those in the latter were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 80.4 in January, 1931, as compared with 82.3 in December, 1930, and 97.0 in January 1930.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 77.5 in December, 1930, as compared with 78.5 in November, and 93.7 in December, 1929. The food, leather, rubber, metal, paper and other industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in textiles, wood products and in logging.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1931.

100.0      8.3      28.7      41.2      13.5      8.3



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1931.

15.1      1.4      13.1      1.5      3.6      1.3      3.3      3.4





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926 = 100).

All Industries		Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1931.

100.0    51.7    3.0    5.5    3.1    12.0    12.8    2.3    9.6





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	51.7	96.1	93.7	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2	93.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.2	95.5	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8	87.1
Fur and products	.2	86.5	88.2	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3	91.7
Leather and products	1.5	77.7	73.8	93.0	92.3	106.4	104.9	96.8
Lumber and products	4.0	70.6	66.8	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9	81.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	52.8	50.7	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8	72.7
Furniture	1.0	104.8	98.3	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8	96.7
Other lumber products	1.1	96.8	90.1	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3	95.8
Musical instruments	.2	51.0	56.9	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6	85.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	95.9	95.5	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4	92.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	97.4	98.7	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1	95.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.0	87.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1	90.6
Paper products	.8	96.6	98.0	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2	95.9
Printing and publishing	2.9	114.4	114.6	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0	101.4
Rubber products	1.5	104.3	106.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5	104.3
Textile products	8.9	99.7	93.6	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8	98.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	102.2	99.0	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6	100.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.9	99.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2	94.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	98.3	88.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4	99.2
Other textile products	1.0	87.6	82.5	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1	100.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	117.2	116.7	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1	92.0
Tobacco	.9	104.3	101.6	123.1	120.3	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.2	139.9	141.3	138.3	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	120.8	108.9	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9	103.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	114.2	113.8	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7	96.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	91.6	95.2	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8	75.7
Electric current	1.6	121.1	124.7	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6	94.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	143.2	143.5	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0	93.8
Iron and steel products	13.4	93.0	88.7	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8	93.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	102.5	93.2	129.5	134.7	108.6	99.6	92.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	105.0	105.2	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4	95.5
Agricultural implements	.4	43.9	47.6	92.1	121.1	99.4	109.9	90.0
Land vehicles	6.2	94.1	88.2	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5	94.3
Automobiles and parts	1.4	87.9	69.7	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1	87.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	97.8	94.4	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5	97.4
Heating appliances	.4	79.0	70.6	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2	92.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	132.4	126.2	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6	89.5
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	89.9	87.7	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9	96.2
Other iron and steel products	1.9	89.1	87.5	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9	92.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	115.7	112.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4	91.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	121.5	124.9	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6	96.2
Miscellaneous	.5	104.3	103.2	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3	95.5
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.0	102.2	107.6	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1	145.5
<b>MINING</b>	5.5	111.6	114.4	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0	98.4
Coal	3.0	104.1	106.9	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9	101.7
Metallic ores	1.8	136.0	136.3	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8	94.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	98.7	105.4	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6	90.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.1	106.6	110.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1	95.1
Telegraphs	.6	102.8	108.3	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5	88.0
Telephones	2.5	107.5	111.1	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3	97.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.0	94.0	95.9	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4	93.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	118.6	117.7	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8	95.9
Steam railways	8.0	91.5	95.2	97.3	102.6	101.7	98.3	96.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	75.4	73.3	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1	76.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	12.8	104.5	110.7	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6	61.0
Building	4.0	91.0	96.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9	69.5
Highway	5.3	149.8	172.4	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3	30.5
Railway	3.5	80.9	75.1	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9	65.4
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	122.2	123.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9	90.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	121.4	122.2	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0	88.1
Professional	.2	128.7	121.6	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6	96.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	121.5	125.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4	90.7
<b>TRADE</b>	9.6	123.1	132.9	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2	97.4
Retail	6.9	128.7	142.3	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7	96.9
Wholesale	2.7	110.8	112.2	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2	98.6
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	100.7	101.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6	91.8

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		Weight	1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>		29.1	87.6	83.7	99.7	99.3	88.4	88.0	90.9
	Lumber products	2.8	52.6	50.9	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2	66.8
	Pulp and paper	4.7	136.8	140.2	125.0	108.1	99.6	97.7	91.3
	Textile products	3.7	76.4	61.9	85.0	97.0	94.4	103.0	96.5
	Iron and steel	10.7	100.2	93.8	120.9	124.5	99.9	95.0	105.2
	Other manufactures	7.2	80.4	81.2	88.9	85.7	81.8	86.8	85.8
	Logging	3.3	121.8	163.8	214.9	185.1	328.0	291.3	227.3
	Mining	21.2	106.8	108.2	111.1	109.6	107.3	106.7	92.4
	Communications	3.8	138.5	147.7	127.6	109.2	104.2	100.4	96.6
	Transportation	17.7	116.7	116.1	125.8	115.5	106.5	128.9	120.8
	Construction	17.5	162.2	228.6	103.1	75.4	57.9	44.2	60.4
	Services	1.3	164.0	155.3	130.0	131.6	91.7	83.5	87.5
	Trade	6.1	118.7	129.2	113.6	109.8	103.3	98.9	98.2
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>		100.0	110.6	119.3	112.1	104.6	97.0	98.3	95.5
<u>Quebec</u>		59.1	99.4	97.5	109.9	109.7	104.1	98.5	93.5
	Manufacturing	3.1	77.9	74.1	85.2	83.9	87.1	84.2	81.4
	Lumber products	7.7	87.9	90.3	101.8	107.6	104.7	100.1	93.5
	Pulp and paper	14.4	103.4	98.2	101.8	109.6	110.8	103.1	100.6
	Textile products	12.5	100.2	94.6	116.0	117.1	99.8	95.9	93.8
	Iron and steel	21.4	105.5	106.6	119.7	111.1	105.8	99.4	91.3
	Other manufactures	4.3	138.2	148.2	261.6	201.9	177.0	157.2	110.4
	Logging	1.7	103.8	117.1	143.0	126.7	111.7	98.1	81.5
	Mining	2.6	102.1	103.2	114.5	115.9	104.3	100.6	94.4
	Communications	10.9	85.0	83.3	80.7	91.5	91.7	82.4	80.9
	Transportation	12.3	84.9	89.0	74.8	63.8	74.8	74.4	58.7
	Construction	2.0	108.3	110.2	110.2	105.0	99.7	94.0	90.6
	Services	7.1	132.6	146.7	125.2	126.1	110.9	102.5	96.6
	Trade	100.0	98.8	99.3	108.2	105.9	101.6	95.3	88.3
<u>Quebec</u>		60.8	95.4	92.2	112.3	117.6	103.7	99.8	93.3
<u>Ontario</u>		4.5	77.5	71.6	89.3	95.8	90.1	84.7	80.0
	Manufacturing	6.9	97.9	98.5	114.2	112.5	111.7	101.8	97.3
	Lumber products	10.2	98.8	92.4	106.5	105.7	102.2	100.3	97.6
	Pulp and paper	16.5	87.8	83.3	116.5	133.6	103.0	101.9	91.2
	Textile products	22.7	104.2	103.3	116.9	116.2	106.0	101.2	95.6
	Iron and steel	2.5	107.5	109.4	262.4	218.8	203.4	167.5	200.7
	Other manufactures	3.4	131.5	129.6	141.4	125.4	118.2	103.1	94.2
	Logging	2.9	101.5	102.9	124.9	110.3	100.3	100.3	97.0
	Mining	8.3	89.5	92.6	98.3	102.0	95.9	92.7	92.9
	Communications	10.7	123.2	114.5	110.7	95.1	87.8	69.8	64.8
	Transportation	2.3	144.6	143.6	146.8	128.3	113.9	98.8	91.3
	Construction	9.1	126.2	138.5	125.4	119.2	111.6	99.2	97.9
	Services	100.0	101.7	100.1	117.1	117.0	104.9	98.3	93.8
<u>Ontario</u>		30.6	101.5	102.1	114.2	120.4	105.5	98.9	94.2
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u>		1.8	80.9	78.0	117.2	133.1	115.9	78.1	76.8
	Manufacturing	3.3	107.5	108.0	110.0	115.1	121.1	106.6	104.0
	Lumber products	1.6	89.2	89.3	104.2	118.0	108.6	105.9	94.2
	Pulp and paper	12.5	96.7	96.8	107.0	120.2	100.8	100.2	96.0
	Textile products	11.4	112.4	114.4	126.1	120.1	105.0	98.2	92.7
	Iron and steel	1.2	109.4	82.9	201.7	249.7	265.7	247.9	234.6
	Other manufactures	8.4	123.9	131.7	131.3	133.6	136.7	115.3	112.6
	Logging	3.3	107.2	122.4	114.5	107.1	98.3	93.8	93.2
	Mining	20.6	98.6	105.6	107.5	106.4	106.0	99.2	94.0
	Communications	14.6	79.4	90.2	72.8	86.7	67.4	64.9	53.0
	Transportation	2.9	108.6	110.1	117.7	123.1	103.0	93.0	84.1
	Construction	18.4	115.7	121.5	127.3	117.6	110.6	106.2	97.8
	Services	100.0	101.0	106.4	109.8	113.1	103.2	96.4	90.1
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u>		37.3	85.9	85.3	100.2	94.4	90.6	92.0	87.5
<u>British Columbia</u>		9.7	56.4	55.4	79.9	74.8	80.1	84.0	87.8
	Manufacturing	6.4	113.2	111.5	111.8	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8
	Lumber products	1.2	108.1	102.2	114.4	115.9	96.0	101.8	88.3
	Pulp and paper	4.7	97.5	93.6	117.0	105.6	95.5	102.1	99.3
	Textile products	15.3	104.4	106.1	113.3	112.6	97.6	93.6	82.8
	Iron and steel	4.2	46.0	46.5	79.9	87.0	95.2	91.0	95.6
	Other manufactures	9.4	88.5	88.6	104.8	105.5	98.2	93.0	109.5
	Logging	3.9	113.6	114.7	126.3	107.8	96.9	99.2	91.7
	Mining	14.5	100.8	100.6	101.1	103.7	104.1	96.7	100.8
	Communications	17.5	126.7	129.4	84.8	69.8	72.3	63.9	75.5
	Transportation	3.7	104.8	110.0	111.4	106.2	102.2	97.9	92.6
	Construction	9.5	114.9	116.0	118.3	120.6	108.3	105.2	95.1
	Services	100.0	93.8	94.1	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9
	Trade	100.0	93.8	94.1	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9
<u>British Columbia</u>		100.0	93.8	94.1	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

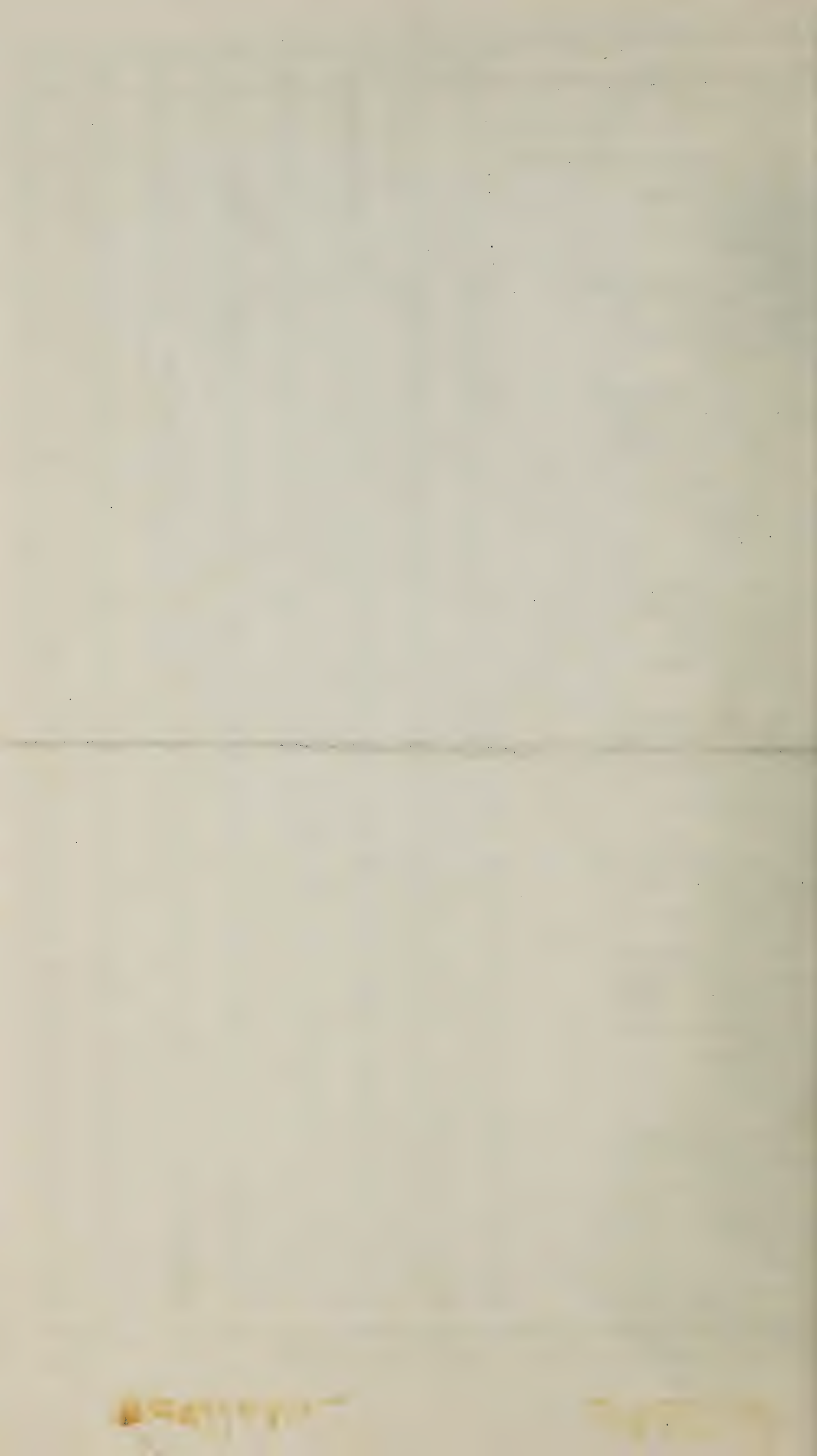




TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	Weight	1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
1/Relative Feb.1 Jan.1 Feb.1 Feb.1 Feb.1 Feb.1 Feb.1								
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	62.9	101.3	98.8	113.7	109.3	101.6	98.3	93.3
Plant Products - edible	4.2	103.3	107.5	108.6	98.1	89.1	94.4	92.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	110.0	113.8	114.8	108.9	103.9	102.3	99.4
Textiles	12.2	93.4	86.9	94.3	104.0	103.9	101.6	101.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	109.9	108.7	124.2	115.5	109.5	106.4	87.3
Iron and steel	14.3	98.6	89.4	120.2	120.0	98.7	92.4	88.9
Other manufactures	21.8	103.7	105.2	119.1	105.5	103.2	98.6	92.3
Communications	3.5	92.1	93.4	112.0	115.8	105.9	103.0	96.7
Transportation	6.0	75.4	71.9	68.0	70.2	74.7	64.6	62.9
Construction	12.4	107.1	109.8	95.3	89.9	97.1	73.9	66.4
Trade	12.0	134.3	146.8	125.9	128.4	112.1	103.1	97.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	102.8	102.4	109.5	106.9	100.3	94.5	89.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	55.3	110.5	113.1	114.9	118.0	111.3	104.9	97.1
Leather products	16.0	102.3	95.2	106.4	103.6	115.9	113.9	105.1
Other manufactures	39.3	114.2	121.5	118.9	125.7	109.2	100.3	92.5
Transportation	10.1	110.3	101.1	101.6	101.7	83.1	78.4	73.7
Construction	18.4	202.2	252.1	122.3	126.0	114.3	96.1	73.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	120.7	127.0	112.5	114.3	110.9	98.3	91.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.3	100.0	97.0	112.1	114.1	104.5	101.4	96.4
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.1	104.1	122.6	111.4	104.5	97.8	97.3
Printing and publishing	9.3	116.7	114.7	126.1	122.7	109.9	104.1	100.9
Textiles	12.4	97.5	90.1	108.1	101.7	100.6	97.7	98.5
Iron and steel	8.9	88.2	84.8	110.3	132.4	102.4	103.0	93.9
Other manufactures	25.0	98.8	98.1	108.0	109.6	105.4	102.2	94.6
Communications	4.0	92.8	93.9	109.4	104.8	97.2	99.9	99.5
Transportation	5.2	118.7	121.8	121.2	120.5	99.3	94.6	98.1
Construction	5.8	123.3	131.9	136.3	142.8	119.6	71.8	63.1
Trade	19.7	123.7	133.6	122.3	115.5	107.4	98.2	98.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.1	107.5	116.4	115.9	105.4	99.3	95.6
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	48.3	99.4	97.2	105.7	107.4	104.5	98.1	93.5
Lumber products	5.7	62.0	59.1	66.6	69.9	71.4	70.2	60.5
Pulp and paper	18.9	103.2	102.1	116.6	116.3	113.7	104.1	105.0
Other manufactures	23.7	112.3	109.8	112.0	115.4	110.8	105.2	98.0
Construction	16.1	155.9	149.6	131.6	118.6	91.6	45.5	61.4
Trade	14.6	116.9	123.2	110.5	111.8	109.5	101.0	102.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	113.4	112.6	115.4	110.3	105.6	95.0	92.7
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	74.6	95.5	94.9	120.2	118.5	101.9	98.9	91.9
Textiles	17.4	91.5	92.4	95.3	92.7	95.8	99.7	101.2
Electrical apparatus	11.0	118.3	110.8	135.1	130.0	103.8	108.3	87.8
Iron and steel	25.7	85.6	84.9	135.5	134.5	106.7	97.1	85.5
Other manufactures	20.5	103.7	105.3	114.3	113.4	99.0	96.3	94.8
Construction	12.0	257.4	208.1	215.7	193.5	88.1	65.7	73.2
Trade	6.8	115.9	117.7	126.2	122.0	120.6	96.5	95.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	106.1	103.5	122.8	120.3	102.7	98.0	91.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	79.8	94.4	82.8	127.7	166.1	84.8	100.6	98.2
Iron and steel	60.3	89.4	75.0	127.3	173.0	74.3	99.1	97.6
Other manufactures	19.5	114.0	113.9	129.1	138.7	127.4	106.9	98.2
Construction	5.1	76.8	91.4	117.0	111.4	98.9	61.4	77.8
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.9	89.4	128.1	159.6	88.8	96.4	95.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.5	99.7	98.1	114.3	118.3	103.7	99.8	93.1
Animal products - edible	4.3	99.8	104.3	113.9	110.8	105.1	101.9	93.8
Plant products - edible	4.9	103.6	103.4	100.9	103.2	93.6	98.0	93.9
Printing and publishing	8.3	114.6	113.8	119.2	126.8	113.1	108.3	105.3
Textiles	5.3	92.1	90.5	106.9	111.4	106.0	102.6	94.5
Other manufactures	16.7	95.0	91.3	118.5	122.6	101.4	94.9	87.2
Transportation	5.8	87.8	91.7	95.1	102.3	101.4	101.8	99.3
Construction	3.9	43.0	42.5	26.9	33.8	45.5	49.1	32.6
Trade	42.1	106.8	108.4	117.0	115.0	111.7	109.6	99.1
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.8	98.2	106.9	108.1	102.1	99.8	91.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	33.5	94.7	92.7	104.4	94.7	92.4	95.6	89.9
Lumber products	6.9	57.7	55.4	80.6	73.5	82.0	81.9	89.1
Other manufactures	26.6	113.6	111.6	117.0	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2
Communications	8.1	112.6	113.2	127.4	106.6	97.3	99.3	91.8
Transportation	15.2	106.9	102.3	107.5	103.2	104.9	97.9	104.4
Construction	16.6	139.2	136.6	70.0	60.0	57.6	74.5	102.7
Services	6.4	101.7	106.3	108.3	105.0	108.5	100.9	93.5
Trade	20.0	117.2	117.6	119.9	121.9	108.6	106.6	95.0
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	108.4	107.0	107.2	100.4	95.7	96.4	94.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
MAY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1931

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.



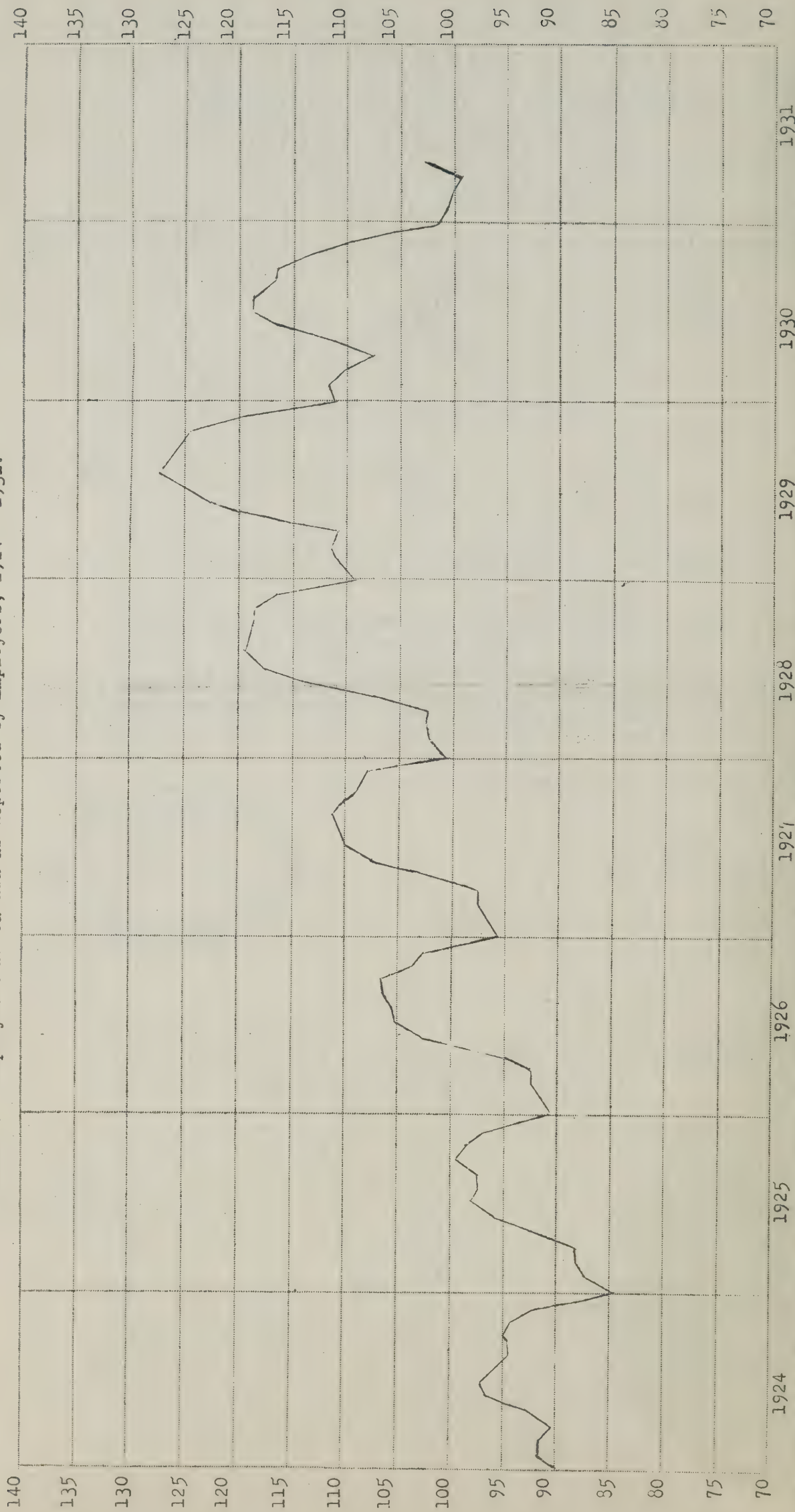
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 26, 1931.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,696 firms who reported an upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 22,970 persons to 925,605 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of 2.5 p.c., rose to 102.2, as compared with 99.7 on Apr. 1, and with 111.4, 116.2, 106.8, 101.8, 95.4, 91.9, 92.9, 92.5, 84.3 and 85.1 on May 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the average for the calendar year 1926. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was at a lower level at the beginning of May than on the same date in 1930, 1929 or 1928, but was higher than on May 1 in preceding years of the record.

Construction, manufacturing, logging and transportation recorded the greatest improvement, while there were also gains in communications, trade and services. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in coal mining, and railway transportation also afforded less employment.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but the largest increases were in Quebec.

Maritime Provinces. - Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 550 firms reported 70,612 employees, or 1,214 more than in their last return. This gain was smaller than that noted on May 1 of last year, when the index was some nine points higher. Manufacturing showed the greatest advances on the date under review; the increases took place mainly in pulp and paper and fish-preserving plants. Logging, quarrying and highway construction also recorded important gains, while transportation and railway construction were slacker.

Quebec. - Considerable improvement was indicated in Quebec, according to 1,799 employers with 272,017 workers, as against 261,618 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in logging (as a result of river-driving), in transportation, construction and maintenance and manufacturing, while trade was slacker. Employment was in rather less volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, although the advance then indicated was on a smaller scale.

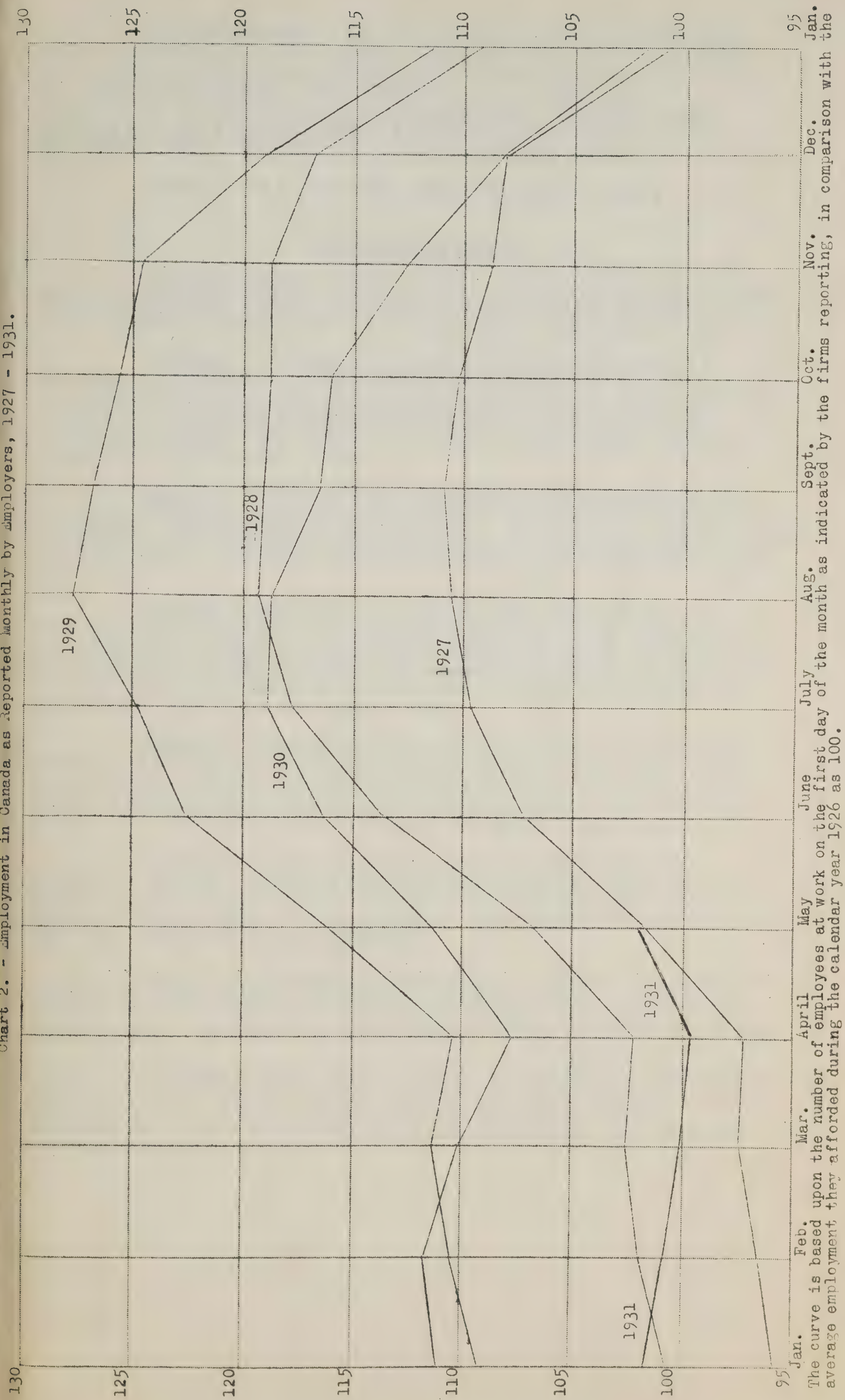
Ontario. - The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1931, was not so pronounced as that reported on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher. The working forces of the 3,450 co-operating firms aggregated 384,087 employees, compared with 378,569 on Apr. 1. Construction and transportation registered the most marked increases, but the movement was also upward in manufacturing and trade.

Prairie Provinces. - Manufacturing, trade and construction showed heightened activity, the gain in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,117 employers whose staffs rose from 117,956 persons on Apr. 1, to 120,771 on the date under review. This advance was smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1930, when the index was higher than on the date under review.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.







British Columbia. - The improvement in British Columbia was not quite so extensive as in the spring of last year, when the index was many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 78,118 workers was indicated by the 780 firms furnishing data, who had 75,094 in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction were decidedly busier, especially marked advances taking place in the latter; transportation and logging were also more active, while curtailment was shown in mining and trade.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver showed considerably increased activity, but there was a decline in Hamilton, and in Winnipeg the tendency was also slightly downward.

Montreal. - Transportation recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, but manufacturing also showed heightened activity, while construction and trade were slacker; 1,009 employers added 963 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 144,275 at the beginning of May. Larger increases were indicated on the same date of last year, when the index stood at 110.8, as compared with 107.0 on May 1, 1931.

Quebec. - Statements were tabulated from 136 firms with 13,540 employees, as against 13,103 on Apr. 1. Most of the improvement took place in construction, manufacturing and transportation. The gain involved approximately the same number of workers as that recorded on May 1, 1930, when the index was lower.

Toronto. - Manufacturing, trade and transportation reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 1,103 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 124,098 persons, as compared with 122,043 at the beginning of April. This expansion was rather more pronounced than that indicated on May 1 of last year, but the index then was some six points higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa. - Manufacturing registered improvement in Ottawa, but construction was slacker; the general advance involved a much smaller number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1930. Statistics were tabulated from 161 firms employing 14,440 persons, compared with 14,224 on Apr. 1. The index was rather lower than in the spring of last year.

Hamilton. - A combined working force of 33,602 persons was reported by the 229 co-operating employers, who had 34,094 on Apr. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, while construction and transportation showed greater activity. Employment was in smaller volume than in the same month of 1930, when curtailment was also indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - Moderate improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories. Returns were tabulated from 136 firms with 13,088 workers, compared with 12,901 in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of May, 1930.

Winnipeg. - Retail trade was rather more active, but construction and manufacturing reported losses in Winnipeg. The 356 co-operating employers had 29,477 persons on their payrolls, compared with 29,518 on Apr. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when gains had been indicated.





Vancouver. - Manufacturing and construction registered increases in Vancouver, according to 315 firms who employed an aggregate working force of 30,151 persons, compared with 29,380 on Apr. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, although the additions to staffs then reported had been decidedly smaller.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - Employment in manufactures showed a gain at the beginning of May; 4,669 establishments reported 494,688 workers, compared with 488,894 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but noteworthy expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, building material, vegetable food, leather and mineral product groups. Rubber, textile and iron and steel factories, however, were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1930, when similar improvement had been noted.

Logging. - Largely owing to river-driving operations in Quebec, there was an increase in logging on May 1; the 230 co-operating firms employed 15,187 men, or 3,586 more than on Apr. 1. Losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1930, but the index was then slightly higher.

Mining. - Returns were received from 223 mine operators with 47,490 persons in their employ, compared with 48,377 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, and metallic ore mines also showed declines, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral mines were rather more active. Employment was in smaller volume than on May 1, 1930, when the reductions also noted in this group had involved fewer workers.

Communications. - A slight gain was indicated in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 26,899 persons.

Transportation. - Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increased employment; local transportation was also rather brisker, while steam railway operation showed reductions in personnel. The general gains were not so pronounced as on May 1, 1930, when the index was several points higher. A combined working force of 111,724 employees was registered by the 344 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 109,166 in their last report.

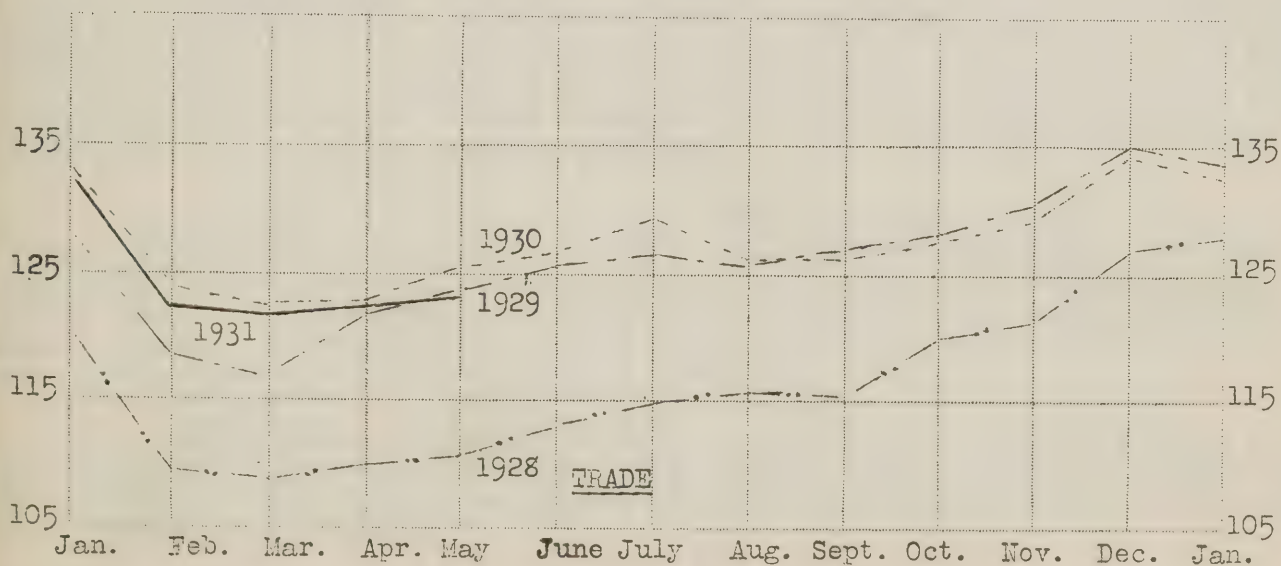
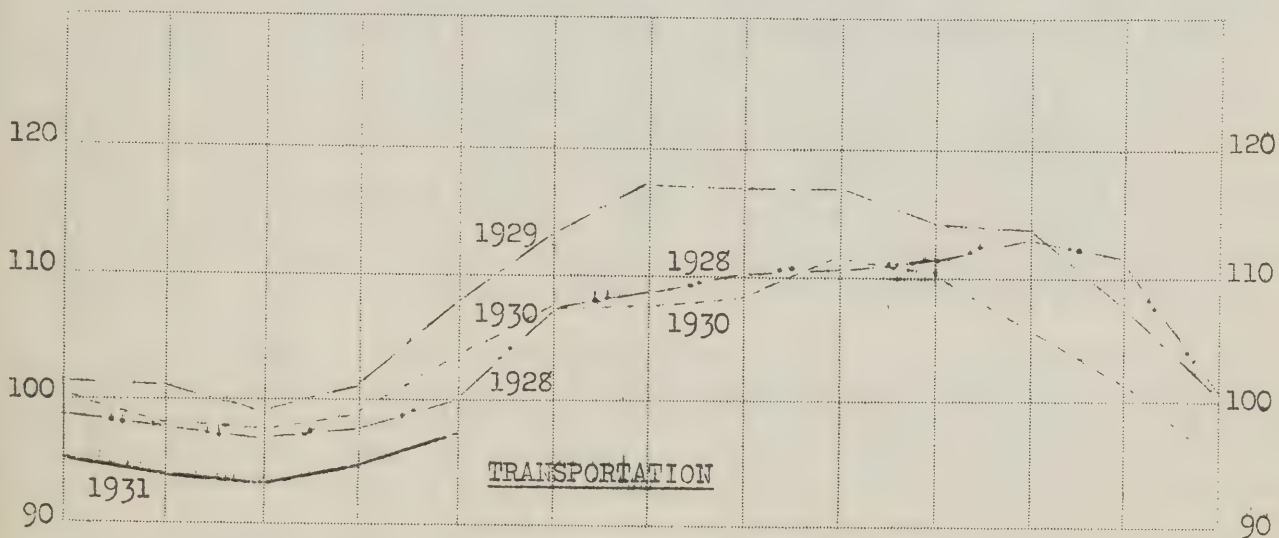
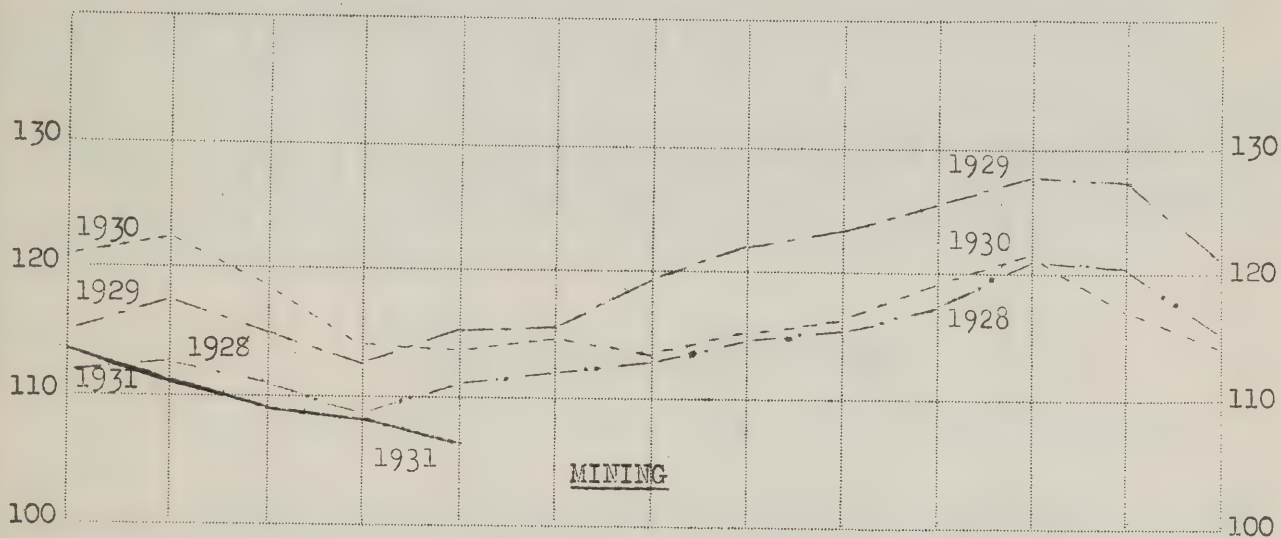
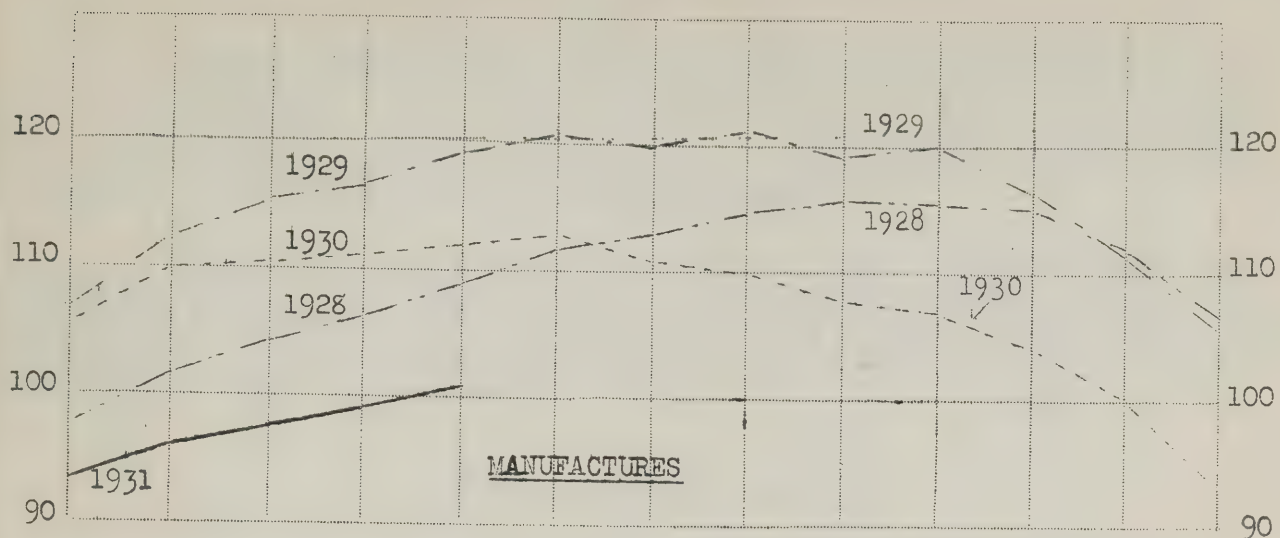
Construction and Maintenance. - Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, but the additions to payrolls were on a smaller scale than on May 1, 1930, and the index then was higher than on the date under review. The continuation of unemployment relief works has resulted in a higher level of employment in the highway construction group than in any other year on record, but building and railway construction were not so brisk as on May 1 in the last few years. Data were compiled from 1,058 employers for May 1, whose staffs aggregated 119,614 persons, or 11,012 more than on Apr. 1, 1931.

Services. - The service group, notably the laundry, cleaning and dyeing division, recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 279 establishments employing 22,425 workers, as against 22,028 in their last report. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of May in 1930, but was better than in earlier years for which data are available.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.







Trade. - Further additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 826 employers enlarged their forces by 328 persons to 87,578 on the date under review. The index was slightly lower than at the commencement of May, 1930 and 1929, but was higher than in any previous year of the record. The improvement on the date under review took place in retail trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during March showed a slight improvement, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; this was mainly the result of the seasonal revival of employment in the building and clothing trades, and of the recent improvement in the textile industries. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.5 on Mar. 3, 1931, as compared with 21.7 on Feb. 23, 1931, and 13.7 on Mar. 24, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,529,835 persons were out of work on May 4, 1931, an increase of 9,722 since the preceding week, and 817,839 more than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States increased 0.2 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 45,225 establishments with 4,705,470 employees. Increased employment was shown in anthracite and metalliferous mining, in quarrying and non-metallic mining, power, light and water, electric railroad, trade, canning and preserving, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments. On the other hand, there were losses in manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs and hotels. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 74.5, compared with 74.8 in March, 1931, and 89.1 in April, 1930. Within this group, the food, textile, metal, leather, tobacco, paper and printing industries showed curtailment, but gains were noted in chemicals, stone, clay and glass products and vehicles.

NEW YORK. - There was a decrease of 0.9 p.c. in factory employment in New York State from March to April; the index, based on the 1925-26-27 average as 100, stood at 77.1, as compared with 77.8 in March, 1931, and 89.9 in April of last year. There were losses in metal and machinery, shoe, clothing and millinery and food factories, while improvement was indicated in stone, clay and glass and textile mills.

MASSACHUSETTS. - Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,066 representative establishments show that they employed 183,587 persons in April, as compared with 182,888 in March, an increase of 0.4 p.c. Boot and shoe, railway car, woollen and worsted, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, paper and wood pulp plants were slacker, while improvement occurred in cotton, radio apparatus and rubber footwear factories.

ILLINOIS. - According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing showed a decrease during March, while improvement was noted in the non-manufacturing industries. There was a general loss of 0.5 p.c. in employment in the State. Declines were reported in metal, paper and printing and clothing factories, while increased activity was indicated in cotton, woollen, stone, clay and glass, fur and leather factories and in building construction.

WISCONSIN. - Employment in Wisconsin was 0.2 p.c. higher in March than in February, but was lower than in March, 1930, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market". There were losses in the non-manufacturing industries which exceeded the gains shown in the manufacturing group.



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May	1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May	1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May	1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May	1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May	1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May	1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May	1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb.	1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar.	1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr.	1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May	1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June	1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July	1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug.	1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept.	1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct.	1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov.	1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec.	1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb.	1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar.	1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr.	1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May	1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June	1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July	1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug.	1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept.	1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct.	1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov.	1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec.	1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.	1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.	1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.	1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May	1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June	1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July	1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug.	1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.	1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct.	1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov.	1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec.	1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb.	1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar.	1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr.	1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May	1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1931.

100.0      7.6      29.4      41.5      13.1      8.4





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May	1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May	1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May	1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May	1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May	1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May	1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	127.5	113.8	109.4
Jan.	1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	136.5	109.9	104.2
Feb.	1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.7	106.9	107.2
Mar.	1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr.	1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May	1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June	1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb.	1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar.	1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr.	1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May	1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1931.									
		15.6	1.5	13.4	1.6	3.6	1.4	3.2	3.3





ote: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

All										
		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
ay	1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
ay	1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.2	62.0	79.9	89.4
ay	1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
ay	1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.3	68.2	90.3	91.2
ay	1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
ay	1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
ay	1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
an.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
eb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.8	105.8	110.0
ar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
or.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
ay	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
ne	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
ily	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
eg.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
pt.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
t.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
ov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
ec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
an.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
eb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
ar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
or.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.5	85.4	121.1	122.5
ay	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
ne	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
ily	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
eg.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
pt.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
t.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.5	162.4	141.0	128.2
ov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
ec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
an.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
eb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
ar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
or.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
ay	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
ne	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
ily	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
eg.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
pt.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
t.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
v.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
c.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
n.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
b.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
r.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
r.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
y	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1931.

100.0      53.4      1.7      5.1      2.9      12.1      12.9      2.4      9.5





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1931	April 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926
MANUFACTURING	53.4	100.7	99.7	112.4	119.8	109.0	103.9	98.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	103.3	95.4	106.7	110.0	108.2	102.2	97.6
Fur and products	.2	94.5	90.3	88.6	100.3	89.5	93.4	96.7
Leather and products	2.1	93.8	91.7	90.4	91.4	102.6	100.2	97.6
Lumber and products	4.5	79.2	73.6	97.6	107.9	98.2	98.2	94.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	63.6	54.8	87.7	100.8	89.7	94.0	90.2
Furniture	1.0	103.9	105.5	113.0	123.5	117.1	106.9	101.5
Other lumber products	1.2	108.4	105.3	115.0	117.8	111.1	105.1	101.8
Musical instruments	.1	47.2	46.1	63.0	97.8	87.8	96.1	95.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	101.8	98.6	102.9	101.6	94.9	94.4	91.4
Pulp and paper products	6.4	98.1	96.1	110.9	109.8	108.7	103.8	97.1
Pulp and paper	2.8	87.3	83.5	108.1	105.6	109.8	104.4	96.2
Paper products	.9	100.4	100.3	107.8	111.2	109.5	104.9	98.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	111.6	111.4	115.8	115.0	107.7	102.8	98.2
Rubber products	1.3	97.6	102.1	112.8	139.7	123.0	111.3	94.5
Textile products	9.0	102.4	104.0	104.9	110.3	107.0	105.9	100.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	102.1	103.0	100.4	108.7	110.3	109.1	100.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	108.1	108.6	108.2	115.6	104.2	102.0	100.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	103.8	106.8	109.1	108.4	104.1	102.3	99.7
Other textile products	1.0	90.8	92.6	101.9	111.0	109.7	114.3	102.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	117.3	115.6	120.9	124.0	121.6	105.5	105.1
Tobacco	.9	109.4	106.7	107.2	113.2	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.5	128.7	142.3	141.6	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	113.3	101.4	130.0	176.8	130.0	107.6	88.1
Chemicals and allied products	.9	121.0	119.8	121.9	118.9	113.0	104.4	101.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	108.3	96.9	123.1	125.1	108.7	99.1	100.1
Electric current	1.6	122.7	121.4	132.6	121.9	112.2	103.9	95.3
Electrical apparatus	1.6	137.8	136.3	159.5	136.0	112.5	105.0	93.6
Iron and steel products	13.9	98.9	100.3	118.8	137.6	114.6	106.7	102.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	110.4	113.3	122.7	145.9	124.7	115.8	103.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	102.3	99.8	127.6	133.9	120.1	110.8	100.1
Agricultural implements	.4	42.3	56.4	81.8	126.2	100.4	110.7	99.8
Land vehicles	6.5	101.2	101.7	118.4	140.0	114.0	104.7	105.6
Automobiles and parts	1.7	110.7	105.9	153.2	215.2	154.7	118.8	113.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	107.6	108.9	128.0	136.7	120.3	103.5	101.0
Heating appliances	.5	105.0	102.7	118.9	133.6	108.4	102.4	101.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	128.9	138.3	169.0	174.6	140.2	105.5	100.9
Foundry and machine shops products	.6	98.7	99.1	118.4	138.9	111.5	108.5	99.6
Other iron and steel products	1.9	95.1	93.3	111.9	118.8	105.2	104.5	98.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	119.8	119.7	126.8	134.3	119.1	112.1	97.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	123.6	120.9	146.7	133.7	113.9	101.7	102.3
Miscellaneous	.5	106.6	105.4	111.2	112.5	102.2	104.9	99.9
LOGGING	1.7	55.9	42.9	63.5	75.8	78.5	82.8	72.7
MINING	5.1	106.0	108.1	114.1	115.6	111.5	103.6	93.0
Coal	2.7	92.3	96.0	95.6	101.5	104.3	102.8	91.3
Metallic ores	1.7	137.9	138.8	149.3	132.2	123.9	107.5	94.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	105.0	102.0	127.2	142.1	120.4	101.2	95.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	104.0	103.3	117.3	117.3	105.0	103.5	99.5
Telegraphs	.5	101.5	100.3	111.4	118.6	106.0	105.5	96.3
Telephones	2.4	104.5	104.0	118.7	116.9	104.7	102.9	100.3
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	96.6	94.3	104.3	108.1	100.7	100.8	94.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	119.1	118.4	121.8	119.6	107.0	103.2	97.8
Steam railways	7.7	90.4	91.2	100.1	106.0	99.2	99.9	95.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	98.1	79.8	102.9	104.7	100.6	102.1	88.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	106.6	96.8	112.0	112.0	103.7	95.0	82.6
Building	4.5	106.7	94.1	127.6	114.3	102.6	102.9	90.6
Highway	4.9	135.4	123.9	101.2	77.9	83.8	68.5	60.8
Railway	3.5	82.0	76.3	101.5	123.2	109.7	99.7	85.9
SERVICES	2.4	123.1	122.0	128.9	121.6	111.7	101.5	95.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	118.3	118.2	125.6	113.8	103.4	95.9	92.9
Professional	.2	124.6	125.2	126.3	126.3	120.1	103.3	101.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	129.6	127.4	135.2	133.5	121.1	108.9	98.0
RETAIL	9.5	123.3	123.1	125.6	124.0	111.7	104.4	96.3
Retail	6.9	130.3	129.9	129.9	128.8	114.4	106.3	96.6
Wholesale	2.6	107.7	108.0	116.0	113.7	106.2	101.2	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.2	99.7	111.4	116.2	106.8	101.8	95.4

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	Weight	1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Atlantic Provinces-Manufacturing	33.6	95.4	91.5	107.9	106.2	101.6	98.7	96.6
Lumber products	3.1	56.3	57.3	73.6	74.4	74.1	71.0	73.7
Pulp and paper	5.2	141.3	130.6	165.4	114.9	108.7	102.1	97.2
Textile products	3.9	74.9	75.8	87.9	96.9	93.9	104.7	103.1
Iron and steel	12.0	106.2	108.6	119.3	128.4	113.6	105.9	104.1
Other manufactures	9.4	98.6	85.2	104.0	101.1	105.8	102.7	97.5
Logging	1.4	49.8	31.4	41.1	69.1	96.0	109.7	13.3
Mining	22.4	106.3	105.3	108.4	108.1	109.9	109.4	94.2
Communications	3.3	114.1	113.8	111.4	110.4	102.6	98.6	96.3
Transportation	18.1	112.2	119.7	130.5	121.5	105.7	120.7	115.9
Construction	13.2	113.7	107.9	127.3	98.6	76.0	58.1	58.1
Services	1.5	178.4	170.1	132.8	142.8	89.5	92.5	88.9
Trade	6.5	116.7	119.1	117.1	112.7	104.6	100.4	97.3
Atlantic Provinces-All Industries	100.0	104.0	102.3	113.1	108.3	101.3	100.5	94.1
Manitoba-Manufacturing	60.2	104.0	102.8	111.4	113.9	108.5	103.8	99.0
Lumber products	3.6	89.7	81.3	90.3	101.7	99.2	101.2	84.7
Pulp and paper	7.6	89.4	86.8	104.3	107.9	107.5	100.2	95.9
Textile products	13.9	103.7	106.3	106.0	108.5	110.8	109.9	101.1
Iron and steel	12.2	103.0	104.4	116.1	126.6	110.2	103.8	105.3
Other manufactures	22.9	113.6	110.4	119.4	114.6	108.6	102.3	97.9
Logging	2.6	88.6	42.8	64.4	72.8	84.4	92.6	81.5
Mining	1.7	110.1	109.2	139.6	139.3	112.1	103.8	95.0
Communications	2.5	101.9	101.6	116.9	123.0	109.6	107.5	98.4
Transportation	11.1	91.2	85.7	90.7	96.2	97.1	91.6	88.0
Construction	13.2	96.0	86.2	90.1	77.0	78.1	93.0	78.4
Services	2.0	108.6	107.3	108.1	105.7	102.1	100.8	94.1
Trade	6.7	129.7	135.4	127.7	130.3	112.1	103.4	92.3
All Industries	100.0	102.3	98.5	106.1	107.3	103.0	100.6	94.4
Manitoba-Manufacturing	62.3	100.1	99.7	113.1	126.1	110.8	105.2	98.8
Lumber products	4.9	84.7	79.3	99.9	114.8	101.4	101.2	93.4
Pulp and paper	6.9	99.5	98.8	111.5	112.1	110.2	105.7	98.1
Textile products	10.3	103.6	104.6	105.2	112.7	103.8	102.3	99.3
Iron and steel	17.6	96.5	97.5	121.4	148.6	120.0	109.9	102.9
Other manufactures	22.6	105.8	105.1	113.8	120.1	109.7	103.3	97.0
Logging	.7	32.5	33.3	45.0	57.4	54.5	67.0	41.6
Mining	3.4	135.7	136.1	149.2	136.1	129.3	108.2	94.5
Communications	2.9	101.8	100.6	118.0	117.5	104.8	105.2	102.0
Transportation	8.6	95.1	91.0	108.1	111.0	100.1	102.9	95.4
Construction	10.4	120.0	114.7	133.6	138.1	125.1	111.3	85.5
Services	2.4	144.4	146.7	157.8	133.3	120.2	104.5	101.0
Trade	9.3	130.5	127.2	130.8	124.0	113.0	103.2	99.3
All Industries	100.0	103.8	102.4	115.7	123.8	110.1	104.5	96.3
Ontario-Manufacturing	31.4	104.1	102.8	117.5	122.2	110.6	101.9	97.7
Lumber products	2.2	97.4	82.0	130.6	140.7	116.8	106.1	108.8
Pulp and paper	3.0	101.0	102.5	113.9	111.3	120.1	113.9	101.3
Textile products	1.8	102.5	100.5	104.5	116.2	123.3	107.5	98.6
Iron and steel	12.8	97.7	100.5	111.9	120.9	102.5	100.4	98.0
Other manufactures	11.6	115.1	110.8	125.2	124.7	115.5	98.9	93.8
Logging	.2	14.1	80.3	32.9	40.1	58.4	42.7	36.4
Mining	6.4	94.6	103.2	92.1	102.6	105.0	80.9	80.7
Communications	3.3	103.9	102.9	111.8	112.7	101.8	96.9	96.9
Transportation	20.5	97.2	97.3	104.0	112.2	101.4	100.0	90.7
Construction	16.9	90.0	75.0	100.3	133.8	116.3	89.6	85.0
Services	3.1	109.6	105.7	118.3	126.1	116.6	101.6	88.3
Trade	18.2	113.5	111.7	121.0	123.7	112.3	106.9	96.0
All Industries	100.0	100.0	97.7	109.2	119.7	108.5	99.0	91.8
British Columbia-Manufacturing	38.3	90.2	87.0	109.4	111.2	102.6	101.4	100.7
Lumber products	10.8	64.2	61.2	99.4	105.7	97.4	99.3	106.0
Pulp and paper	5.9	107.5	102.3	106.4	100.4	98.8	104.0	94.9
Textile products	1.1	109.9	105.8	117.3	122.8	113.9	104.7	106.2
Iron and steel	4.6	97.1	99.9	122.3	117.5	104.8	101.0	101.5
Other manufactures	15.9	110.2	105.5	117.4	119.4	107.1	102.1	95.8
Logging	5.2	59.1	50.9	98.3	110.1	102.4	94.2	109.4
Mining	8.1	79.8	84.2	93.0	106.1	99.3	94.5	97.1
Communications	3.7	110.5	111.3	128.8	114.3	100.7	101.1	99.6
Transportation	14.1	99.9	97.8	108.0	110.2	106.9	100.6	100.3
Construction	18.0	131.3	115.7	133.1	114.7	118.9	93.4	103.5
Services	3.7	106.0	103.8	115.2	114.0	108.3	97.5	95.4
Trade	8.9	112.1	115.6	118.2	118.0	111.7	108.7	94.9
All Industries	100.0	96.1	92.4	110.7	111.6	105.4	99.4	100.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1931	Apr. 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	63.6	106.2	105.3	113.5	114.4	106.4	103.4	100.9
Plant Products - edible	4.3	111.5	104.0	105.1	99.8	86.5	92.8	96.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	107.9	108.7	113.2	110.2	103.4	102.6	99.0
Textiles	12.1	96.3	99.9	97.6	98.1	103.9	105.5	101.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.3	112.0	107.9	120.4	117.5	113.1	104.5	108.0
Iron and steel	14.2	103.2	104.6	120.9	135.2	113.8	108.4	109.1
Other manufactures	23.1	111.4	108.0	118.1	112.3	106.1	101.3	94.9
Communications	3.4	91.9	92.0	107.0	122.4	110.9	103.9	100.0
Transportation	7.3	96.5	77.6	88.6	103.6	94.7	89.2	76.6
Construction	11.5	106.4	112.2	91.0	102.5	102.5	96.2	91.7
Trade	10.9	128.7	135.8	127.8	112.0	104.1	91.8	
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.0	106.2	117.8	114.2	105.9	101.9	97.2
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	59.5	121.0	119.0	114.8	116.3	118.5	104.5	100.2
Leather products	22.5	127.9	120.8	99.0	101.0	122.6	108.7	105.3
Other manufactures	37.0	117.2	118.1	122.1	124.4	116.6	102.5	97.5
Transportation	9.9	115.5	109.7	114.9	103.2	117.9	96.0	108.9
Construction	15.1	184.6	174.3	126.5	148.1	76.0	98.6	101.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	125.7	122.2	115.3	117.1	112.8	105.3	101.5
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.3	104.5	103.1	112.0	118.8	108.2	104.5	98.7
Plant products - edible	5.8	118.1	117.8	117.4	114.3	107.5	103.2	98.0
Printing and publishing	8.8	114.1	113.1	120.2	119.7	108.0	103.1	96.1
Textiles	12.8	105.1	104.5	110.3	108.3	101.2	101.1	97.2
Iron and steel	9.2	95.3	91.7	116.3	150.5	116.8	110.1	100.3
Other manufactures	24.7	102.0	100.7	107.4	111.4	108.1	105.0	100.0
Communications	3.8	93.7	92.8	105.4	111.3	100.7	105.7	101.4
Transportation	5.3	127.4	121.0	135.2	129.9	107.6	101.4	100.9
Construction	5.6	120.3	123.8	137.6	142.6	154.4	133.2	94.7
Trade	20.1	128.9	124.7	125.0	119.4	109.2	103.8	100.7
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	111.4	109.5	117.8	120.7	110.2	105.3	99.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	46.8	105.8	101.8	117.6	119.8	120.7	110.7	96.7
Lumber products	5.5	65.3	59.8	118.2	124.1	124.3	118.4	65.9
Pulp and paper	18.1	108.2	105.5	109.8	112.2	110.8	102.9	106.6
Other manufactures	23.2	121.5	116.7	124.2	124.9	128.5	114.6	101.5
Construction	19.7	203.8	214.4	157.2	179.5	186.5	94.4	96.8
Trade	13.5	117.3	117.3	127.4	118.6	108.5	104.1	96.0
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.4	121.8	125.3	123.7	120.8	108.5	97.5
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	74.4	97.1	101.8	114.8	128.4	104.1	101.6	99.7
Textiles	15.8	84.8	88.7	91.8	102.5	93.5	99.1	101.9
Electrical apparatus	10.2	111.9	111.3	127.2	137.9	108.3	99.3	90.9
Iron and steel	27.4	93.4	104.5	120.1	150.6	110.7	104.9	101.8
Other manufactures	21.0	107.5	105.7	111.3	117.2	102.1	100.1	98.1
Construction	11.5	259.1	228.4	173.4	219.2	103.7	107.6	83.2
Trade	6.9	118.1	113.2	129.2	127.4	119.4	98.0	95.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	108.0	109.8	118.1	130.6	104.8	102.5	98.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	82.6	106.8	104.7	147.4	195.0	138.7	99.3	111.7
Iron and steel	64.0	103.8	102.3	150.5	206.7	141.1	97.7	115.7
Other manufactures	18.6	118.7	114.3	135.1	140.2	133.2	109.9	99.4
Construction	3.6	57.7	56.9	181.9	164.7	127.2	85.5	71.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	105.5	104.2	150.5	189.5	136.4	99.1	108.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.7	101.7	103.1	118.6	121.5	112.0	99.9	97.6
Animal products - edible	4.3	101.0	96.1	106.0	105.7	102.3	90.7	90.3
Plant products - edible	4.8	103.0	105.7	110.3	107.2	106.3	99.4	104.4
Printing and publishing	7.4	105.3	107.7	117.3	117.2	110.9	103.0	100.6
Textiles	5.9	104.8	105.5	107.0	120.2	114.6	106.0	98.3
Other manufactures	17.3	99.2	101.4	128.3	131.7	116.1	99.0	96.3
Transportation	5.7	84.7	84.2	95.7	101.4	101.8	101.3	98.1
Construction	4.8	54.9	59.6	32.8	47.1	74.4	44.9	73.8
Trade	40.3	102.3	101.0	108.8	113.9	114.0	108.7	95.3
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	97.1	97.3	105.7	110.9	108.7	99.5	94.5
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.6	96.8	94.4	106.6	106.1	100.3	103.2	101.1
Lumber products	7.0	57.6	54.6	78.4	88.0	88.1	101.9	107.4
Other manufactures	28.6	116.4	114.5	121.2	115.6	107.4	104.2	98.2
Communications	8.1	110.0	110.2	130.6	112.1	100.4	99.0	100.2
Transportation	16.0	105.2	104.1	111.2	113.1	107.8	99.4	102.7
Construction	13.5	108.7	93.2	88.5	96.3	107.4	88.0	115.7
Services	6.6	102.6	99.1	111.1	111.1	110.9	96.8	95.3
Trade	20.1	115.9	118.8	120.4	119.4	112.4	109.8	92.3
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.6	101.9	110.8	109.9	104.8	101.4	101.1

Proportion of employees in indicated industry with respect to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.



72-002

GOVT PUBNS

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JUNE  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

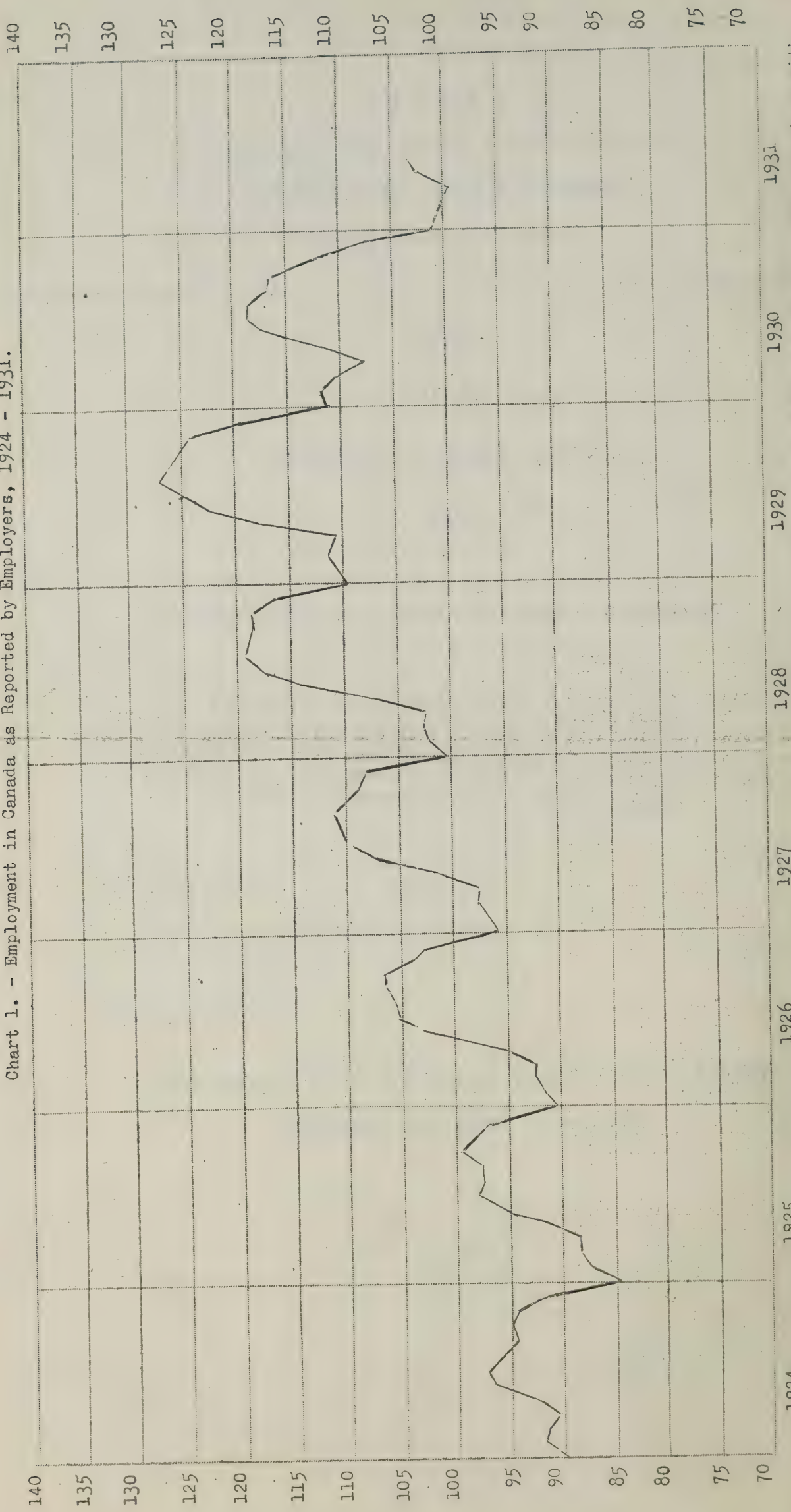
♦ ♦ ♦

OTTAWA

1931



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 25, 1931.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of June showed further improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,865 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 940,875 persons, as compared with 927,437 on May 1. This increase of 13,438 persons, or 1.4 p.c., brought the index number to 103.6, as compared with 102.2 in the preceding month and 116.5, 122.2, 113.8, 107.2, 102.2, 95.6, 96.4, 98.5, 90.3 and 87.7 on June 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The employment afforded by the co-operating firms was less than on the same date in the last four years, but was greater than on June 1 in the preceding years of the record.

Large advances were registered in construction, and transportation, trade, services and communications also reported increases. On the other hand, manufacturing, logging and mining showed curtailment.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.— Further gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 598 employers with a combined working force of 72,086 persons, as compared with 71,254 on May 1. This increase was considerably less than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was many points higher. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber, fish and textile products), logging, mining, trade and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

Quebec.— Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the trade group. On the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and logging and mining also showed less activity. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,831 firms employing 277,954 workers on June 1, or 5,597 more than in their last monthly report.

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a further but smaller advance; the index, at 104.2, was lower than on June 1, 1930, when larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,489 co-operating establishments aggregated 386,070 employees, as against 384,622 on May 1. Construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in logging and mining. In manufacturing, considerable increases in the lumber, animal food, building material, mineral product and some other groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and pulp and paper factories.

Prairie Provinces.— Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, services and communications reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but iron and steel factories and trade released employees. The 1,161 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 125,312 persons, as against 121,098 in the preceding month. Larger increases were indicated on June 1, 1930, and the index then was higher.







125

120

115

110

105

100

95

Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

1929

1928

1927

1930

1928

1931

1931



British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 79,453 workers was registered by the 786 reporting employers, who had 78,106 at the beginning of May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1930, when the gains indicated were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but trade and services also afforded heightened employment, while metal works and mining showed curtailment.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1928, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made. Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains; declines were noted in Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor, including the adjacent Border Cities, while in Ottawa there was no general change.

Montreal.- Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,020 co-operating firms employed 144,625 persons, an increase of 232 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and trade reported increases, but manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was slacker. The index, at 107.1, was lower than in June, 1930.

Quebec.- Continued, but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing and transportation. Statements were tabulated from 140 establishments having 13,759 workers, as against 13,661 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was a few points lower. Employment as reported by the employers making returns, was in greater volume on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year for which statistics are available.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,109 employers in Toronto with 123,216 persons on their payrolls, compared with 124,224 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of textile and iron and steel products, was slacker, but improvement was shown in construction and transportation. The index was lower than on June 1, 1930, when general gains had been indicated.

Ottawa.- Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing released some employees, so that the general situation was unchanged; employment was at a rather lower level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an increase had been recorded. A combined working force of 14,457 employees was indicated by the 163 co-operating firms; this was practically the same as in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Further reductions in staffs were noted in Hamilton, where 231 employers reported 32,376 workers on their paylists, as compared with 33,690 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but construction also showed a decline. Employment was not so active as on the same date of a year ago, when a smaller contraction was noted.

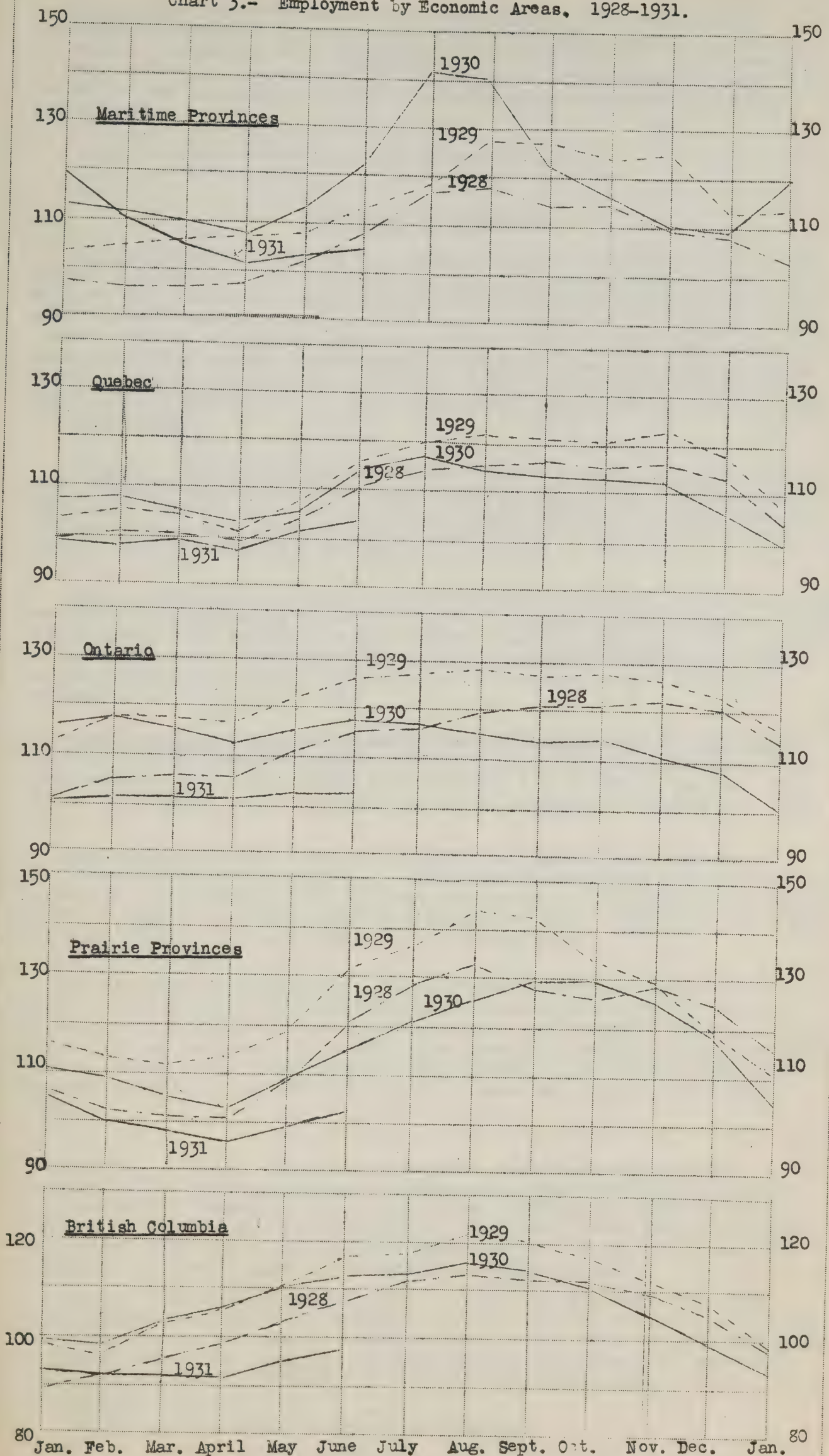
Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decline on June 1, when data were received from 133 firms with 12,293 employees, or 733 less than at the beginning of May. Most of the reduction took place in automobile factories, while construction was rather busier. Smaller losses had been registered on June 1, 1930, and employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 30,210 persons was indicated by the 370 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 29,568 employees on May 1. This gain involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index was then higher. Most of the advance recorded in June of the present year was in construction, manufacturing and communications, while trading establishments released some help.





Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1928-1931.



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Vancouver.-- Manufacturing, trade, communications and transportation reported minor gains in Vancouver, and there were larger increases in construction. Statements were tabulated from 317 employers with 30,840 workers in their employ, as compared with 30,180 on May 1. Practically no change, on the whole, was indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the index was a few points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Statements were tabulated from 4,767 manufacturers employing 489,837 operatives, as compared with 496,231 in the preceding month. Gains of a seasonal nature were registered in lumber mills, while advances were also made in the fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, woollen, cotton, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather-using, electrical apparatus, pulp and paper, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1930, when general improvement had been reported in manufacturing.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease, chiefly in Quebec, where river-driving operations in many camps were this season completed earlier than usual. Returns were received from 231 firms employing 14,520 workers, or 837 less than in the preceding month. Increased activity had been indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Mining.-- Metallic ore mines were rather busier; employment in the coal fields was practically unchanged, while that in other non-metallic mineral mines showed a falling-off. The operators making returns, numbering 225, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 47,210 persons, as against 47,601 in their last return. Additions to staffs had been noted on the same date in 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Communications.-- Improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 67 companies in the communication division enlarged their staffs from 26,899 persons on May 1 to 27,087 on the date under review. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year.

Transportation.-- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 346 employers with 114,077 workers on their payrolls, or 2,333 more than on May 1. This increase involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1930, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,127 contractors reported 137,213 employees, as compared with 119,726 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1 in the last three years, but compares favourably with that in earlier years of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work.

Services.-- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were losses in employment in laundries and dry cleaning establishments. Statements were compiled from 276 firms employing 22,766 persons, as compared with 22,269 on May 1. The index in this group was higher on the date under review than at the beginning of June in any other year for which data are available, with the exception of 1929 and 1930.

Trade.-- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 826 establishments reported 88,165 employees, or 555 more than in their last return. This gain was smaller than that noted on June 1, 1930, when the index was slightly higher. Except for last year and 1929, however, employment as reported by trading establishments was higher on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year on record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

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## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during April showed, on the whole, some further improvement; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.9 on Apr. 27, 1931, as compared with 21.5 on Mar. 23, 1931, and 14.2 on Apr. 28, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,629,971 persons were out of work on June 1, 1931, an increase of 123,034 on the total for May 18, and 854,864 more than a year ago.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a decline of 0.9 p.c. in May as compared with April, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 46,031 establishments with 4,721,032 employees. Increased employment was shown in May in power, light and water and in dyeing and cleaning, while the remaining groups reported general declines, those in mining, crude petroleum producing, canning and preserving and hotels being most marked. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest losses were in iron and steel and their products, leather, chemicals and allied products, clothing and miscellaneous industries, while improvement was recorded in the food, cotton, woollen, knitting, stone, clay and glass and tobacco groups. The general index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 74.1 in May, 1931, compared with 74.5 in April, 1931, and 87.7 in May, 1930.

New York.— Factory employment in the State of New York decreased 1.9 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Practically every industrial division covered in the returns shared to some extent in the losses which lowered the index of employment to 75.7; the index is calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The largest reductions were in the clothing industries, but metal and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber and chemical, oil and paint factories also showed considerable curtailment.

Massachusetts.— Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,071 representative establishments showed that they employed 179,539 employees in May as compared with 183,018 in April, a decrease of 1.9 p.c. There were large declines in boot and shoe factories, and smaller losses in men's clothing, bread and other bakery, cotton, silk goods, dyeing and finishing textiles, and some other industries, while chemical and allied products, hosiery and knit goods, woollen and rubber footwear plants showed improvement.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 1.6 p.c. and in manufacturing 1.4 p.c., during May as compared with April. The greatest losses were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood products and men's clothing groups, while there were gains in the food, leather, women's clothing, printing and paper, fur and leather and stone, clay, glass industries, and also in trade and building.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market," the index of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin stood at 77.9 in April, as compared with 78.2 in March, 1931, and with 93.6 in April, 1930. The metal, wood, printing and publishing groups showed curtailment, but rubber, leather, textile and food factories reported increased activity. Improvement was also indicated in the non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of logging and wholesale trade.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	99.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1931.						
	100.0	7.7	29.6	41.0	13.3	8.4





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June	1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June	1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June	1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June	1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June	1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June	1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.7	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan.	1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb.	1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar.	1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	103.3
Apr.	1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	150.9	103.4	110.4
May	1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June	1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	110.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	109.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb.	1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar.	1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr.	1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May	1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June	1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1931.									
		15.4	1.5	13.1	1.5	3.4	1.3	3.2	3.3





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921		87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922		90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923		98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924		96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925		95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926		102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927		107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
Jan. 1, 1928		100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1		102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1		102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1		102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1		106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1		113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1		117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1		119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1		119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1		118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1		118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1		116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929		109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1		110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1		111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1		110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1		116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1		122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1		124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1		127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1		126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1		125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1		124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1		119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930		111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1		111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1		110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1		107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1		111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1		116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1		118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1		118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1		116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1		116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1		112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1		108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931		101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1		100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1		100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1		99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1		102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1		103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1931.										
		100.0	52.1	1.5	5.0	2.9	12.1	14.6	2.4	9.4





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	52.1	99.4	100.7	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9	101.6
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.3	103.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4	109.0
Fur and products	.2	102.9	94.5	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3	101.0
Leather and products	2.0	91.2	93.8	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3	92.3
Lumber and products	4.7	84.0	79.2	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3	110.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	72.1	63.6	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2	115.0
Furniture	.9	101.8	103.9	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6	100.8
Other lumber products	1.2	106.8	108.4	118.3	121.6	113.4	108.5	102.9
Musical instruments	.2	53.4	47.2	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9	95.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	102.2	101.8	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5	93.7
Pulp and paper products	6.3	97.5	98.1	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1	100.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.9	87.3	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1	101.3
Paper products	.8	100.5	100.4	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4	98.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	110.4	111.6	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1	99.0
Rubber products	1.3	96.8	97.6	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8	97.3
Textile products	8.8	101.3	102.4	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5	98.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	102.8	102.1	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6	100.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	107.6	108.1	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5	99.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	100.0	103.8	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8	97.0
Other textile products	1.0	90.5	90.8	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.3	98.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	115.1	117.3	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7	101.7
Tobacco	.9	105.7	109.4	113.5	112.8	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.9	128.5	146.4	145.1	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.0	113.3	138.1	186.5	133.8	95.7	99.9
Chemicals and allied products	.9	119.0	121.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2	103.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	111.3	108.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0	105.8
Electric current	1.6	124.2	122.7	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7	99.8
Electrical apparatus	1.6	134.7	137.8	158.2	139.0	117.5	105.0	94.5
Iron and steel products	12.7	92.2	98.9	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9	104.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.3	97.3	110.4	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8	105.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.1	102.3	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6	99.5
Agricultural implements	.3	36.4	42.3	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9	100.9
Land vehicles	6.0	94.3	101.2	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1	106.6
Automobiles and parts	1.5	99.7	110.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6	113.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	87.5	107.6	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3	111.3
Heating appliances	.5	103.5	105.0	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9	101.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	125.4	128.9	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0	102.4
Foundry and machine shops product	.5	90.6	98.7	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5	100.1
Other iron and steel products	1.8	92.1	95.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5	100.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	116.6	119.8	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0	95.2
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	127.0	123.6	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5	101.7
Miscellaneous	.5	108.6	106.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9	100.0
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.5	53.3	55.9	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8	96.4
<b>MINING</b>	5.0	105.3	106.0	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5	96.5
Coal	2.6	92.2	92.3	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8	94.6
Metallic ores	1.7	139.4	137.9	148.8	138.4	126.6	110.9	95.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	97.7	105.8	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.9	105.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	104.7	104.0	119.6	120.9	106.9	103.7	100.4
Telegraphs	.6	106.2	101.5	119.9	126.8	111.5	106.8	102.6
Telephones	2.3	104.3	104.5	119.5	119.3	105.7	102.7	99.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.1	98.6	96.6	108.0	113.9	108.0	104.8	102.1
Street railways and cartage	2.6	121.0	119.1	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.4	100.8
Steam railways	7.7	92.2	90.4	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0	98.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	101.7	98.1	118.3	120.3	119.8	114.8	124.6
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	14.6	121.8	106.6	137.0	144.6	136.8	121.3	114.5
Building	4.8	113.8	106.7	140.8	134.7	118.3	112.4	104.3
Highway	5.7	159.7	135.4	177.2	144.3	142.5	125.0	95.4
Railway	4.1	97.7	82.0	114.8	154.2	144.1	126.8	128.3
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	125.9	123.1	134.7	131.1	118.4	105.4	100.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.5	118.3	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5	101.0
Professional	.2	125.2	124.6	126.8	122.5	118.5	107.2	100.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	126.6	129.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8	100.9
<b>TRADE</b>	9.4	124.0	123.3	127.6	126.0	113.7	104.8	96.7
Retail	6.9	130.9	130.3	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5	95.6
Wholesale	2.5	108.5	107.7	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9	98.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	103.6	102.2	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2	102.2

The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.



shows the proportion of  
total number of employees  
in each class



TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	Weight	1/Relative June 1						
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	34.9	99.2	95.4	114.8	117.4	109.0	112.6	106.0
Lumber products	4.0	70.7	56.3	109.7	111.4	106.5	115.2	115.4
Pulp and paper	5.0	137.9	141.3	167.1	117.1	110.5	120.2	99.4
Textile products	4.3	84.3	74.9	87.4	95.5	93.2	105.6	101.7
Iron and steel	10.9	98.2	106.2	114.1	131.3	112.1	104.3	97.9
Other manufactures	10.7	109.8	98.6	113.1	116.4	113.5	118.9	114.0
Logging	1.6	58.0	49.8	108.8	81.5	71.3	42.3	24.7
Mining	22.2	107.3	106.3	111.3	107.4	109.7	108.1	99.1
Communications	3.3	115.1	114.1	120.0	111.9	106.4	102.0	97.5
Transportation	13.1	83.1	112.2	116.3	90.8	96.7	83.7	103.7
Construction	16.7	144.5	113.7	179.8	140.6	117.3	104.0	73.7
Services	1.5	187.2	178.4	156.6	142.1	94.6	92.2	97.3
Trade	6.7	123.5	116.7	117.7	113.5	105.9	98.9	97.9
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	105.2	104.0	122.4	112.5	107.2	103.5	98.7
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	58.5	103.0	104.0	114.3	116.0	111.8	106.3	101.4
Lumber products	3.8	95.8	89.7	109.8	116.2	110.8	115.6	102.9
Pulp and paper	7.6	91.7	89.4	105.9	110.0	113.5	107.3	102.3
Textile products	13.5	102.8	103.7	103.6	106.6	110.4	108.2	99.3
Iron and steel	1.3	97.0	103.0	117.3	124.1	111.6	103.6	107.5
Other manufactures	22.3	112.7	113.6	124.2	119.4	112.5	104.9	98.2
Logging	2.1	73.4	88.6	119.8	112.5	106.7	125.4	149.6
Mining	1.5	101.3	110.1	140.4	144.0	121.7	116.7	103.5
Communications	2.4	100.3	101.9	115.5	125.1	109.2	106.8	99.6
Transportation	11.7	98.2	91.2	104.2	116.2	111.3	110.0	107.3
Construction	15.1	111.9	96.0	112.4	104.6	100.9	106.9	105.9
Services	2.0	109.1	108.6	110.7	107.0	107.6	100.1	100.8
Trade	6.7	132.8	129.7	137.2	133.1	117.1	106.3	97.1
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	104.3	102.3	114.5	115.9	110.7	107.5	103.7
<b>Ontario</b>								
Manufacturing	60.9	98.2	100.1	112.7	125.4	114.0	107.2	101.7
Lumber products	5.2	89.7	84.7	110.5	125.5	111.9	112.6	114.2
Pulp and paper	6.8	96.8	99.5	110.2	114.2	110.8	107.3	98.7
Textile products	10.0	101.4	103.6	102.1	111.2	103.1	103.3	98.8
Iron and steel	16.2	89.8	96.5	116.6	141.8	124.9	109.7	104.5
Other manufactures	22.7	106.6	105.8	115.9	121.2	110.8	105.4	97.8
Logging	.8	36.7	32.5	59.4	62.2	57.0	53.2	58.2
Mining	3.4	137.6	135.7	151.3	138.4	134.8	111.9	94.9
Communications	2.9	101.1	101.8	119.5	121.4	105.8	105.4	101.8
Transportation	9.1	101.5	95.1	108.5	114.6	108.5	107.4	101.9
Construction	11.2	129.7	120.0	157.5	158.1	152.1	139.6	116.7
Services	2.4	145.4	144.4	158.6	145.6	123.1	106.7	100.9
Trade	9.3	130.6	130.5	130.5	128.0	114.0	102.7	97.1
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	104.2	103.8	117.8	126.2	115.5	108.1	101.4
<b>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	29.7	101.0	104.1	117.5	123.7	114.1	102.9	99.4
Lumber products	2.2	96.2	97.4	138.4	156.1	131.5	126.1	110.6
Pulp and paper	3.1	101.9	101.0	111.7	109.7	121.4	115.5	99.8
Textile products	1.6	98.9	102.5	95.8	120.9	118.2	99.8	87.5
Iron and steel	11.5	91.3	97.7	108.3	118.7	105.7	96.9	99.6
Other manufactures	11.3	115.0	115.1	129.9	128.3	119.4	103.4	98.5
Logging	.1	8.5	14.1	36.8	47.5	32.9	39.5	34.3
Mining	6.2	93.8	94.6	91.9	102.8	98.7	96.5	86.0
Communications	3.3	109.2	103.9	119.0	120.3	108.2	97.5	99.8
Transportation	20.4	100.4	97.2	108.7	121.8	109.3	104.4	94.7
Construction	19.7	108.3	90.0	124.8	183.3	176.3	124.0	137.3
Services	3.3	119.6	109.6	140.5	150.1	140.0	117.5	104.4
Trade	17.3	111.7	113.5	122.4	123.0	113.8	107.5	96.1
<b>Prairie Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	103.3	100.0	115.8	132.4	121.5	106.5	102.8
<b>British Columbia-Manufacturing</b>	37.5	89.7	90.2	111.7	115.5	106.8	106.1	101.0
Lumber products	10.9	66.1	64.2	100.4	111.8	102.0	101.6	107.3
Pulp and paper	5.7	104.2	107.5	106.6	105.0	99.2	106.3	97.3
Textile products	1.1	107.2	109.9	124.2	121.1	110.6	102.3	98.3
Iron and steel	4.1	86.9	97.1	123.0	116.4	108.7	96.8	99.4
Other manufactures	15.7	111.2	110.2	122.2	122.8	113.6	113.7	95.4
Logging	5.1	58.7	59.1	98.3	117.8	108.6	98.8	107.1
Mining	7.7	76.8	79.8	92.9	102.9	98.6	95.8	97.4
Communications	3.8	116.2	110.5	130.9	116.6	102.9	99.1	101.5
Transportation	14.2	103.0	99.9	108.0	111.2	106.8	106.1	103.8
Construction	19.3	143.9	131.3	147.4	146.3	138.6	119.7	122.7
Services	3.4	106.1	106.0	116.1	116.3	107.4	100.9	98.2
Trade	9.0	114.0	112.1	116.0	118.8	113.5	108.5	96.1
<b>British Columbia-All Industries</b>	100.0	97.9	96.1	113.3	117.5	109.9	105.5	103.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1931	May 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	62.1	103.7	106.2	115.3	114.7	109.3	103.4	102.7
Plant Products - edible	4.4	113.8	111.5	112.7	106.7	100.2	98.5	97.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	108.2	107.9	113.2	111.6	106.9	101.7	99.5
Textiles	11.9	94.6	96.3	94.9	95.9	105.0	103.6	99.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.3	112.6	112.0	126.4	118.9	111.5	105.1	101.0
Iron and steel	13.1	95.4	103.2	122.3	130.7	116.0	107.4	112.5
Other manufactures	22.8	109.8	111.4	121.0	116.3	109.3	101.6	96.1
Communications	3.3	89.5	91.9	104.1	123.4	110.1	107.7	100.8
Transportation	8.0	107.1	96.5	123.1	132.8	133.4	117.4	133.9
Construction	12.1	111.9	106.4	98.6	134.3	129.3	95.8	101.9
Trade	11.2	131.3	128.7	138.0	130.2	114.2	106.7	96.9
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.1	107.0	116.6	119.3	109.7	104.5	104.5
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	59.7	122.0	121.0	119.5	120.0	120.3	101.8	83.2
Leather products	22.5	129.8	127.9	99.8	102.4	114.8	100.6	50.8
Other manufactures	37.2	117.7	117.2	128.8	129.1	123.5	102.9	101.6
Transportation	9.9	117.6	115.5	119.5	112.8	116.0	119.9	107.4
Construction	14.9	185.4	184.6	159.3	160.4	93.0	118.7	104.4
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	126.7	125.7	122.3	122.0	117.0	110.9	90.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	60.8	102.8	104.5	110.3	117.1	110.6	104.9	99.1
Plant products - edible	5.7	112.7	118.1	115.6	113.1	109.5	104.4	98.4
Printing and publishing	8.9	114.1	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7	102.9	98.3
Textiles	12.1	99.8	105.1	107.3	108.5	99.5	101.6	95.6
Iron and steel	8.8	91.0	95.3	108.3	139.8	125.6	108.3	101.3
Other manufactures	25.3	103.2	102.0	108.5	111.6	109.7	106.2	100.1
Communications	3.8	91.3	93.7	101.2	115.2	99.2	104.0	102.0
Transportation	5.5	130.8	127.4	140.6	142.3	115.7	101.1	102.2
Construction	5.8	124.1	120.3	178.8	154.8	162.2	175.7	117.3
Trade	20.1	128.4	128.9	126.1	124.1	110.8	103.1	97.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	110.3	111.4	118.5	122.1	112.7	107.0	99.7
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	45.5	104.2	105.8	119.1	122.7	113.0	111.2	104.7
Lumber products	5.4	65.4	65.3	124.7	128.6	82.4	118.0	132.1
Pulp and paper	17.2	103.1	108.2	106.3	112.7	107.7	102.2	96.7
Other manufactures	22.9	122.2	121.5	128.1	129.1	131.7	117.0	99.9
Construction	21.0	215.8	203.8	249.0	207.0	211.4	124.0	146.0
Trade	13.4	112.8	117.3	120.4	113.7	109.6	104.4	96.5
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.4	123.4	130.4	127.8	118.4	111.5	105.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	75.1	94.2	97.1	113.1	130.5	106.1	104.1	101.0
Textiles	17.2	83.5	84.8	89.7	100.8	92.4	98.5	100.3
Electrical apparatus	10.3	108.8	111.9	123.7	142.1	114.5	98.7	93.3
Iron and steel	26.0	85.4	93.4	122.3	151.8	115.7	110.0	105.2
Other manufactures	21.6	106.1	107.5	117.1	122.0	106.3	102.5	98.9
Construction	10.6	227.2	259.1	203.1	235.9	122.5	139.2	109.0
Trade	6.9	116.2	118.1	127.4	128.2	123.4	100.4	97.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	103.9	108.0	118.0	133.1	109.0	105.5	101.1
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	80.6	98.1	106.8	146.8	168.9	151.2	96.2	113.5
Iron and steel	61.0	92.6	103.8	148.4	174.0	156.5	91.9	117.3
Other manufactures	19.6	120.4	118.7	140.3	148.8	133.9	114.3	100.7
Construction	4.5	68.5	57.7	167.0	184.5	132.5	114.1	95.1
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	99.5	105.5	149.4	168.3	147.3	98.5	111.1
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.7	102.9	101.7	120.5	121.8	113.1	101.5	98.4
Animal products - edible	4.5	107.9	101.0	108.4	107.6	99.2	94.4	93.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	100.5	103.0	109.2	106.7	104.9	102.6	96.9
Printing and publishing	7.6	106.1	105.3	119.1	115.8	109.1	105.2	97.8
Textiles	5.5	100.5	104.8	104.9	114.0	109.7	97.1	98.7
Other manufactures	17.5	101.8	99.2	132.3	134.0	122.5	103.1	100.3
Transportation	5.6	86.0	84.7	91.5	98.9	103.5	99.5	99.7
Construction	6.7	75.9	54.9	52.1	60.4	79.8	66.9	126.8
Trade	38.6	100.2	102.3	106.9	112.1	115.1	107.6	95.1
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	98.8	97.1	107.1	111.5	110.7	101.3	99.2
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.5	98.0	96.8	109.1	107.9	105.2	101.8	96.6
Lumber products	6.6	55.7	57.6	79.3	91.4	90.9	94.1	101.4
Other manufactures	28.9	118.5	116.4	124.6	116.9	113.4	106.3	93.7
Communications	8.1	112.7	110.0	130.4	112.1	103.3	95.7	101.7
Transportation	15.9	105.7	105.2	109.7	110.6	104.9	110.4	105.8
Construction	14.4	120.8	108.7	85.4	99.3	116.0	98.7	110.6
Services	5.8	99.8	102.6	111.1	113.7	109.1	102.8	98.9
Trade	20.2	117.3	115.9	118.3	120.8	114.4	110.0	95.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	106.9	104.6	110.8	110.9	107.4	103.7	99.7

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

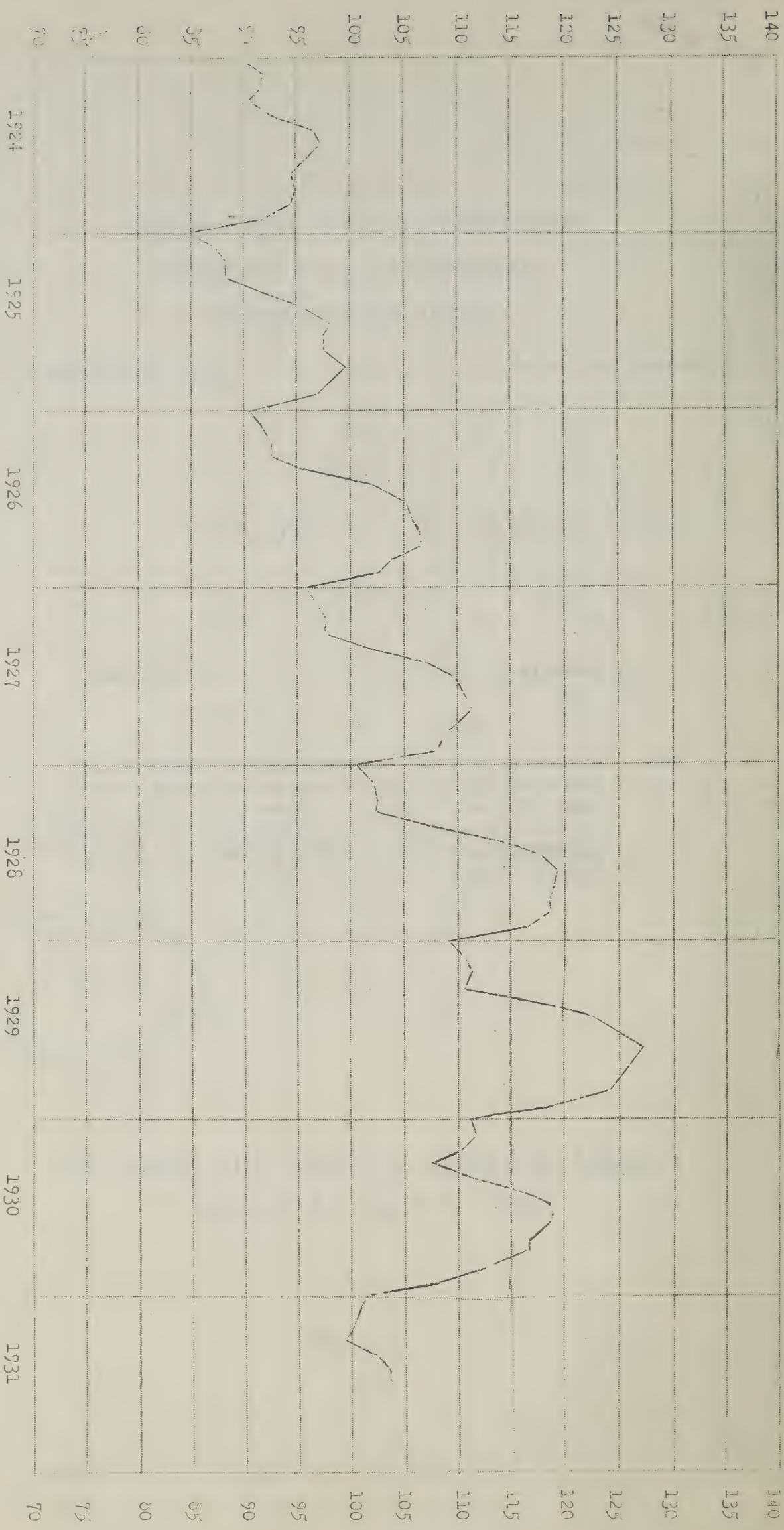


Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

♦ ♦ ♦  
OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



This curve is based upon the amount of employment at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 27, 1931.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of July showed a slightly upward tendency, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,803 firms employing 940,222 workers, or 1,794 more than on June 1. This increase, which was smaller than that reported on July 1 in previous years of the record, brought the index number to 103.8, as compared with 103.6 in the preceding month, and with 118.9, 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively; the 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these index numbers. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level on July 1, 1931, than at the beginning of July in the preceding five years, although the index was higher than on the same date in the five years, 1921-1925.

The largest gains were reported in construction, but services also afforded heightened employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, as a whole, logging, mining and transportation showed contractions. In some cases, the losses were seasonal in character, while the extremely hot weather generally prevailing at the beginning of July resulted in some instances in a temporary slackening of activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces; Quebec and Ontario reported curtailment, while no general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces. - Statements were tabulated from 606 firms employing 74,911 workers, as against 72,004 in the preceding month. This increase was much smaller than that noted on July 1, 1930, when an exceptionally large programme of road construction was underway, and the general index was then higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded the greatest improvement on the date under review, but there were also gains in mining and services; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile and fish-preserving industries, and logging and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

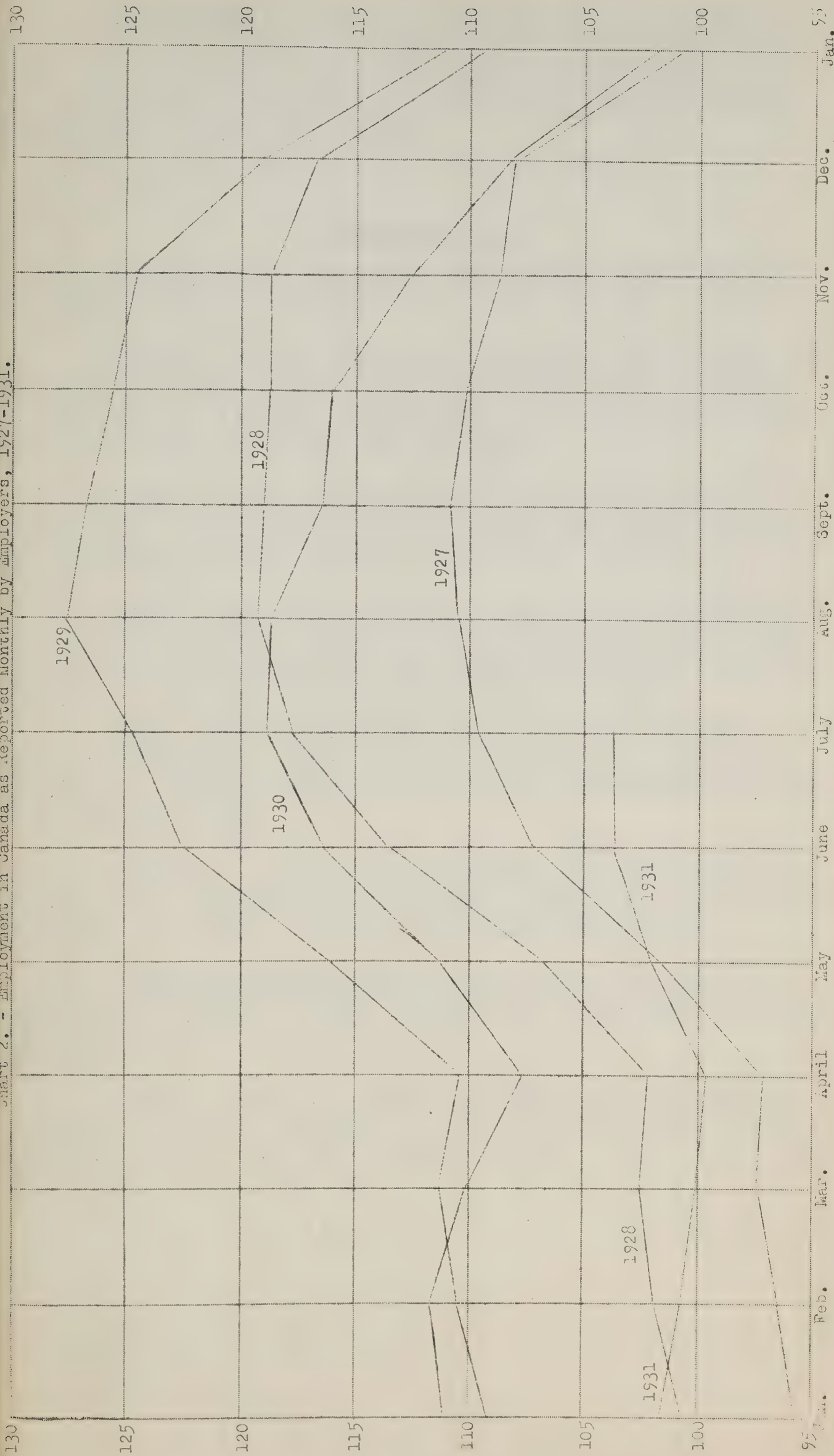
Quebec. - Construction reported additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving operations, and manufacturing also released employees; within the latter, iron and steel, clothing, leather and pulp and paper showed the largest declines. The forces of the 1,793 co-operating employers aggregated 274,437 persons, compared with 277,557 on June 1. An increase had been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was higher.

Ontario. - There was a falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,464 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 379,804 employees, or 4,838 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, and trade and mining were also busier, but manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, was seasonally quiet, and there were losses in logging and transportation. Decreases had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Prairie Provinces. - The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but services also showed improvement; on the other hand, mining, transportation, trade and manufacturing recorded reduced activity. Data were compiled from 1,156 employers with an aggregate staff of 131,715 workers, as against 124,970 in their last report. This increase of 6,745 workers was greater than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher than on July 1, 1931.



Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





British Columbia. - Practically no change as compared with June was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 97.9 as compared with 113.5 on July 1, 1930, when a slight gain was also indicated. A total working force of 79,355 persons was employed on the date under review by the 784 firms whose data were received. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was busier, as were highway construction, communications and transportation, but logging and building and railroad construction recorded declines.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Winnipeg.

Montreal. - Employment in Montreal showed a decline, there being seasonal losses in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, while transportation also released employees; on the other hand, construction reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 141,270 persons was indicated by the 991 co-operating employers, who had 144,082 on June 1. Decreases were also noted on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Quebec. - A falling-off was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 138 firms with 13,272 employees, compared with 13,787 in the preceding month. Transportation and services registered advances, but manufacturing and construction were slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1930, when a large gain had been shown.

Toronto. - Trade and transportation reported increased activity, while there were seasonal losses in employment in manufacturing, mainly in textiles and iron and steel. The 1,098 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 1,351 workers to 121,394 at the beginning of July. A decline had also been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Ottawa. - Statistics were received from 162 employers with 14,201 persons on their paylists, compared with 14,426 in the preceding month. Most of the reduction took place in construction, while manufacturing was rather busier. Losses had also been indicated on July 1, 1930, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton. - There was a further decrease in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 1,682 workers were let out from the forces of 233 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,644 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing and construction reported large losses; within the former, the contraction in iron and steel plants was most pronounced.

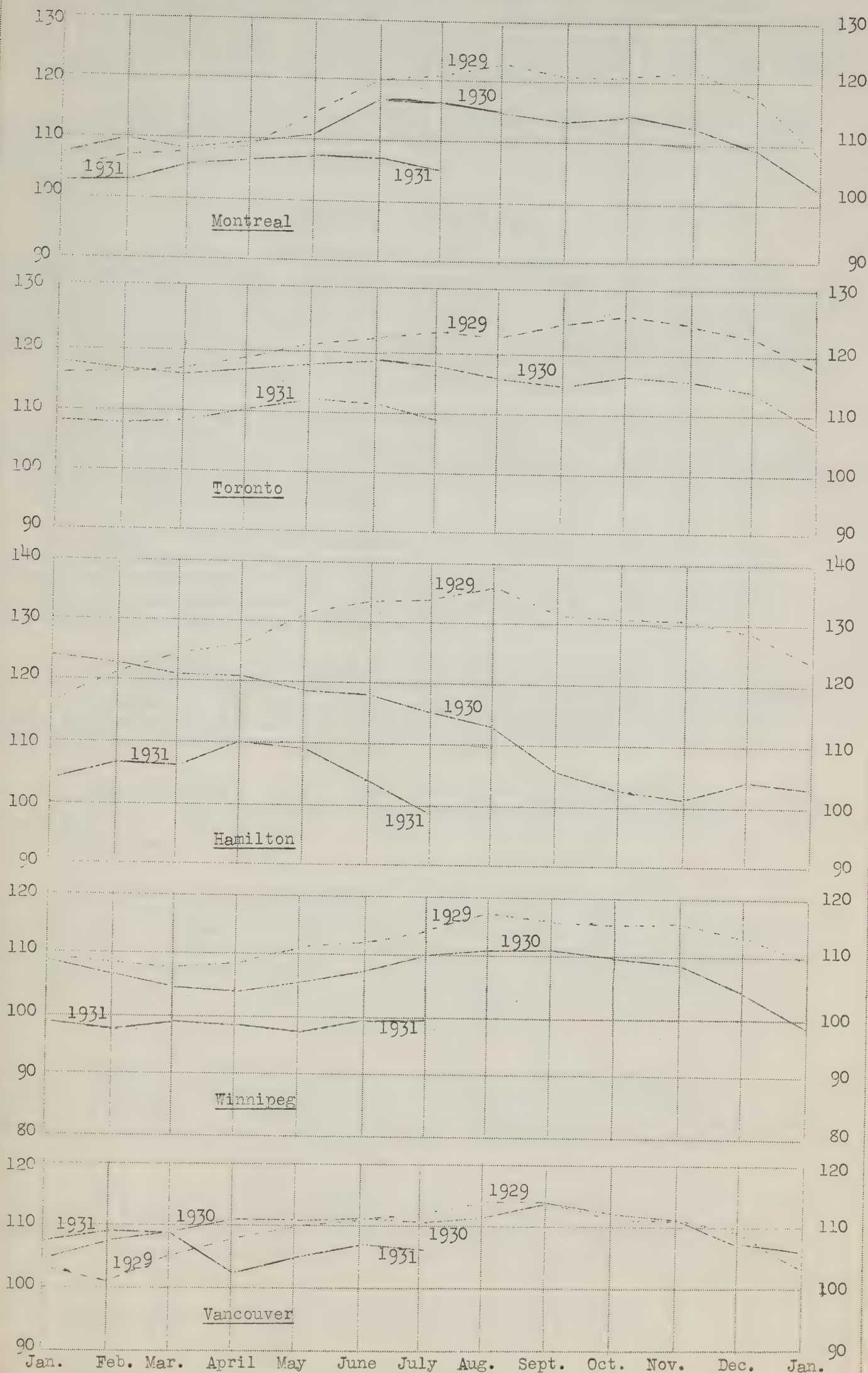
Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a decline of 704 persons in the staffs of the 140 reporting employers, who had 11,647 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1930, although larger losses had then been reported.

Winnipeg. - Construction registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 30,501 employees was reported by the 371 co-operating firms; this was 356 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.





Chart 3. - Employment by Principal Cities, 1929-1931.





Vancouver. - The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 320 establishments employing 30,628 workers, as against 30,900 in the preceding month. There were losses in construction, while other groups reported only slight changes. A decrease had also been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1930, but the index then was slightly higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in several of the leading industrial cities, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - Food canning, electric current, musical instrument, building material and beverage factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and chemical and allied product plants recorded contractions in employment. The 4,692 co-operating manufacturers employed 476,663 operatives, as against 487,747 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

Logging. - The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 3,867 persons being released from the staffs of the 231 reporting firms who employed 10,517 on July 1. This decline involved a larger number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Mining. - Returns were tabulated from 222 mine operators with 46,626 employees, as compared with 47,201 in their last report. Losses were reported in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, but the extraction of metallic ores afforded rather more employment. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1930, although decreases had then also been recorded.

Transportation. - There was a falling-off in employment in this group, small gains in local transportation being offset by decreases in shipping and steam railway transportation; 349 employers reported a combined working force of 112,982 persons, as against 114,056 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1930, when no general change had been noted.

Communications. - A very slight increase in staffs was registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 27,086 persons on their payrolls. Small gains had also been recorded on July 1, 1930, but employment then was in smaller volume.

Construction and Maintenance. - Further pronounced increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was not so active as in the same month of 1930, when an important programme of highway improvement had resulted in the employment of an exceptionally large number of persons in the Maritime Provinces. Data were received from 1,152 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 154,821 employees, or 17,449 more than at the beginning of June, 1931. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in building and railway work.

Services. - Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 281 employers with 23,905 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,023 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1930, when activity was somewhat greater.

Trade. - Practically no general change was registered in trade, wholesale establishments reporting increased activity, while retail stores released some employees. Statements were tabulated from 810 firms having 87,622 employees, or about the same number as at the beginning of June. Employment was in smaller volume than in the summer of 1930.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.





### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was little change in employment during the first three weeks of May; some improvement occurred immediately before Whitsuntide, but in many establishments in the Midlands and North of England, the holiday stoppages extended throughout the last week of the month. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.8 on May 18, 1931, as compared with 20.9 on April 27, 1931, and 15.0 on May 26, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,664,889 persons were out of work on June 29, 1931, an increase of 37,503 on the week, and 774,314 more than a year ago.

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 2.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 45,911 establishments having in June 4,664,057 employees. Increased employment was shown in canning and preserving, laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments, while curtailment was recorded in manufacturing, mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale and retail trade and hotels. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 72.2, compared with 74.1 in May, 1931, and 85.5 in June, 1930. The textile, iron and steel, paper and printing, chemical and allied product, vehicle, agricultural implement, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies and some other groups showed pronounced declines, while slight improvement was noted in the food, knitting, woollen and worsted and rubber industries.

New York. - According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of three per cent in New York factories from May to June, for which month the index of employment stood at 73.4, based on the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, fur, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, pulp and paper, chemicals, oils and paints reported curtailment, while improvement was shown in the food and tobacco groups.

Massachusetts. - Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,075 establishments showed that they employed 175,445 persons in June, as compared with 179,994 in May, a decrease of 2.5 p.c. Boot and shoe factories reported important declines, and cotton, textile dyeing and finishing, paper and wood pulp also showed curtailment, while rubber footwear and woollen factories were busier.

Illinois. - According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 3.0 p.c. in June as compared with May, while in the non-manufacturing groups, there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 76.7 in June, compared with 77.7 in May and 90.7 in June, 1930. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, chemical, oil and paint and printing and paper industries reported a falling-off since May, but improvement was noted in textile, clothing and food factories. Increased activity was also shown in construction, mining, public utilities and hotels and restaurants.

Wisconsin. - According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 78.1 in May, compared with 77.9 in April, 1931, and 92.7 in May, 1930. The metal, wood and paper groups showed curtailment, but rubber, leather, textile and food factories reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, communications, hotels and restaurants and retail trade also recorded heightened activity.





ote: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. -

INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
ly 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
ly 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
ly 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
ly 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
ly 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
ly 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
ly 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
n. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
b. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
r. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
r. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
y 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
ne 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
ly 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
g. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
pt. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
t. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
v. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
c. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
n. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
b. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
r. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
r. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
y 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
ne 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
y 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
g. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
pt. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
c. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
v. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
c. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
n. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
b. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
r. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
r. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
y 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
ne 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
y 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
c. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
t. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
v. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
c. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
n. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
n. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
b. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
r. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
r. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
y 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
ne 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
y 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1931.

100.0      7.9      29.2      40.4      14.0      8.5



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1931.								
	15.0	1.4	12.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	3.2	3.3





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All								
		Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July	1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July	1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July	1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July	1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July	1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July	1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July	1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1931.

100.0      50.7      1.1      5.0      2.9      12.0      16.5      2.5      9.3





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1931	June 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	50.7	97.2	99.4	111.3	120.3	113.1	106.8	103.1
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.6	112.3	119.9	122.3	121.6	121.4	110.5
Fur and products	.2	98.9	102.9	94.6	104.0	93.0	101.8	103.8
Leather and products	1.9	89.4	91.2	86.0	92.8	97.6	100.8	97.3
Lumber and products	4.7	83.7	84.0	105.4	122.7	117.7	115.8	117.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.5	72.1	103.1	122.6	118.5	120.5	125.9
Furniture	.9	96.1	101.8	105.2	123.4	117.0	106.1	100.5
Other lumber products	1.2	102.3	106.8	112.3	122.3	111.9	108.0	103.9
Musical instruments	.2	58.9	53.4	62.9	99.9	97.6	97.2	96.5
Plant products - edible	3.2	106.8	102.2	114.5	112.3	101.3	100.4	97.5
Pulp and paper products	6.2	97.5	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0	107.8	101.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	87.4	86.9	107.3	110.5	117.2	111.5	103.8
Paper products	.8	99.3	100.5	106.6	113.3	113.9	104.3	99.1
Printing and publishing	2.6	110.3	110.4	115.9	116.1	110.0	104.5	99.2
Rubber products	1.3	97.0	96.8	120.4	143.4	127.1	114.9	97.3
Textile products	8.4	96.4	101.3	99.2	105.8	101.2	103.6	99.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	97.6	102.8	97.2	104.1	107.0	109.3	98.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	105.4	107.6	104.4	113.3	103.3	99.1	101.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	94.6	100.0	100.3	103.5	99.7	99.1	99.2
Other textile products	.9	83.8	90.5	93.9	104.6	106.7	107.5	99.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	116.2	115.1	125.8	125.6	118.0	106.0	99.8
Tobacco	.9	103.2	105.7	114.3	111.8	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	136.0	128.9	143.4	147.0	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	105.9	107.0	118.9	183.8	126.2	110.1	101.1
Chemicals and allied products	.9	115.9	119.0	116.5	118.7	113.6	103.6	99.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	112.9	111.3	137.1	137.8	116.5	112.2	108.7
Electric current	1.7	127.7	124.2	133.1	137.0	120.8	111.5	104.7
Electrical apparatus	1.6	133.3	134.7	156.1	142.7	118.4	106.5	96.5
Iron and steel products	11.8	85.8	92.2	109.5	126.8	116.4	103.0	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	88.3	97.3	116.2	136.3	123.5	107.1	101.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	98.5	98.1	122.6	132.1	121.8	109.8	100.9
Agricultural implements	.4	39.9	36.4	70.2	127.8	100.9	106.8	109.9
Land vehicles	5.4	85.2	94.3	107.2	119.9	116.5	98.7	104.6
Automobiles and parts	1.1	75.3	99.7	119.4	145.3	160.3	96.3	104.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	81.9	87.5	116.4	142.7	124.1	107.4	100.0
Heating appliances	.4	96.4	103.5	105.0	133.6	115.4	102.7	100.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	111.6	125.4	156.2	178.4	143.5	113.9	103.7
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	85.8	90.6	111.2	127.6	117.6	102.1	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.8	90.3	92.1	107.2	117.0	112.5	104.4	101.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	114.2	116.6	127.6	134.8	122.0	114.4	99.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	127.7	127.0	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7	103.0
Miscellaneous	.5	107.2	108.6	110.7	113.4	109.5	103.4	97.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.1	38.5	53.3	82.1	80.1	69.5	69.9	80.0
<b>MINING</b>	5.0	104.1	105.3	113.8	119.5	113.1	106.6	99.8
Coal	2.6	90.5	92.2	96.8	102.9	98.7	102.1	96.9
Metallic ores	1.8	141.4	139.4	142.2	140.3	125.9	112.2	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	92.5	97.7	132.5	148.2	137.4	115.6	107.0
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	104.8	104.7	119.7	123.8	108.7	106.0	101.5
Telegraphs	.6	107.6	106.2	121.1	130.5	116.1	110.8	105.6
Telephones	2.3	104.1	104.3	119.3	122.0	106.8	104.8	100.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	12.0	97.7	98.6	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0	102.9
Street railways and cartage	2.6	122.1	121.0	123.2	128.7	114.5	105.4	104.0
Steam railways	7.7	91.8	92.2	104.1	113.1	110.0	105.3	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	96.1	101.7	108.2	126.0	98.0	117.7	116.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	16.5	137.1	121.8	170.1	164.5	154.3	144.2	133.0
Building	5.0	117.3	113.8	150.9	148.8	120.5	120.8	115.0
Highway	7.2	201.8	159.7	319.7	213.3	222.3	221.1	156.0
Railway	4.3	101.9	97.7	120.6	160.4	159.8	137.7	138.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	130.8	125.9	142.7	145.4	130.8	113.1	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	133.7	125.5	150.8	154.8	133.5	116.1	109.1
Professional	.2	125.8	125.2	128.9	126.6	119.2	107.4	96.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	128.0	126.6	133.6	135.1	129.5	110.3	102.0
<b>RADE</b>	9.3	124.0	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3	106.0	97.6
Retail	6.8	130.7	130.9	133.5	132.8	117.0	107.5	95.9
Wholesale	2.5	109.1	108.5	120.3	116.8	110.8	102.8	101.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	103.8	103.6	118.9	124.7	117.7	109.7	105.0

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

		1/Relative	July	June	July	July	July	July	July
		Weight	1,	1,	1,	1,	1,	1,	1,
			1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
Areas and Industries									
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	31.5	92.3	99.2	109.9	114.8	109.2	109.6	107.8
	Lumber products	4.0	73.1	70.7	112.7	122.5	115.7	130.2	143.9
	Pulp and paper	4.9	138.3	137.9	164.6	118.6	119.1	106.9	104.3
	Textile products	3.4	70.2	84.3	86.3	93.9	96.3	106.8	97.2
	Iron and steel	9.3	86.9	98.2	103.0	122.2	108.6	99.2	92.2
	Other manufactures	9.9	103.7	109.8	108.3	111.2	107.9	109.8	111.0
	Logging	.3	11.7	58.0	125.2	84.9	98.7	82.0	89.7
	Mining	21.6	108.2	107.3	111.6	113.2	106.2	109.9	102.5
	Communications	3.1	114.2	115.1	128.3	118.4	110.5	105.4	102.7
	Transportation	12.4	80.8	83.1	88.0	99.2	90.0	82.7	77.7
	Construction	22.7	210.2	144.5	382.1	164.4	205.3	185.4	124.5
	Services	1.9	232.8	187.2	200.8	187.2	135.0	133.3	119.6
	Trade	6.5	123.5	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1	101.8	98.4
Maritime Provinces-	All Industries	100.0	109.4	105.2	141.1	117.9	116.2	112.8	102.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.7	100.9	103.0	112.7	116.6	112.9	107.3	103.6
	Lumber products	3.7	98.2	95.8	110.0	127.0	119.6	122.0	119.5
	Pulp and paper	7.5	90.3	91.7	106.1	112.1	115.5	108.2	103.0
	Textile products	13.1	98.5	102.8	102.1	104.1	106.1	108.0	98.9
	Iron and steel	11.0	93.6	97.0	114.6	121.7	114.2	103.8	106.6
	Other manufactures	22.4	111.9	112.7	122.1	121.4	114.2	105.8	102.0
	Logging	1.5	51.2	73.4	106.2	90.5	87.8	81.1	100.5
	Mining	1.5	95.8	101.3	139.6	151.6	124.4	115.9	105.9
	Communications	2.4	99.3	100.3	115.0	124.1	109.3	108.1	100.5
	Transportation	11.9	98.5	98.2	108.7	118.9	108.8	114.8	114.3
	Construction	16.2	117.6	111.9	136.9	131.1	121.7	124.0	127.9
	Services	2.1	110.2	109.1	114.1	113.9	115.5	105.7	107.7
	Trade	6.7	132.7	132.8	139.4	133.5	124.7	108.2	99.0
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	103.2	104.3	116.8	119.4	113.6	109.6	107.5
Ontario	Manufacturing	59.9	95.4	98.2	109.8	123.5	115.2	105.6	102.6
	Lumber products	5.2	88.6	89.7	109.0	128.2	123.3	115.1	117.5
	Pulp and paper	6.9	97.6	96.8	109.2	114.6	113.5	107.2	100.9
	Textile products	9.8	97.0	101.4	97.8	108.0	101.7	99.7	99.9
	Iron and steel	14.8	81.0	89.8	107.7	132.7	122.7	104.2	104.3
	Other manufactures	23.2	108.1	106.6	117.8	124.3	112.9	106.6	98.9
	Logging	.7	28.2	36.7	57.1	50.1	47.9	44.1	47.7
	Mining	3.5	139.6	137.6	142.1	141.2	137.0	114.4	101.8
	Communications	2.9	101.0	101.1	116.6	124.7	105.9	107.0	100.8
	Transportation	9.1	99.8	101.5	111.0	118.7	112.8	108.6	105.1
	Construction	12.0	137.0	129.7	169.2	178.1	164.5	163.0	131.1
	Services	2.5	146.0	145.4	161.8	162.0	122.0	108.0	102.5
	Trade	9.4	130.9	130.6	132.1	130.4	116.6	103.6	97.3
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	102.7	104.2	116.9	127.2	117.7	108.9	103.3
Prairie Provinces-	Manufacturing	28.2	100.9	101.0	117.8	125.9	118.7	105.9	101.5
	Lumber products	2.0	93.7	96.2	134.2	160.2	143.7	132.0	115.5
	Pulp and paper	2.8	100.9	101.9	112.9	110.9	124.7	116.9	99.3
	Textile products	1.5	96.0	98.9	92.5	118.6	119.4	102.9	95.5
	Iron and steel	11.0	91.0	91.3	108.5	116.8	108.0	98.5	100.6
	Other manufactures	10.9	115.9	115.0	131.9	136.3	126.4	108.1	101.5
	Logging	.1	14.2	8.5	33.6	41.8	24.5	23.8	37.4
	Mining	5.4	86.6	93.8	92.3	104.9	103.9	96.2	100.9
	Communications	3.1	109.0	109.2	123.9	125.4	113.1	103.9	104.7
	Transportation	19.1	98.6	100.4	110.3	124.8	115.5	66.0	97.4
	Construction	24.5	141.0	108.3	144.0	198.8	198.6	136.9	148.7
	Services	3.5	133.7	119.6	159.4	175.2	167.0	138.2	105.4
	Trade	16.1	111.1	111.7	122.9	123.9	116.7	107.8	96.8
Prairie Provinces-	All Industries	100.0	108.9	103.3	120.4	136.7	129.8	110.7	106.5
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	38.1	91.5	89.7	109.6	113.0	110.0	111.7	103.1
	Lumber products	10.8	65.1	66.1	87.2	102.9	101.0	104.5	107.8
	Pulp and paper	5.8	107.1	104.2	106.7	105.5	99.9	106.1	98.2
	Textile products	1.1	99.8	107.2	113.2	105.0	104.5	96.9	99.7
	Iron and steel	4.0	86.0	86.9	116.9	111.3	108.6	98.0	98.1
	Other manufactures	16.4	117.8	111.2	134.7	129.6	124.0	127.6	100.9
	Logging	4.3	49.8	58.7	82.3	111.5	95.6	95.7	100.0
	Mining	7.6	76.1	76.8	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0	98.3
	Communications	3.9	121.2	116.2	131.4	121.7	105.1	101.5	101.9
	Transportation	14.4	103.9	103.0	111.4	112.1	106.3	107.1	103.5
	Construction	19.1	141.7	143.9	161.1	160.5	169.5	128.5	129.5
	Services	3.6	107.5	106.1	121.2	119.6	115.9	107.1	102.6
	Trade	9.0	114.1	114.0	119.7	121.2	113.3	109.1	97.8
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	97.9	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0	109.1	104.8

/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1, 1931	June 1, 1931	July 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1927	July 1, 1926
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	61.0	100.3	103.7	113.9	115.0	108.8	103.9	103.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	111.8	113.8	110.1	107.2	96.6	94.1	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	106.9	108.2	113.5	111.9	105.6	99.4	98.2
Textiles	11.2	87.3	94.6	92.9	94.6	98.3	105.7	98.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.4	111.7	112.6	124.3	118.9	110.4	102.0	100.0
Iron and steel	12.5	89.6	95.4	119.6	126.9	120.0	108.8	111.1
Other manufactures	22.9	109.3	109.8	120.9	119.7	110.0	104.2	103.2
Communications	3.3	88.4	89.5	100.4	120.5	109.0	108.5	100.0
Transportation	8.1	105.8	107.1	112.0	134.6	121.0	125.0	129.8
Construction	12.9	114.9	111.9	118.6	146.0	145.9	104.8	116.9
Trade	11.4	131.2	131.3	138.9	130.6	122.2	108.4	98.7
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	105.1	107.1	116.0	120.3	110.4	106.3	105.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	60.9	120.0	122.0	119.2	122.6	125.9	103.6	98.6
Leather products	21.9	122.3	129.8	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8	92.7
Other manufactures	39.0	118.7	117.7	128.4	130.9	133.4	103.3	102.2
Transportation	11.3	129.3	117.6	130.8	126.5	128.9	114.9	124.6
Construction	11.2	134.6	185.4	196.4	171.9	112.3	131.7	114.8
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	122.2	126.7	130.1	128.8	131.6	114.0	102.7
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	60.1	100.3	102.8	109.2	116.9	111.4	105.1	99.8
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.2	112.7	120.7	122.7	113.8	106.0	100.6
Printing and publishing	8.9	112.6	114.1	118.5	121.6	112.5	104.0	99.3
Textiles	11.7	95.1	99.8	102.3	104.4	97.0	99.2	98.9
Iron and steel	8.3	84.8	91.0	107.4	132.0	124.4	108.3	101.0
Other manufactures	25.5	103.1	103.2	107.8	113.7	111.8	107.4	99.9
Communications	3.8	91.2	91.3	99.4	115.6	99.3	105.5	100.3
Transportation	5.6	132.3	130.8	139.0	142.7	120.8	101.3	102.7
Construction	6.0	125.8	124.1	179.1	172.8	163.8	186.0	121.4
Trade	20.4	129.1	128.4	127.2	126.4	111.7	104.0	97.2
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	109.0	110.3	117.8	123.7	112.8	107.7	100.2
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	47.6	105.8	104.2	119.7	122.5	123.4	113.2	105.6
Lumber products	5.7	69.1	65.4	126.2	130.1	139.4	128.1	134.9
Pulp and paper	17.3	101.3	103.1	104.6	109.8	112.4	101.2	96.2
Other manufactures	24.6	129.9	122.2	129.9	130.6	131.5	117.8	101.1
Construction	18.5	191.5	215.8	232.4	222.3	254.4	155.1	156.8
Trade	13.6	112.7	112.8	118.8	112.3	111.5	105.5	96.4
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	121.0	123.4	129.4	128.4	123.0	115.2	107.8
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	75.4	89.5	94.2	109.5	130.8	106.4	102.6	103.1
Textiles	17.9	87.0	88.5	88.4	102.2	91.5	93.3	100.4
Electrical apparatus	11.1	110.7	108.8	121.3	131.4	118.0	98.7	96.0
Iron and steel	23.1	71.8	85.4	111.6	151.1	111.8	107.9	109.8
Other manufactures	23.3	108.9	106.1	121.4	127.3	112.7	104.8	98.5
Construction	9.1	185.7	227.2	200.1	236.8	135.2	162.1	100.1
Trade	7.5	116.2	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5	102.5	97.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	98.4	103.9	115.0	133.9	109.0	105.1	102.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	80.3	92.7	98.1	129.5	150.9	165.0	74.3	109.8
Iron and steel	59.4	85.6	92.6	128.3	152.5	172.6	64.3	113.5
Other manufactures	20.9	121.3	120.4	134.6	144.8	139.4	116.5	95.9
Construction	4.1	58.9	68.5	163.6	215.2	143.8	140.5	114.3
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	94.2	99.5	134.9	156.0	150.2	82.7	109.9
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.3	103.0	102.9	121.1	125.6	117.1	104.6	99.4
Animal products - edible	4.4	106.6	107.9	112.9	114.1	104.0	98.9	97.0
Plant products - edible	4.6	100.4	100.5	108.7	109.2	104.6	102.6	99.8
Printing and publishing	7.2	104.5	106.1	119.2	118.7	112.3	107.3	96.7
Textiles	5.1	97.7	100.5	104.0	115.0	114.7	98.9	95.2
Other manufactures	18.0	103.8	101.8	132.8	138.5	131.2	107.6	102.4
Transportation	5.4	83.6	86.0	90.9	109.6	113.4	107.9	99.1
Construction	8.2	92.7	75.9	69.1	64.0	77.7	79.3	133.2
Trade	37.8	100.0	100.2	108.6	112.1	116.5	107.8	95.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	99.9	98.8	109.6	114.0	110.9	104.4	100.6
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.2	96.9	98.0	104.0	107.0	107.3	106.0	97.8
Lumber products	7.0	57.3	55.7	64.1	92.7	94.5	95.2	104.5
Other manufactures	28.2	116.9	118.5	124.3	114.5	114.8	111.7	93.7
Communications	8.3	113.7	112.7	131.0	118.3	105.6	100.7	102.0
Transportation	15.9	106.5	105.7	110.4	111.3	102.2	110.7	103.0
Construction	13.9	114.5	120.8	86.4	111.8	116.3	100.0	108.2
Services	6.3	100.6	99.8	115.5	115.3	114.7	107.7	99.6
Trade	20.3	117.0	117.3	122.7	123.6	114.7	109.7	97.1
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	106.0	106.9	110.2	112.8	107.6	106.1	99.8

Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-602

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
AUGUST  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

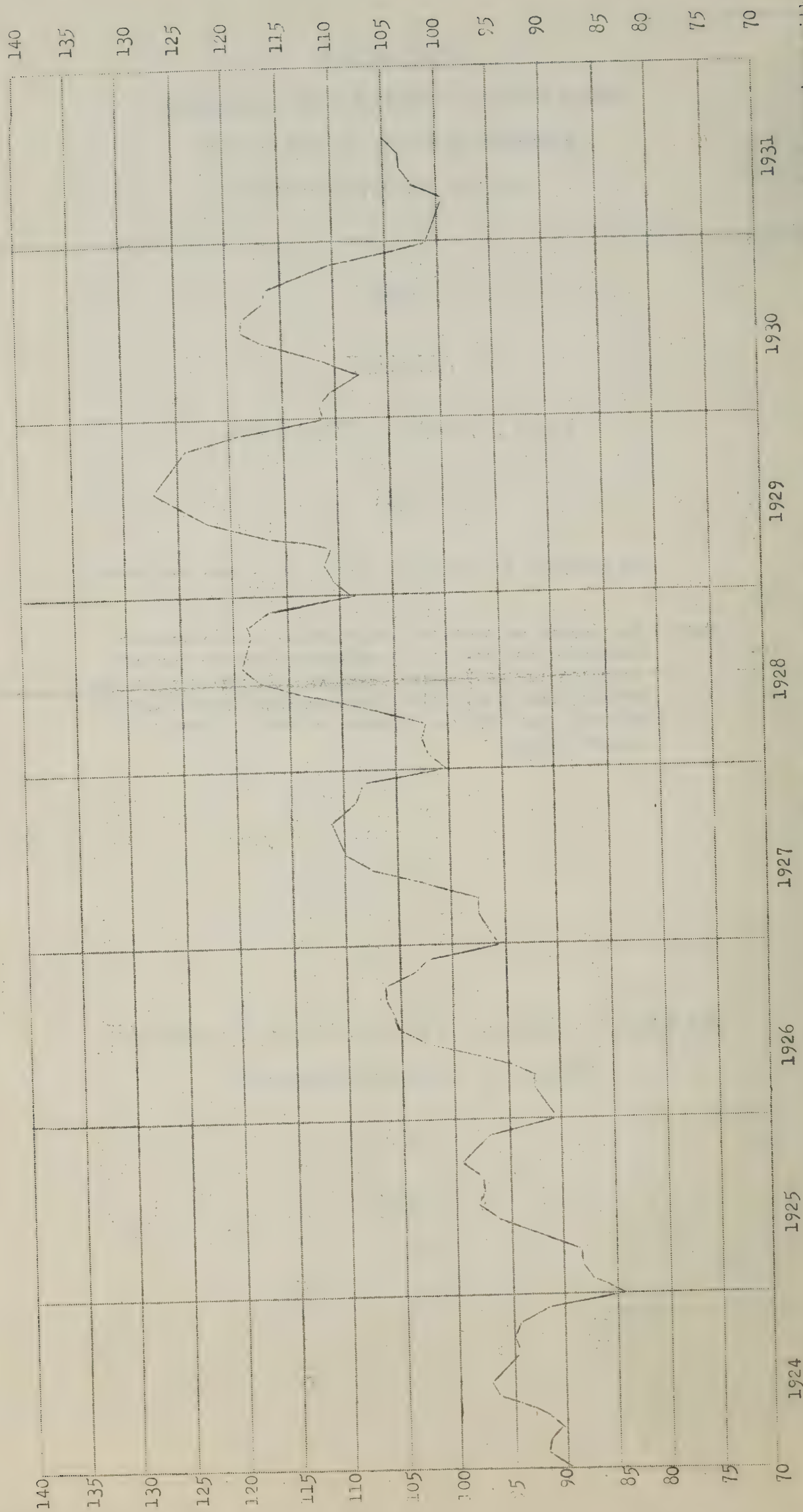
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

• • •

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA

Issued Aug. 27, 1931.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,887 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 956,238 persons, as compared with 943,419 on July 1. The index number stood at 105.2, compared with 103.8 on July 1, 1931, and 118.8, 127.8, 119.3, 110.5, 105.5, 97.5, 95.8, 101.4, 94.2 and 90.0 on Aug. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The employers making returns therefore reported smaller payrolls than at the beginning of August in the preceding four years, but the index of employment was practically the same as in 1926, and was higher than in the five years, 1921-1925.

Construction reported a very large gain, chiefly due to important works undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan; the tendency was also favourable in mining, communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging continued seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in manufacturing and trade.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Greater activity was shown in the Prairie Provinces; employment declined in Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, while very little general change was indicated in British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.-- Statements were tabulated from 603 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 73,411 persons, compared with 74,938 in the preceding month. Practically no change had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1930, but the index then was much higher than on the date under review. Building construction showed gains at the beginning of August, and transportation, services and communications were also busier; on the other hand, the trend of employment was downward in manufacturing, notably in fish-preserving, iron and steel and lumber works, highway and railway construction, trade and mining.

Quebec.-- Curtailment was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 1,813 employers with 272,818 workers, as against 274,987 on July 1. Manufacturing, logging and trade reported smaller payrolls, while construction indicated considerable improvement, and mining and transportation were also more active. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of August of a year ago, although the contraction then had involved a larger number of workers.

Ontario.-- There was a further contraction in employment in this province on Aug. 1, when the 3,521 co-operating firms reported 374,182 employees, a reduction of 7,906 persons since July 1. Improvement was noted in tobacco and pulp and paper factories, in shipping, building and highway construction and services, but iron and steel plants reported large reductions, and textile, lumber, chemical and some other factories, logging, transportation, railway construction and retail trade also showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had also declined on Aug. 1, 1930, but the index then was higher.

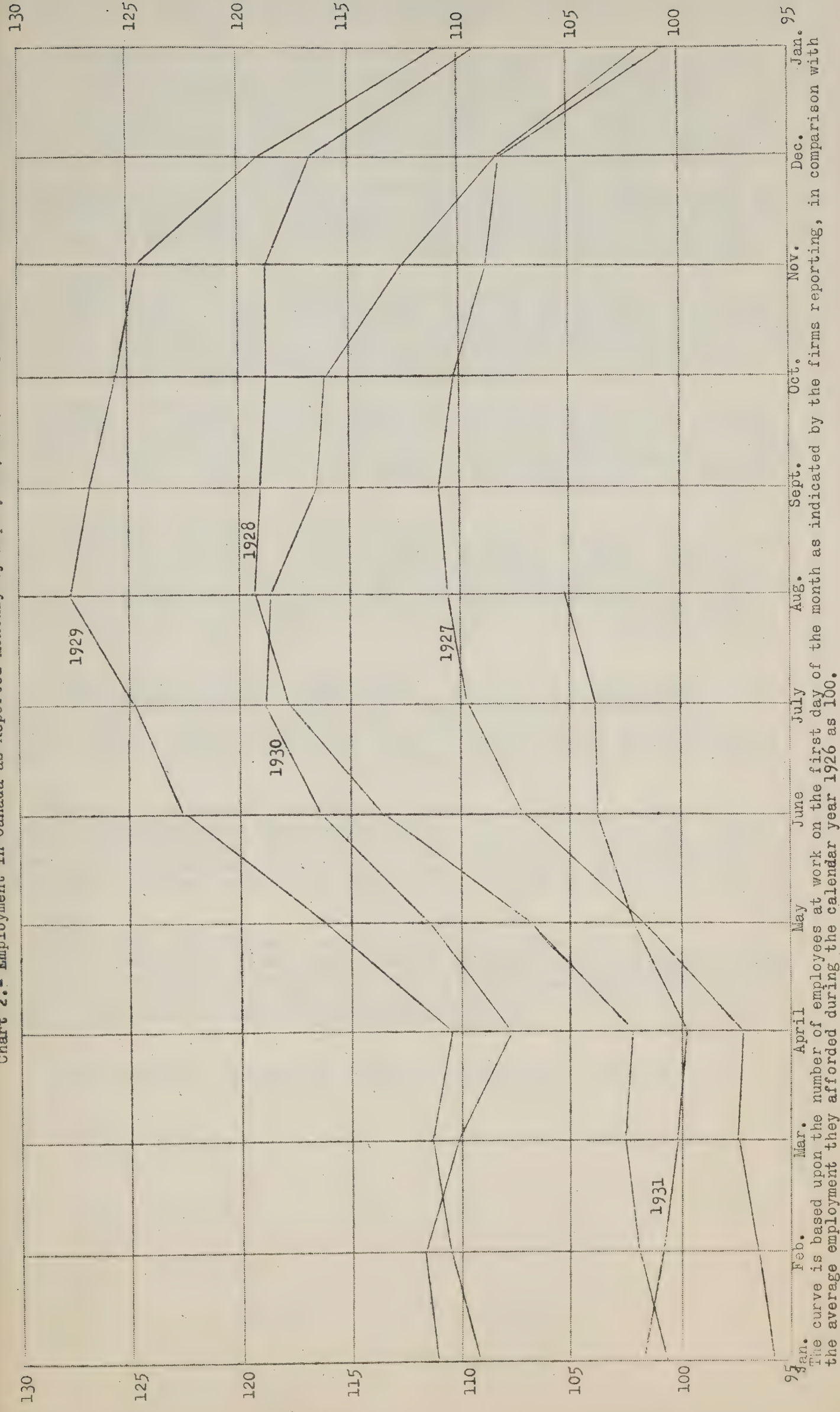
Prairie Provinces.-- A very pronounced increase in employment was indicated in the Prairie Provinces, where 1,162 employers reported 156,504 workers, or 24,561 more than at the beginning of July; this increase, which was the largest ever reported in the Prairie Provinces, was almost entirely due to road work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Saskatchewan. Services and telephones also showed moderate improvement, but manufacturing, transportation and building construction were slacker. Smaller gains had been reported on Aug. 1, 1930, and the index then was rather lower than on the date under review.

British Columbia.-- Practically no general change was registered in British Columbia, where food canning and electric current plants, transportation, communications and building construction showed improvement, which, however, was offset by losses in logging, highway construction, shipping and metal works. Returns were compiled from 787 firms employing 79,323 persons, or almost the same number as in the preceding month. Increases were indicated at the beginning of August of last year, when the situation was more favourable.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



95 Jan. Dec. Jan. 95  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Ottawa; in Quebec City and Vancouver practically no general change was noted, while the tendency was unfavourable in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg.

Montreal.-- As on Aug. 1, 1930, there was a decrease in Montreal on the date under review; employment last year, however, was more active than at the beginning of August of this year. A combined payroll of 138,482 employees, or 3,421 less than on July 1, was reported by the 1,004 co-operating firms. Transportation registered improvement, while manufacturing, construction and trade released employees; the greatest losses in factory employment took place in the iron and steel, tobacco and textile divisions.

Quebec.-- Very little <sup>general</sup> change was reported in Quebec City; services showed improvement, but manufacturing as a whole was dull. Statements were received from 136 employers whose staffs aggregated 13,225 workers, compared with 13,215 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.-- As on the same date of last year, there was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,128 firms employing 118,724 persons, or 3,230 less than at the beginning of July. The level of employment was lower than on Aug. 1, 1930. Manufacturing, (especially of iron and steel and textile products), and trade were slacker than on July 1, but building recorded improvement.

Ottawa.-- Employment in Ottawa showed an advance, 202 persons being added to the forces of the 166 co-operating employers, who had 14,448 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in manufacturing, while construction released employees. Employment at the beginning of August, 1930, had also increased, but the index then was several points higher.

Hamilton.-- There were further reductions in staff in Hamilton, 231 establishments reporting 30,571 persons on their paylists, as against 30,820 in their last return. Manufacturing registered slight but general curtailment, (except in vegetable food factories, which were seasonally active), while construction was also quieter. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date of last year, although decreases had also then been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.-- Continued losses were shown in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 139 firms employing 9,285 workers, or 2,337 less than on July 1. Automobile works largely reduced their working forces, while other groups showed little general change. Smaller declines had been recorded on Aug. 1, 1930, and employment then was in greater volume.

Winnipeg.-- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 369 firms who had 29,999 employees, as compared with 30,575 at the beginning of July. There were increases in telephonic communications, but manufacturing, road construction and trade showed curtailment. An improvement was evidenced on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was higher.

Vancouver.-- In Vancouver, manufacturing showed little general change; building reported heightened activity, while trade and highway construction showed curtailment. Returns were compiled from 322 employers with 30,624 persons on their staffs, as compared with 30,693 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1930, when the level of employment was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.





## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Further reductions were made in manufacturing establishments, 4,752 of which reported 466,000 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 478,323 on July 1. In some cases, the contractions were due to shutdowns for holidays, and it was expected that work would be resumed early in the month. Increases were recorded in vegetable food, leather footwear, woollen, non-metallic mineral and electric current plants, but the garment and iron and steel industries were seasonally slacker, and losses were also indicated in the lumber, non-ferrous metal, chemical and allied product, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and some other industries. A decrease had also been registered on the same date of last year, when the index was many points higher.

Logging.-- Seasonal dullness continued to affect employment in logging camps in Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces. Statements were tabulated from 227 firms employing 7,805 persons, or 2,751 less than in the preceding month. Much larger losses were reported on Aug. 1, 1930, but employment then was in greater volume.

Mining.-- A decline was indicated in coal mining, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines showed improvement. An aggregate working force of 46,909 persons was employed by the 227 reporting operators, who had 46,740 employees on July 1. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1930, when a larger gain had been recorded.

Communications.-- There was an advance in employment in communications on Aug. 1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 27,391 workers in their employ, as against 27,122 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year.

Transportation.-- Employment in local and railway transportation showed a slight falling-off, while water transportation was more active. Returns were tabulated from 349 employers whose payrolls aggregated 113,558 persons, compared with 113,434 at the beginning of July. Larger increases were noted on the same date in 1930, when the index was considerably higher.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Continued improvement was registered in this group, chiefly in highway work in Saskatchewan, where it was an unemployment relief measure; building was also more active, while railroad construction showed no general change. A combined working force of 183,763 persons was employed on Aug. 1, 1931, by the 1,161 contractors furnishing data, who had 154,811 in their last report. Employment in this group as a whole was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1930.

Services.-- Hotels made further additions to their staffs, while very little change was noted in other branches of this group, in which 275 firms employed 24,490 persons, or 557 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when small losses had been noted.

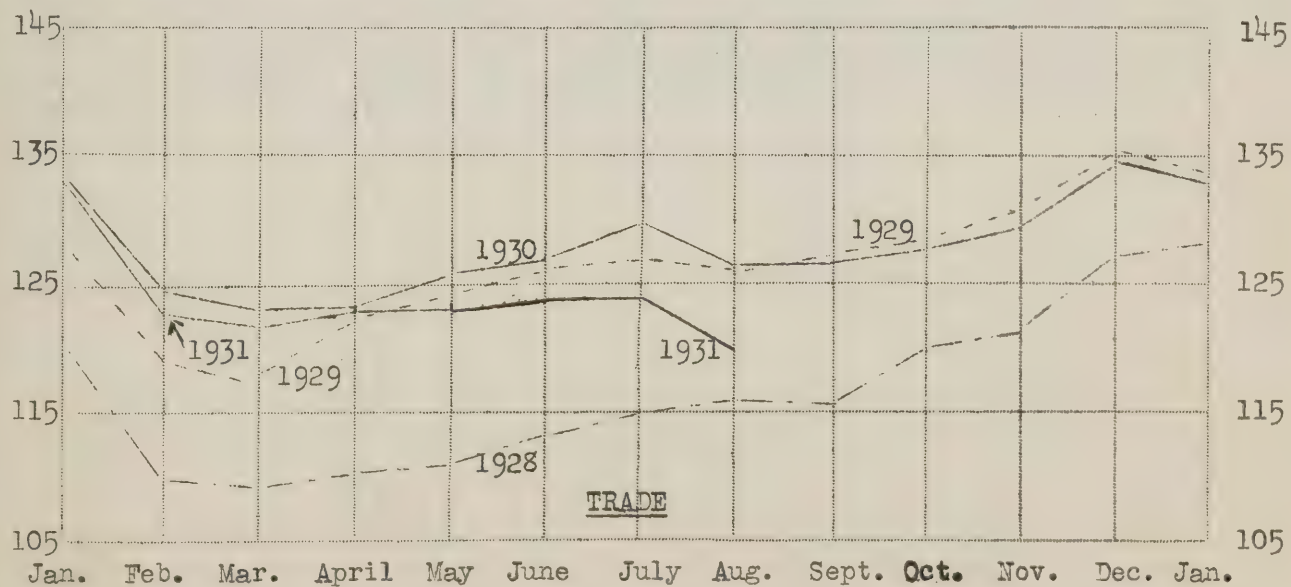
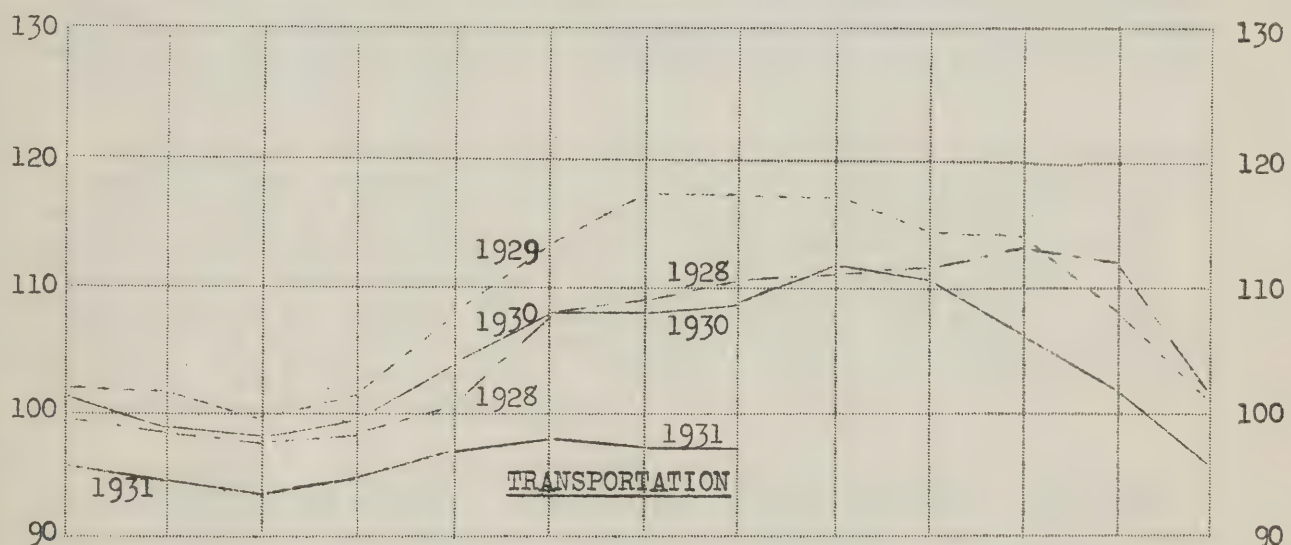
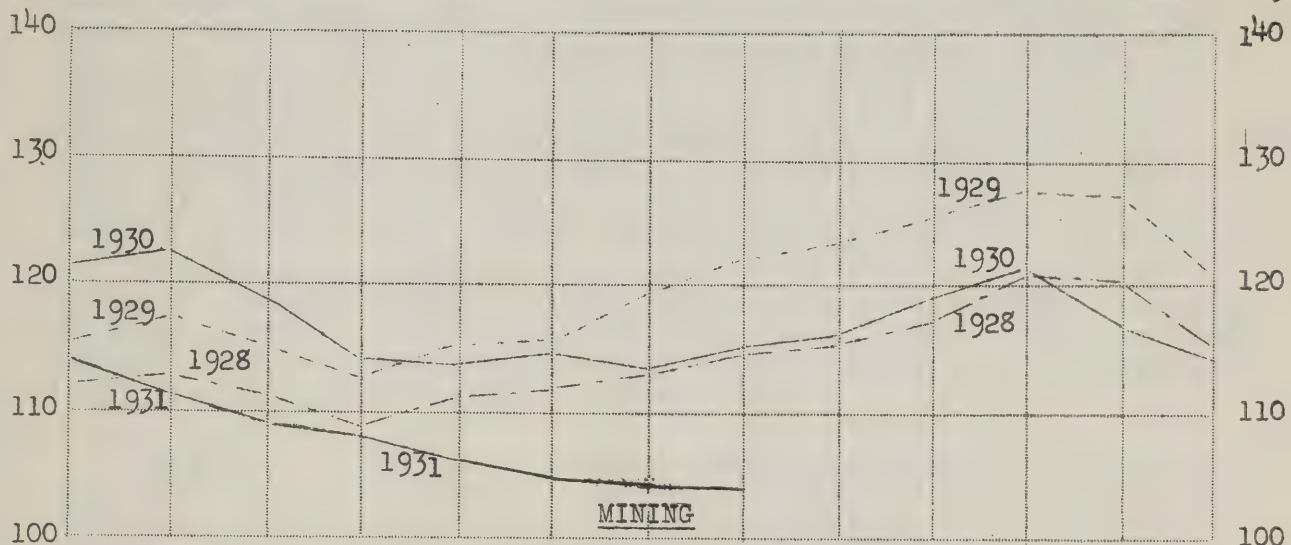
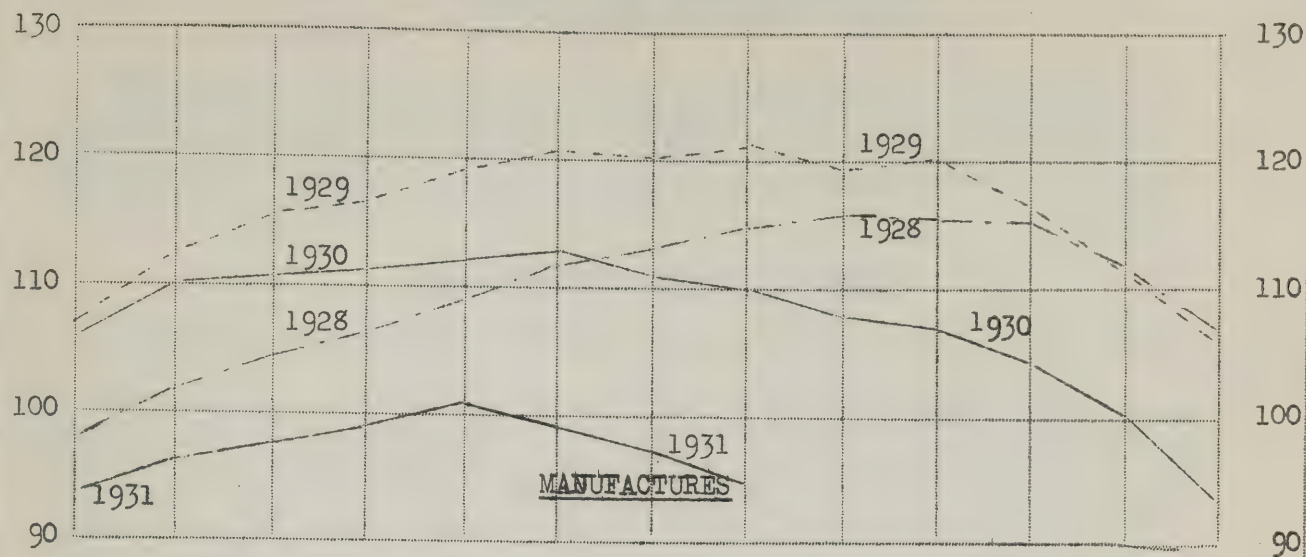
Trade.-- Activity in wholesale establishments decreased slightly, and there was a considerable falling-off in retail stores, according to 829 employers who had 86,322 workers on their staffs, as compared with 88,500 in the preceding month. A decline was also recorded at the beginning of August of last year, when the index was a few points higher than on the date under review.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in some of the leading industrial groups, based upon the indexes given in Table 3.





Chart 3. - Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.







## EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed a further decline, on the whole, during June. Amongst the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.8 on June 22, 1931, as compared with 20.8 on May 18, 1931, and 15.4 on June 23, 1930.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States showed a further seasonal decline of 2.0 p.c. in July as compared with June, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 46,058 establishments having in July 4,491,521 employees. Inventory-taking and repairs in many manufacturing plants over an extended Fourth of July holiday closing, together with a curtailment in retail trade and coal mining operations at this season of the year, regularly cause a seasonal decrease in employment in July. Increased employment was shown in crude petroleum production, electric railroad operation, hotels, canning and preserving and laundries, while decreased employment was indicated in manufacturing, mining, telephones and telegraphs, power, light and water, wholesale and retail trade and dyeing and cleaning. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 70.4 in July, compared with 72.2 in June, 1931, and 81.6 in July, 1930. Improvement was noted in the sugar, radio, leather and leather footwear, flour, woolen and worsted, beverage, ice cream and men's clothing groups, while there were losses in agricultural implement, aircraft, women's clothing, stove, confectionery, glass, pottery, automobile, iron and steel, cotton and some other factories.

New York.— According to the State Department of Labor, there was a further decline of about two p.c. in factory employment during July as compared with June; the situation was not so favourable as in July of other years since 1914. Metals, textiles, stone, clay and glass, wood products, clothing and millinery and some other industries showed reductions, while improvement was indicated in food, fur and leather, silk, cotton and men's clothing factories.

Illinois.— According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing decreased 2.5 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a loss of 2.9 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 74.7 in July, compared with 76.7 in June and 87.3 in July, 1930. The largest losses as compared with the preceding month took place in metal, machinery and conveyance, stone-clay-glass, wood, knitting and confectionery factories, and in trade, services, public utilities and construction, with the exception of road construction.

Wisconsin.— According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 76.7 in June, compared with 78.1 in May, 1931, and 89.0 in June, 1930. Logging, manufacturing and trade showed declines, while gains were noted in stone crushing and quarrying, construction, hotels and restaurants and communication. Within the manufacturing group, the greatest declines took place in the metal, wood and food divisions.



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.8
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Aug. 1, 1931.

100.0	7.7	28.5	39.1	16.4	8.3
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Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1931.

14.5      1.4      12.4      1.5      3.2      1.0      3.1      3.2





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug.	1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug.	1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug.	1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug.	1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug.	1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.3	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug.	1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.3	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug.	1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	103.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	93.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.3	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	136.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	123.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	123.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.3	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	113.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.3	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug.	1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1931.

100.0      48.7      .8      4.9      2.9      11.9      19.2      2.6      9.0





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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1931	July 1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928	Aug.1 1927	Aug.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	48.7	94.7	97.2	110.2	121.6	115.2	107.0	103.6
Animal products - edible	2.1	112.2	112.6	123.6	123.6	122.4	120.6	108.3
Fur and products	.2	94.0	98.9	89.3	99.0	90.4	91.1	94.5
Leather and products	1.9	90.6	89.4	85.9	94.4	97.0	100.7	97.3
Lumber and products	4.5	81.2	83.7	105.3	124.5	121.0	117.4	118.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.6	74.4	74.5	104.5	125.8	122.9	123.6	129.2
Furniture	.8	91.2	96.1	102.3	126.2	118.4	105.8	99.4
Other lumber products	1.1	93.9	102.3	110.2	119.0	117.0	105.9	100.1
Musical instruments	.2	56.2	58.9	66.6	99.5	97.9	94.9	100.0
Plant products - edible	3.2	108.9	106.8	121.3	118.4	111.4	107.0	107.9
Pulp and paper products	6.1	97.4	97.5	113.0	115.1	109.9	108.4	102.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	87.3	87.4	111.1	113.2	117.7	112.8	104.9
Paper products	.8	100.1	99.3	107.0	113.7	118.0	104.6	99.7
Printing and publishing	2.6	110.0	110.3	117.6	118.1	111.7	104.1	100.0
Rubber products	1.3	95.8	97.0	114.4	145.2	130.3	115.4	99.8
Textile products	7.9	92.3	96.4	96.4	105.7	102.4	103.5	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	93.9	97.6	93.9	104.4	110.6	108.3	98.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	77.0	81.5	82.1	96.1	103.4	105.9	98.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	103.1	92.5	82.7	100.8	104.3	95.4	99.5
Silk and silk goods	.4	226.6	278.4	207.4	158.9	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	100.7	105.4	103.1	107.2	102.7	100.0	100.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	90.0	94.6	98.1	105.1	99.2	96.9	102.7
Other textile products	.8	80.9	83.8	88.8	108.4	107.4	112.5	94.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	115.7	116.2	126.1	128.1	119.0	109.4	103.1
Tobacco	.9	102.0	103.2	115.9	115.4	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	135.2	136.0	142.2	148.0	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	97.6	105.9	115.1	171.4	110.5	103.6	89.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	110.3	115.9	115.8	117.9	108.5	103.3	99.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.1	112.9	134.3	141.2	122.9	113.7	112.1
Electric current	1.7	131.4	127.7	134.3	139.4	123.8	112.5	106.4
Electrical apparatus	1.5	131.3	133.3	155.5	146.1	118.8	101.3	96.3
Iron and steel products	10.9	80.7	85.8	104.8	126.3	118.7	101.7	101.2
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.1	87.9	88.3	110.4	138.1	121.7	107.2	95.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	95.1	98.5	118.8	136.5	125.4	113.3	101.3
Agricultural implements	.3	34.7	39.9	63.4	125.9	104.1	107.1	104.3
Land vehicles	4.8	76.6	85.2	100.9	117.6	120.7	96.7	102.5
Automobiles and parts	.8	52.9	75.3	100.8	130.3	179.9	89.5	97.3
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	80.5	81.9	116.4	149.4	116.4	100.6	107.4
Heating appliances	.4	96.1	96.4	116.6	132.7	114.6	103.8	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.8	115.3	111.6	152.8	182.6	151.5	112.2	100.8
Foundry & Machine shop products	.4	80.2	85.8	101.0	123.8	118.6	97.7	94.6
Other iron and steel products	1.7	86.6	90.3	105.4	117.2	112.2	103.2	100.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	111.2	114.2	130.1	136.7	123.2	111.5	102.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	129.2	127.7	145.3	147.8	133.5	108.8	101.2
Miscellaneous	.5	108.1	107.2	109.2	113.0	115.8	101.1	96.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	.8	28.8	38.5	61.5	74.0	68.6	68.6	63.2
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	104.5	104.1	115.5	122.1	114.9	109.4	99.8
Coal	2.5	89.8	90.5	98.9	104.2	101.8	104.9	95.0
Metallic ores	1.7	143.8	141.4	142.5	145.1	129.6	116.6	104.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	94.4	92.5	134.9	151.8	140.3	115.6	112.7
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	105.9	104.8	121.0	126.0	111.2	106.6	102.7
Telegraphs	.6	109.3	107.6	129.0	133.7	121.2	112.4	108.9
Telephones	2.3	105.1	104.1	119.1	123.9	108.5	105.2	101.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.9	97.8	97.7	108.9	117.2	110.8	105.0	103.0
Street railways and cartage	2.6	121.6	122.1	125.8	130.5	114.8	106.4	103.5
Steam railways	7.5	91.5	91.8	104.0	113.3	111.7	103.6	101.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	98.4	96.1	111.8	120.8	100.0	110.1	112.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	19.2	162.8	137.1	179.8	186.8	167.7	150.2	137.1
Building	5.0	119.4	117.3	154.9	170.2	131.9	129.6	121.4
Highway	10.0	285.2	201.8	362.9	298.2	251.9	242.4	193.5
Railway	4.2	101.8	101.9	120.0	153.8	168.8	132.4	129.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.6	133.0	130.8	142.4	146.6	132.8	115.8	111.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	138.9	133.7	152.0	159.3	136.8	120.8	120.1
Professional	.2	123.5	125.8	124.2	122.6	120.5	102.2	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	126.8	128.0	132.6	132.9	130.6	112.1	103.7
<b>TRADE</b>	9.0	120.9	124.0	126.4	126.1	116.3	107.3	98.2
Retail	6.5	126.4	130.7	129.1	129.4	118.6	108.8	96.0
Wholesale	2.5	108.6	109.1	120.3	118.7	111.1	104.5	102.6
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	105.2	103.8	118.8	127.8	119.3	110.5	105.5

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

24/8/31.EB.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative							
	Weight	1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>	30.0	86.1	92.3	110.7	116.8	107.7	106.0	105.5
Lumber products	3.6	65.5	73.1	113.1	124.0	118.3	128.7	143.5
Pulp and paper	5.2	144.3	138.3	191.8	119.4	123.1	106.1	101.8
Textile products	3.4	67.2	70.2	79.9	88.8	96.9	104.2	98.4
Iron and steel	9.0	82.6	86.9	101.8	134.0	106.5	98.0	95.0
Other manufactures	8.8	90.0	103.7	105.2	106.2	100.9	99.8	99.6
Logging	.4	14.8	11.7	42.8	67.3	36.4	39.7	33.7
Mining	21.7	107.0	108.2	111.4	112.6	109.5	112.3	101.9
Communications	3.4	122.1	114.2	130.7	126.1	112.7	106.8	103.1
Transportation	12.8	82.6	80.8	90.4	95.1	84.1	83.9	81.6
Construction	23.5	207.1	210.2	392.3	247.7	232.7	200.2	165.7
Services	2.0	247.0	232.8	207.4	201.3	148.3	138.7	137.5
Trade	6.2	116.7	123.5	121.3	116.3	112.2	101.7	101.8
<b>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</b>	100.0	106.8	109.4	140.9	127.5	117.0	113.2	106.1
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	56.2	97.5	100.9	110.9	119.0	114.3	107.8	103.9
Lumber products	3.5	91.0	98.2	109.7	132.8	124.8	123.8	123.0
Pulp and paper	7.4	83.1	90.3	106.2	114.2	116.1	108.1	102.9
Textile products	12.4	92.3	98.5	98.1	105.4	108.1	109.0	98.6
Iron and steel	10.5	89.1	93.6	108.6	122.5	111.9	102.3	105.2
Other manufactures	22.4	111.1	111.9	123.1	126.0	117.0	107.5	103.3
Logging	1.0	35.1	51.2	87.1	79.4	91.7	77.0	77.0
Mining	1.6	104.9	95.8	140.6	150.5	128.5	117.7	112.1
Communications	2.4	99.3	99.3	115.5	123.9	112.5	107.1	104.4
Transportation	12.1	99.1	98.5	108.4	116.9	111.8	109.8	112.9
Construction	17.9	128.7	117.6	134.9	139.5	135.8	127.1	136.4
Services	2.1	111.8	110.2	116.2	118.6	117.6	109.7	108.1
Trade	6.7	129.6	132.7	134.4	132.7	124.0	110.2	99.8
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	102.4	103.2	114.7	121.3	114.1	109.8	108.2
<b>Quebec</b>								
Manufacturing	59.6	93.2	95.4	108.0	123.1	118.2	105.7	102.5
Lumber products	5.1	87.4	88.6	109.2	125.6	126.4	115.6	119.1
Pulp and paper	7.1	99.2	97.6	111.3	116.6	114.9	109.5	102.0
Textile products	9.8	94.5	97.0	96.1	106.4	102.2	98.6	100.3
Iron and steel	13.9	74.6	81.0	101.6	130.1	127.1	103.0	100.5
Other manufactures	23.7	108.0	108.1	117.7	126.1	116.6	107.7	100.9
Logging	.5	21.1	28.2	46.1	43.5	43.9	43.0	39.1
Mining	3.6	138.8	139.6	143.1	147.7	140.5	114.8	103.8
Communications	2.9	100.2	101.0	116.3	137.7	108.4	108.0	99.2
Transportation	9.3	99.3	99.8	112.6	120.0	115.1	109.8	104.2
Construction	12.2	136.8	137.0	174.7	192.7	174.4	163.7	131.3
Services	2.6	146.5	146.0	158.4	160.6	128.7	107.7	105.0
Trade	9.3	126.2	130.9	128.6	126.0	118.4	104.4	97.5
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	100.7	102.7	115.7	128.0	118.9	109.2	103.0
<b>Prairie Provinces-</b>								
Manufacturing	23.2	99.0	100.9	118.0	128.1	121.9	107.4	103.2
Lumber products	1.7	94.0	93.7	134.1	157.8	144.5	138.1	120.6
Pulp and paper	2.2	98.7	100.9	111.1	113.7	127.8	112.2	99.2
Textile products	1.2	93.2	96.0	96.5	120.1	112.0	104.3	101.5
Iron and steel	9.0	83.2	91.0	109.2	117.4	111.7	99.2	100.2
Other manufactures	9.1	113.5	115.9	131.5	141.0	131.1	111.7	105.2
Logging	.1	8.6	14.2	22.2	23.1	30.8	28.0	16.8
Mining	4.5	86.1	86.6	100.3	111.5	111.1	104.1	86.0
Communications	2.7	111.2	109.0	131.3	128.0	116.9	105.1	106.9
Transportation	15.8	97.6	98.6	110.4	124.9	108.1	102.7	99.6
Construction	36.9	253.0	141.0	173.4	232.1	222.3	152.3	137.0
Services	3.0	136.8	133.7	159.0	170.5	170.5	141.2	130.0
Trade	13.8	110.4	111.1	121.1	124.9	119.9	110.7	96.6
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	129.1	108.9	126.2	144.8	132.5	114.0	105.8
<b>British Columbia -</b>								
Manufacturing	39.4	94.4	91.5	114.6	119.2	116.1	111.9	110.2
Lumber products	10.8	64.9	65.1	86.9	109.0	106.2	107.9	106.7
Pulp and paper	5.8	105.8	107.1	112.6	108.6	104.3	103.2	106.2
Textile products	1.1	99.9	99.8	104.0	123.8	108.8	100.1	98.2
Iron and steel	3.8	82.2	86.0	121.0	111.6	110.3	91.6	98.1
Other manufactures	17.9	123.7	117.8	146.6	138.1	133.8	126.5	121.1
Logging	3.4	39.5	49.8	62.6	116.0	96.8	99.1	87.9
Mining	7.7	76.9	76.1	92.9	105.2	101.0	98.5	97.2
Communications	4.1	125.7	121.2	131.3	122.1	108.3	102.3	103.9
Transportation	14.5	104.9	103.9	115.0	114.9	109.7	105.3	102.2
Construction	13.3	136.8	141.7	175.3	166.7	163.8	131.0	132.7
Services	3.7	109.4	107.5	119.9	126.3	119.7	113.0	108.8
Trade	8.9	113.6	114.1	118.3	121.4	114.4	109.6	100.4
<b>All Industries</b>	100.0	98.0	97.9	115.8	122.7	116.4	110.0	107.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative							
	Weight	1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	60.6	97.1	100.3	111.1	116.9	110.2	103.7	103.5
Plant products - edible	4.4	109.9	111.8	113.9	109.1	101.3	102.6	101.4
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.6	105.7	106.9	114.1	113.6	105.0	98.0	98.4
Textiles	11.1	84.6	87.3	88.3	95.9	100.6	104.3	98.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.1	103.1	111.7	123.6	121.4	111.5	106.8	103.3
Iron and steel	12.1	85.0	89.6	110.2	127.4	116.1	104.2	109.2
Other manufactures	23.3	107.3	109.3	121.2	122.9	114.4	104.0	104.5
Communications	3.4	88.2	88.4	100.4	119.7	112.0	107.5	101.7
Transportation	8.5	108.8	105.8	114.0	128.0	121.4	112.8	121.4
Construction	12.7	111.1	114.9	127.9	161.7	159.7	117.2	125.8
Trade	11.4	128.1	131.2	134.1	130.8	121.7	110.8	99.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.5	105.1	114.5	122.4	112.1	106.2	106.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	60.1	118.4	120.0	118.2	123.5	123.2	104.3	101.3
Leather products	22.2	123.9	122.3	102.8	108.1	106.4	108.9	96.0
Other manufactures	37.9	115.4	118.7	125.4	131.0	132.6	102.1	104.4
Transportation	11.5	130.5	129.3	137.9	131.6	129.8	126.3	119.4
Construction	11.3	134.9	134.6	260.0	219.5	118.2	132.8	121.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.0	122.2	138.2	135.8	130.2	116.7	105.4
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.1	98.0	100.3	106.4	115.5	112.2	104.8	100.2
Plant products - edible	5.7	107.3	110.2	117.9	127.4	112.6	110.4	101.3
Printing and publishing	9.2	115.1	112.6	120.5	125.6	114.8	106.9	101.9
Textiles	11.4	90.4	95.1	97.8	98.4	96.4	98.1	101.7
Iron and steel	7.9	78.3	84.8	97.7	125.7	129.4	108.5	99.7
Other manufactures	25.9	102.2	103.1	107.1	113.5	111.3	104.9	98.8
Communications	3.9	89.5	91.2	98.1	119.1	102.9	105.2	96.4
Transportation	5.7	130.8	132.3	140.1	144.6	124.5	106.2	103.1
Construction	6.2	126.3	125.8	191.5	210.0	176.6	193.2	128.6
Trade	20.0	123.2	129.1	122.9	119.8	114.2	104.3	97.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	106.3	109.0	115.4	122.9	113.6	107.8	100.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	49.9	112.3	105.8	120.9	122.5	124.5	115.9	104.3
Lumber products	8.7	105.8	69.1	123.3	131.8	137.9	137.0	132.1
Pulp and paper	16.6	98.8	101.3	106.2	110.1	108.6	100.3	95.7
Other manufactures	24.6	126.7	129.9	132.6	129.9	133.5	121.7	99.8
Construction	17.5	179.8	191.5	266.9	229.6	261.1	159.6	142.5
Trade	12.9	110.6	112.7	116.0	109.6	104.5	108.4	94.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	122.8	121.0	131.8	128.3	126.1	117.7	105.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	75.5	89.3	89.6	105.7	132.2	110.1	104.6	103.7
Textiles	17.8	85.6	87.0	86.6	103.1	92.0	95.9	100.9
Electrical apparatus	11.4	113.7	110.7	119.7	134.2	122.7	101.0	98.0
Iron and steel	23.0	71.2	71.8	104.5	153.9	115.5	108.7	107.2
Other manufactures	23.3	108.6	108.9	119.2	126.8	119.3	108.4	103.5
Construction	8.8	181.4	185.7	226.4	254.0	141.8	176.3	114.9
Trade	7.2	114.2	116.2	132.6	127.2	122.3	102.0	100.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.6	98.4	112.6	135.8	111.8	107.1	104.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	75.3	69.1	92.7	113.9	132.7	183.1	77.7	106.5
Iron and steel	48.5	55.7	85.6	108.7	130.5	195.5	68.7	108.5
Other manufactures	26.8	122.8	121.3	135.3	141.8	140.2	114.0	98.1
Construction	5.2	61.5	58.9	146.5	231.9	144.3	160.5	119.7
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	75.1	94.2	120.8	142.0	165.0	85.8	107.3
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.7	101.6	103.0	120.5	128.4	121.9	105.9	103.8
Animal products - edible	4.5	106.7	106.6	112.7	114.9	106.7	101.3	99.5
Plant products - edible	4.7	102.7	100.4	110.9	110.7	105.9	100.2	102.4
Printing and publishing	7.4	104.9	104.5	118.8	123.2	116.2	101.5	99.0
Textiles	5.4	96.5	97.7	105.4	116.6	112.4	102.1	97.5
Other manufactures	17.7	100.4	103.8	130.6	142.0	134.5	112.1	109.4
Transportation	5.5	85.4	83.6	110.1	110.8	111.3	104.4	98.1
Construction	7.6	86.2	92.7	79.4	81.7	86.7	90.1	122.4
Trade	37.6	97.3	100.0	106.1	114.3	118.1	109.1	94.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	98.1	99.9	110.3	117.3	111.2	106.0	101.0
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	35.4	97.8	96.9	108.0	109.5	113.2	103.1	112.5
Lumber products	7.4	61.9	57.3	64.2	89.5	100.1	94.9	103.1
Other manufactures	28.0	115.9	116.9	130.5	120.0	121.0	108.1	117.9
Communications	8.4	115.8	113.7	130.6	118.3	105.8	101.0	104.2
Transportation	15.9	106.8	106.5	114.7	113.6	107.6	103.4	101.6
Construction	13.8	113.7	114.5	87.3	108.0	119.4	105.4	116.2
Services	6.4	98.9	100.6	111.4	120.3	114.4	108.2	103.8
Trade	20.0	115.7	117.0	120.6	122.7	115.0	111.1	100.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	106.0	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7	104.6	107.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

26/8/31.EB.



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CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
SEPTEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

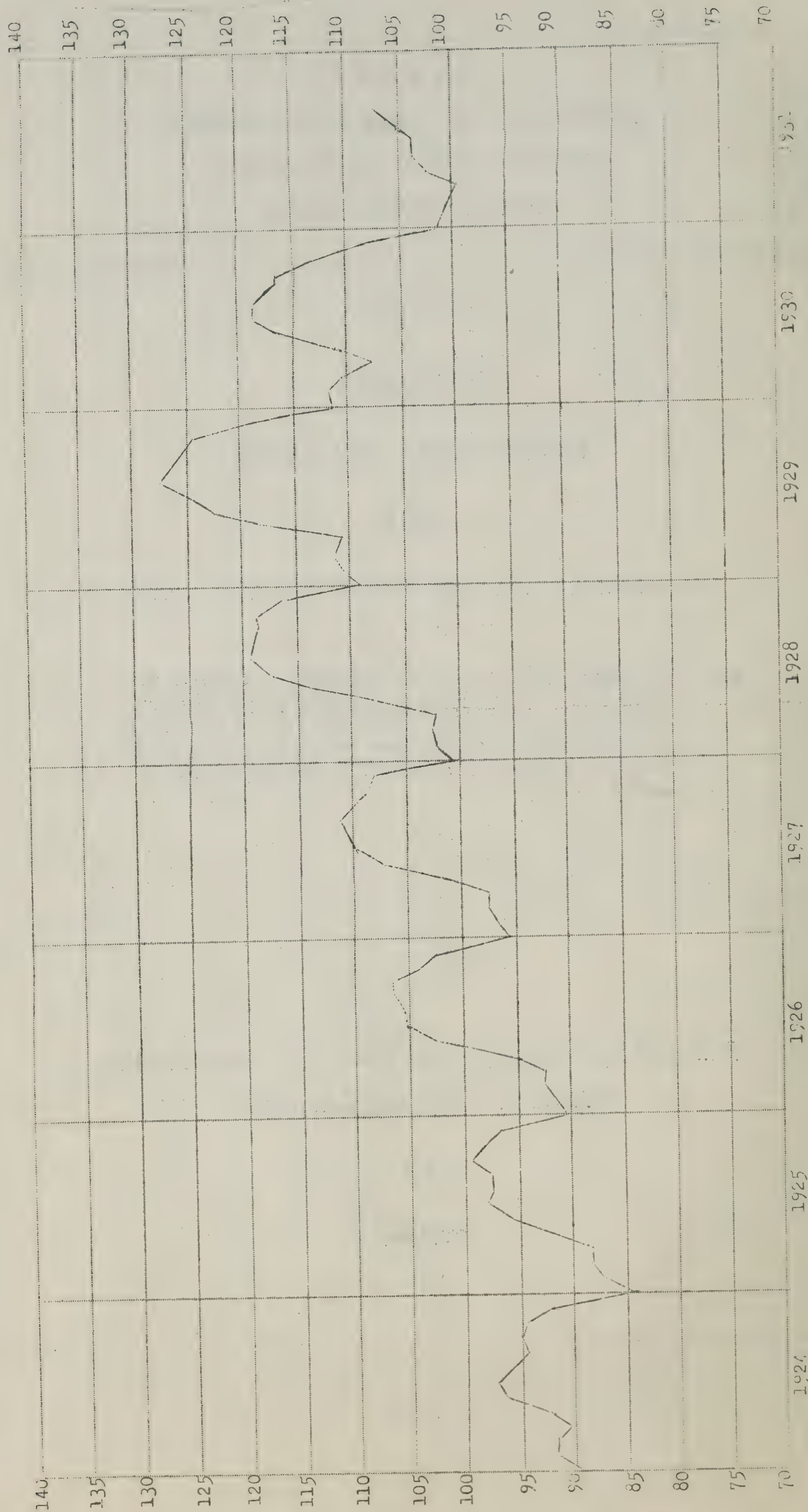
+ + +

OTTAWA

1931



Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 25th, 1931.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further increase in employment at the beginning of September; this was largely due to increased highway construction work undertaken for the relief of unemployment in Quebec. The working forces of the 7,798 co-operating employers aggregated 972,537 persons, compared with 955,991 in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 107.1, as compared with 105.2 on Aug. 1, 1931, and with 116.6, 126.8, 119.1, 111.0, 106.2, 97.8, 94.2, 101.2, 94.8 and 89.8 on Sept. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The record for these years shows that there is often a slackening in industrial activity on Sept. 1; last year, this had involved the release of a considerable number of workers, but the index then, (as on the same date in 1929, 1928 and 1927) was higher than on the date under review.

Logging, mining, highway construction and services showed heightened activity, that in road construction being especially noteworthy; there was no general change in manufacturing as a whole, while building and railway construction and trade were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in Quebec showed important gains, and improvement was also recorded in the Prairie Provinces; in Ontario, the general situation remained practically unchanged, while the Maritime Provinces reported contractions.

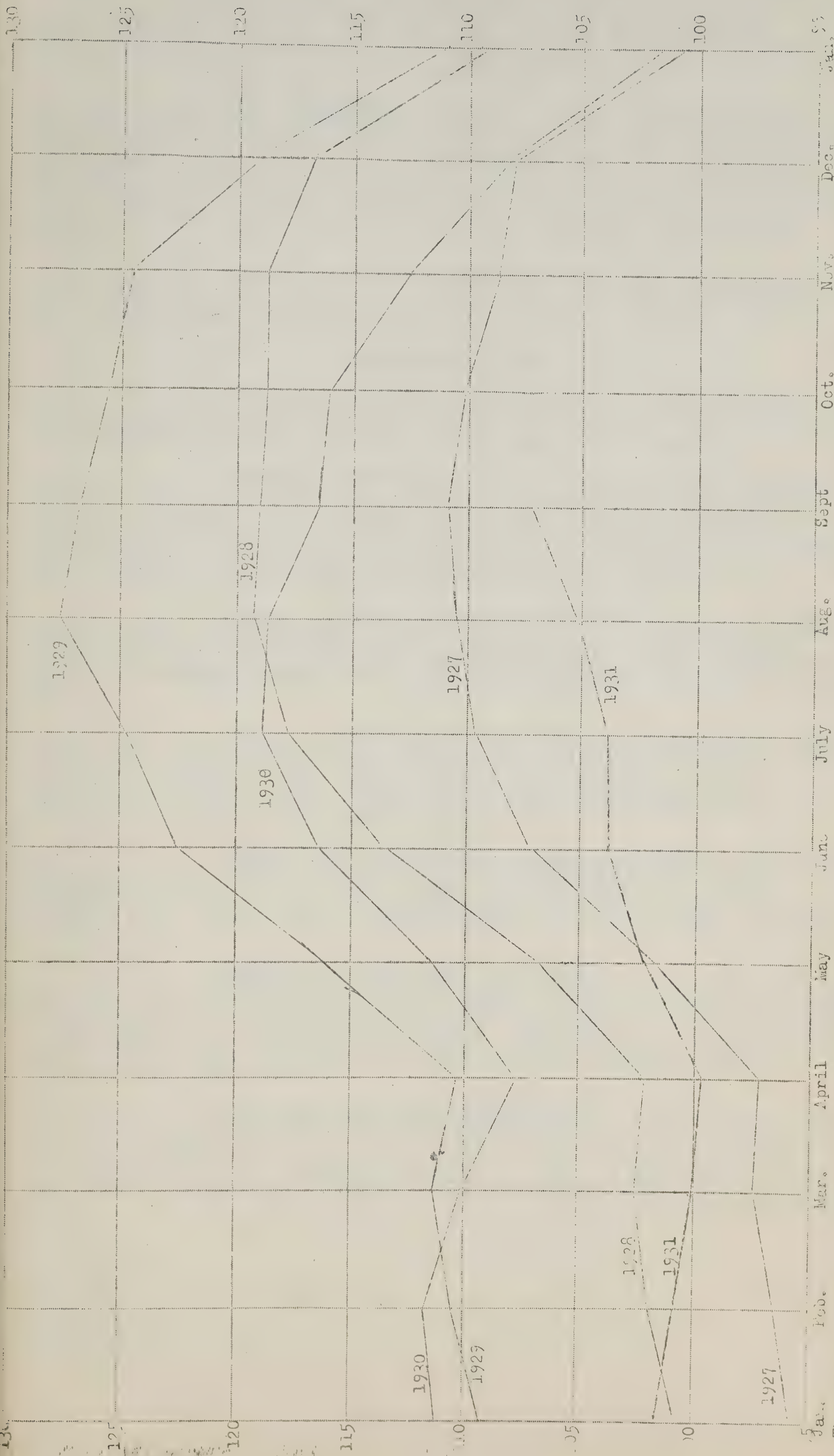
Maritime Provinces. - In the Maritime Provinces, there was a decline in employment, which, however, involved a much smaller number of workers than that registered on Sept. 1 of last year. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, owing to curtailment of road work, but manufacturing, mining and trade also released employees, while logging, shipping and building were busier. Statistics were received from 581 firms, whose staffs aggregated 70,378 workers, compared with 73,468 in the preceding month. The index was much lower than on the same date in 1930.

Quebec. - Practically no general change was noted in manufacturing; logging, mining and services reported moderate gains, while there were very important increases in highway construction, largely as an unemployment relief measure. On the other hand, transportation, building and railway construction were slacker. Within the manufacturing group, there were large decreases in pulp and paper, but considerable seasonal improvement was noted in the textile industries. The working force of the 1,806 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 292,909 persons, as against 272,904 on Aug. 1. Decreases were registered at the beginning of September, 1930, but the index then was a few points higher.

Ontario. - In this province, 3,468 firms reported very little general change in their staffs; manufacturing, especially of vegetable food products, showed considerable improvement, and musical instruments, chemical, electrical apparatus and mineral product plants were also busier, while the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, metal, transportation and construction industries and retail trade recorded curtailment. The payrolls of the 3,468 firms making returns aggregated 373,202 persons, or 59 less than in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as in the early autumn of 1930, although the decline then indicated involved a much greater number of persons.







The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Prairie Provinces. - There was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, where the index was approximately the same as on Sept. 1, 1930, when an increase had also been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,152 employers of 157,717 workers, as compared with 156,882 at the beginning of August. Mining, local transportation, highway and railway construction afforded heightened employment, but manufacturing was slacker, notably in the iron and steel and lumber divisions, and steam railway transportation, building construction and trade showed curtailment.

British Columbia. - Employment as indicated by employers in British Columbia showed a further decrease; this took place chiefly in construction and manufacturing, notably of lumber, animal food and non-ferrous metal products, while shipping, mining and trade reported greater activity. The working force of the 791 firms furnishing data declined from 79,476 persons on Aug. 1, to 78,339 at the beginning of September. The contraction involved a slightly larger number of workers than that indicated on Sept. 1, 1930, when employment was in greater volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1928; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Quebec City, Toronto and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; in Winnipeg, there was practically no general change, while curtailment was registered in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver.

Montreal. - Employment in Montreal showed a slight falling-off on Sept. 1, 404 workers having been released from the pay-lists of the 1,007 co-operating firms, who employed 138,204. Manufacturing (except of clothing and tobacco products) reported general contractions, and transportation was also slacker, but construction and trade showed improvement. The index was lower than on the same date in 1930, although a greater contraction had then been recorded.

Quebec. - A slight increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 136 employers of 13,411 persons. Minor gains were noted in manufacturing, services and construction, while there were similar losses in trade. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago.

Toronto. - Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, while construction, trade and local transportation recorded declines. Statements were received from 1,094 firms with 118,713 workers, or 382 more than on Aug. 1. A fairly large decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then above its present level.

Ottawa. - There was a decline in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and construction. The 159 firms furnishing returns reported 14,193 employees, compared with 14,349 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1930, a reduction involving a much larger number of workers had been noted, but the index then was rather higher.

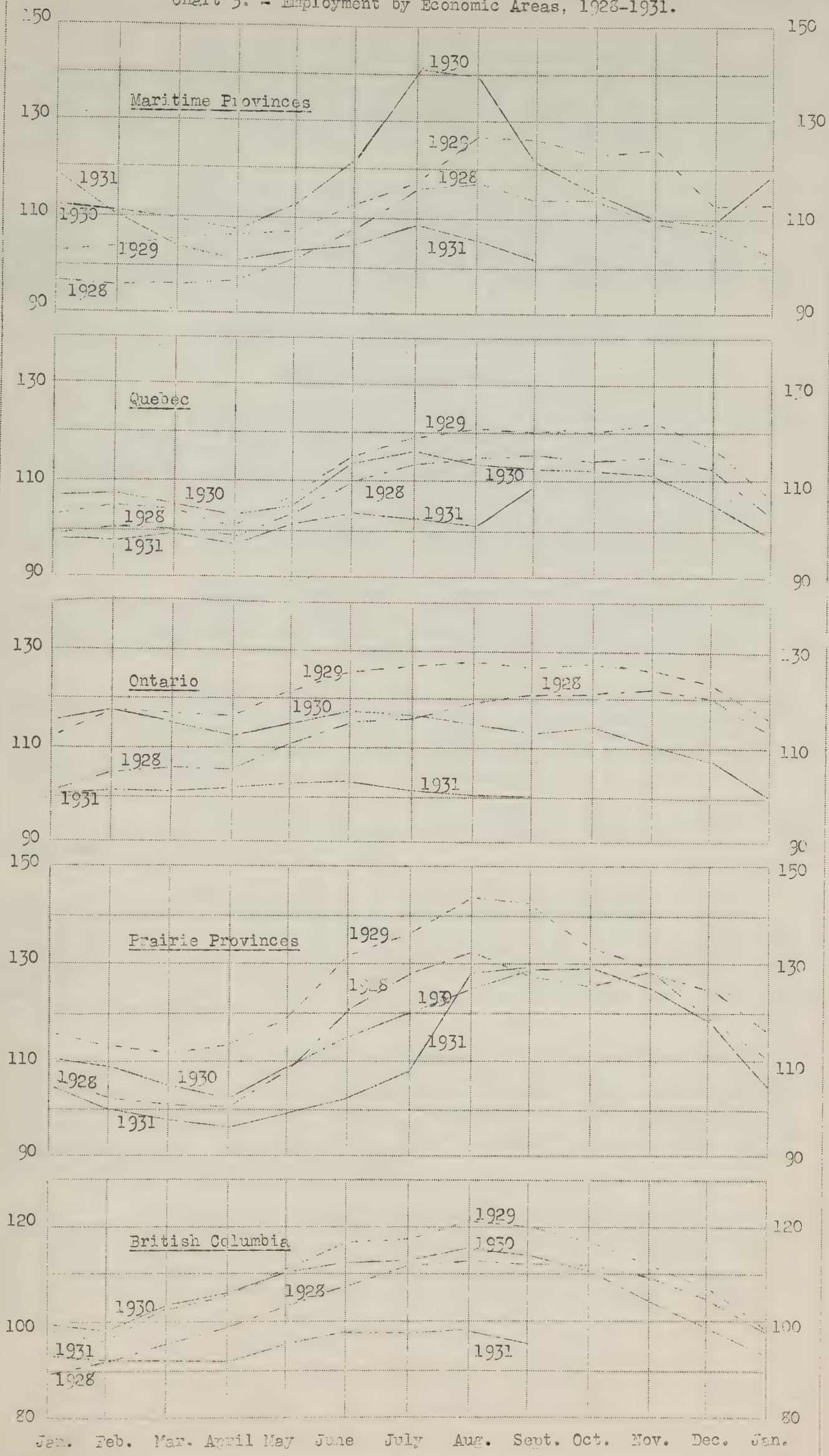
Hamilton. - Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel products), transportation and construction reported contractions in Hamilton, while other industries showed little general change; 234 employers recorded 30,058 persons on their payrolls, as against 30,635 on Aug. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when considerably greater curtailment had been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. - A slight advance was registered in the Border Cities, where the 134 co-operating firms reported 9,542 workers, as against 9,217 in the preceding month. Automobile plants afforded increased employment, but construction was not so active. A much smaller gain had been noted on the same date of last year, but the index was then considerably higher.





Chart 3. - Employment by Economic Areas, 1928-1931.







Winnipeg. - Employment in Winnipeg showed very little change; manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of losses in iron and steel products, but construction showed curtailment. An aggregate working force of 29,981 persons was reported by the 368 employers who made returns for Sept. 1. A slight increase had been recorded on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

Vancouver. - There was a further decline in activity in Vancouver, according to statements received from 327 firms employing 30,351 workers, as against 30,719 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing and construction reported decreases in personnel, while retail trade and services registered moderate improvement. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of a year ago, when additions to staffs had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. - Iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, woollen and edible animal product factories showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal character, while the vegetable food, clothing, silk, tobacco, electrical apparatus, leather, electric current, chemical, musical instrument and non-metallic mineral divisions recorded improvement. Statements were received from 4,711 manufacturers employing 465,748 operatives, as compared with 465,815 at the beginning of August. Employment on Sept. 1, 1930, had declined, but the index then was many points higher than on the date under review.

Logging. - Employment in logging camps showed a slight seasonal increase at the beginning of September, according to the 215 co-operating firms whose payrolls aggregated 8,254 workers, compared with 7,716 in their last report. The number employed in the bush was smaller than in any other year on record.

Mining. - Coal and other non-metallic mineral mines reported improvement, while metallic ore extraction showed slight curtailment; the result was a gain of 539 persons in this group, in which the 219 operators furnishing data had 47,346 employees on Sept. 1. Similar advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

Communications. - No general change was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 27,458 workers. Employment was in less volume than in the early autumn of 1930.

Transportation. - In this group also, employment on the whole remained stationary, increases in shipping being offset by declines in steam railway operation, while street railways and cartage firms reported generally unchanged staffs. A combined working force of 113,552 persons was registered by the 347 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 113,527 on Aug. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance. - There was a further large increase in employment on highways and roads, mainly in Quebec, where many men were provided with such work as an unemployment relief measure. Building and railway construction, however, released workers. The payrolls of the 1,126 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 199,073 employees, or 15,547 more than in the preceding month. The index was higher than in the same month of 1930, when important contractions had been indicated.

Services. - Employment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments showed an advance, while only small changes were recorded in other branches of this group; 279 employers had 24,751 persons on their payrolls, as against 24,637 on Aug. 1. A similar gain had been indicated in the service division at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then higher.



Trade. -- There was a small decrease in retail trade, while wholesale houses showed slightly greater activity. Returns were received from 833 retail and wholesale houses employing 86,355 persons, compared with 86,529 on Aug. 1. Employment was at a lower level than at the beginning of September, 1930, when general improvement had been noted.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment in most industries during July, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette"; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.6 on July 27, 1931, as compared with 21.8 on June 22, 1931, and 16.7 on July 21, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,789,080 persons were out of work on Sept. 14, 1931, a decrease of 11,551 since the preceding week; this is the first decline in the unemployment total that has been recorded for nine weeks.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States declined by 0.3 p.c. in August, 1931, as compared with July, according to reports made by 46,917 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms reported 4,583,275 persons on their August payrolls. Manufacturing, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, telephone and telegraph, electric railroads, wholesale and retail trade, power, light and water, hotels, laundries and cleaning and dyeing establishments showed decreases, while employment increased in canneries, anthracite and bituminous coal mines. The index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 70.0, compared with 70.4 in July, and 79.9 in August, 1930. In this division, there were increases in the textile and leather industries; food products generally were unchanged, while curtailment was indicated in the metal, vehicle, rubber, agricultural implement, ship-building, stone, clay and glass, chemical and allied products and other industries.

New York. - Employment in New York State factories declined by about one-half of one p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery and food and tobacco factories showed reductions, while improvement was indicated in the wood, fur, leather and rubber, textile and clothing and millinery industries.

Wisconsin. - According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 79.6 in July, as compared with 76.7 in June, and 90.5 in July, 1930. Practically all the increase in July over the preceding month took place in canneries and other food factories, but there were also gains in leather and paper plants, while the metal, wood, rubber, textile and printing and publishing industries were slacker.

Illinois. - A report issued by the Illinois Department of Labor shows that there was a decline of 1.2 p.c. in employment in the 1,335 reporting establishments during the period July 15 to Aug. 15. Factories showed a reduction of 0.5 p.c., while employment in the non-manufacturing industries was curtailed by 1.4 p.c. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the stone, clay and glass, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, chemicals, oils and paints, textile and clothing industries, while improvement was shown in fur and leather, printing and paper goods, food, beverage and tobacco factories.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.0
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.5	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Sept. 1, 1931.

100.0      7.2      30.1      38.4      16.2      8.1





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.3	98.2	104.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1931.

14.2      1.4      12.2      1.5      3.1      1.0      3.1      3.1



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>All Industries</u>	<u>Manf.</u>	<u>Log.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Comm.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Constr.</u>	<u>Serv.</u>	<u>Trade</u>
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	118.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1931.

100.0	48.0	.9	4.9	2.8	11.7	20.3	2.5	8.9
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TABLE 4.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1931	Aug.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928	Sept.1 1927	Sept.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	48.0	94.7	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9	106.8	104.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	109.3	112.2	120.9	121.0	125.9	117.6	111.6
Fur and products	.2	92.3	94.0	98.7	104.3	99.3	99.9	100.8
Leather and products	1.9	91.3	90.6	86.6	96.4	97.4	103.9	100.1
Lumber and products	4.2	77.5	81.2	98.9	120.7	120.5	114.4	118.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	67.5	74.4	95.7	122.0	121.8	119.6	128.9
Furniture	.8	95.7	91.2	100.8	121.7	116.5	105.8	98.4
Other lumber products	1.1	93.7	93.9	106.9	115.6	117.9	102.7	102.6
Musical instruments	.2	61.9	56.2	66.3	99.4	104.2	97.2	105.0
Plant products - edible	3.6	124.1	108.9	134.3	123.4	112.9	109.4	108.9
Pulp and paper products	5.8	94.3	97.4	109.2	113.1	108.8	108.8	105.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	82.8	87.3	105.7	110.9	115.8	112.3	109.8
Paper products	.8	99.1	100.1	108.3	115.3	121.0	107.6	100.4
Printing and publishing	2.5	107.9	110.0	114.3	115.3	109.4	104.5	99.7
Rubber products	1.3	95.7	95.8	110.5	140.6	137.4	115.7	99.5
Textile products	7.9	93.3	92.3	96.9	104.8	104.0	104.4	99.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	95.9	93.9	92.9	100.6	111.9	111.0	98.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	76.9	77.0	79.6	91.7	103.6	106.5	97.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.5	96.9	103.1	80.1	94.6	107.7	98.6	102.9
Silk and silk goods	.5	283.5	226.6	214.5	158.1	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	100.1	100.7	103.2	113.1	103.6	97.7	100.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	92.4	90.0	101.0	105.7	101.8	98.9	100.3
Other textile products	.8	76.9	80.9	87.7	100.9	107.0	109.6	98.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	118.7	115.7	125.2	120.0	121.5	111.3	104.1
Tobacco	.9	108.0	102.0	108.9	103.3	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	133.8	135.2	150.9	145.1	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	86.8	97.6	123.8	160.8	138.8	104.1	84.0
Chemicals and allied products	.8	112.0	110.3	116.3	120.6	109.9	104.4	100.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	107.9	109.1	133.4	139.9	124.6	109.5	111.8
Electric current	1.7	133.0	131.4	134.0	136.8	129.3	117.2	106.3
Electrical apparatus	1.5	133.1	131.3	157.9	154.7	123.1	107.8	101.3
Iron and steel products	10.6	79.7	80.7	99.3	122.5	117.6	100.1	102.1
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	81.9	87.9	102.0	133.3	122.7	106.9	102.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	92.3	95.1	113.4	171.9	128.8	112.2	100.8
Agricultural implements	.2	25.7	34.7	47.9	108.3	97.4	94.3	97.1
Land vehicles	4.7	77.0	76.6	97.9	114.6	117.9	94.6	102.8
Automobiles and parts	.8	57.6	52.9	99.9	129.1	171.0	89.7	106.0
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.4	100.8	80.5	101.4	142.1	107.1	92.0	98.1
Heating appliances	.5	103.2	96.1	111.1	130.8	121.4	105.4	103.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	109.3	115.3	149.6	181.3	145.6	116.6	101.2
Foundry & Machine shop products	.4	79.2	80.2	96.0	128.3	121.7	96.3	97.5
Other iron and steel products	1.6	85.2	86.6	98.7	114.2	114.4	105.5	103.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	107.5	111.2	130.7	133.6	124.1	111.5	105.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	132.2	129.2	140.2	148.8	135.0	106.9	103.2
Miscellaneous	.5	106.5	108.1	110.4	118.4	108.6	101.2	96.8
<b>LOGGING</b>	.9	30.5	28.8	54.3	83.6	75.0	78.7	66.8
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	105.6	104.5	116.6	123.8	115.7	109.9	101.7
Coal	2.5	91.3	89.8	101.6	105.9	102.9	104.4	98.9
Metallic ores	1.7	142.1	143.8	141.0	147.2	131.4	118.5	104.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	98.9	94.4	134.0	153.2	138.5	117.8	109.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.8	105.8	105.9	120.9	128.8	114.8	107.2	103.2
Telegraphs	.5	108.6	109.3	130.4	140.3	125.1	113.0	108.0
Telephones	2.3	105.1	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1	105.7	101.9
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.7	97.8	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5	105.9	104.7
Street railways and cartage	2.5	121.6	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7	108.6	104.4
Steam railways	7.4	90.9	91.5	105.1	112.2	110.8	104.6	103.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	100.9	98.4	112.2	121.2	107.0	103.6	112.7
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	20.3	176.8	162.8	169.2	181.3	158.7	150.4	133.5
Building	4.7	117.5	119.4	155.4	174.8	137.7	134.7	124.8
Highway	11.6	337.0	285.2	299.9	293.5	243.7	238.8	188.1
Railway	4.0	98.3	101.8	122.3	137.7	145.6	129.1	121.2
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	134.8	133.0	143.4	146.6	132.5	120.0	110.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	140.5	138.9	154.1	158.3	137.5	126.0	116.9
Professional	.2	123.7	123.5	124.9	124.5	121.9	100.7	101.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	129.6	126.8	131.6	135.2	123.3	116.4	103.6
<b>TRADE</b>	8.9	120.5	120.9	127.3	127.8	116.0	108.4	98.1
Retail	6.4	125.7	126.4	129.9	130.1	118.3	108.1	98.1
Wholesale	2.5	108.9	108.6	121.3	122.7	111.0	109.2	102.2
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	107.1	105.2	116.5	126.8	119.1	111.0	106.2

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		30.1	83.5	86.1	104.1	116.5	108.9	106.3	108.8
	Lumber products	31.5	59.8	65.5	101.3	128.8	115.9	128.7	143.1
	Pulp and paper	51.1	138.6	144.3	169.1	117.5	122.6	109.5	103.4
	Textile products	3.4	65.0	67.2	73.8	85.9	96.0	106.4	101.2
	Iron and steel	9.4	83.8	82.6	97.8	133.8	112.4	97.2	100.5
	Other manufactures	8.7	86.2	90.0	104.4	104.8	101.4	101.3	103.7
	Logging	.7	22.3	14.8	40.9	52.6	21.5	43.0	41.3
	Mining	22.4	106.2	107.0	113.5	112.0	109.5	109.5	105.6
	Communications	3.5	118.2	122.1	140.9	127.3	117.0	106.6	106.0
	Transportation	13.7	85.0	82.6	87.7	97.9	84.3	81.8	80.9
	Construction	21.2	179.2	207.1	254.6	245.2	219.0	196.7	168.7
	Services	2.1	232.6	247.0	215.6	200.9	184.0	134.2	138.5
	Trade	6.3	114.8	116.7	119.6	117.8	111.6	103.4	97.9
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	102.7	106.8	122.5	127.3	115.4	112.2	108.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		52.4	97.4	97.5	109.2	116.2	115.2	107.8	104.0
	Lumber products	3.2	88.0	91.0	106.4	125.3	126.8	120.2	123.7
	Pulp and paper	6.5	83.7	88.1	105.2	111.7	114.1	107.3	107.3
	Textile products	12.0	95.8	92.3	99.7	103.3	110.2	110.0	97.6
	Iron and steel	9.7	88.3	89.1	103.0	118.6	110.3	99.6	101.1
	Other manufactures	21.0	111.4	111.1	121.7	123.2	119.8	109.5	104.7
	Logging	1.1	39.4	35.1	84.5	84.3	95.8	78.1	77.7
	Mining	1.6	111.7	104.9	136.9	154.5	133.7	120.4	105.8
	Communications	2.2	99.3	99.3	113.4	124.0	116.1	108.9	101.7
	Transportation	11.2	98.5	99.1	109.5	114.4	112.4	110.0	112.2
	Construction	23.2	180.4	128.7	134.4	147.1	140.0	131.3	134.6
	Services	2.0	114.1	111.8	115.5	120.4	119.4	117.7	108.8
	Trade	6.3	130.2	129.6	134.3	133.2	122.6	110.4	99.5
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries		100.0	109.8	102.4	113.6	120.5	115.7	110.5	107.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		60.2	94.0	93.2	105.9	121.6	118.2	105.5	103.9
	Lumber products	5.0	84.3	87.4	101.4	122.6	123.6	114.5	118.1
	Pulp and paper	6.9	96.9	99.2	107.8	115.2	115.1	109.6	102.9
	Textile products	9.6	93.2	94.5	95.5	106.8	102.6	98.9	100.8
	Iron and steel	13.8	73.5	74.6	95.7	124.7	125.2	100.9	103.1
	Other manufactures	24.9	113.7	108.0	120.2	127.3	118.8	109.0	102.4
	Logging	.5	21.5	21.1	33.9	67.8	63.2	70.2	48.4
	Mining	3.6	137.7	138.8	144.0	148.5	139.7	116.1	105.1
	Communications	2.9	99.9	100.2	115.2	131.6	110.8	106.8	101.8
	Transportation	9.2	98.1	99.3	112.0	119.6	115.6	110.4	106.7
	Construction	11.7	131.6	136.8	171.7	180.6	174.1	166.5	128.0
	Services	2.6	150.3	146.5	160.0	160.0	128.9	117.3	104.3
	Trade	9.3	125.5	126.2	128.0	128.8	116.3	108.2	97.8
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries		100.0	100.7	100.7	113.6	126.9	119.5	110.5	104.3
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		23.0	97.8	99.0	115.2	126.2	123.0	108.9	102.9
	Lumber products	1.5	82.3	94.0	120.0	149.0	143.8	123.1	110.3
	Pulp and paper	2.3	98.8	98.7	106.6	108.0	119.7	122.0	96.3
	Textile products	1.3	99.1	93.2	110.0	121.0	129.8	109.4	101.8
	Iron and steel	8.8	86.7	89.2	103.7	116.0	112.0	100.7	101.1
	Other manufactures	9.1	115.0	113.5	132.6	140.6	133.0	113.7	106.1
	Logging	.1	5.5	8.6	15.7	26.0	23.4	19.9	19.9
	Mining	4.8	90.8	86.1	101.9	119.2	115.4	107.6	91.7
	Communications	2.8	114.4	111.2	132.7	131.3	119.4	109.9	107.2
	Transportation	16.0	98.3	97.6	116.3	126.7	107.8	107.0	104.4
	Construction	36.5	257.7	253.0	186.7	220.1	184.7	145.6	130.6
	Services	3.0	135.8	136.8	161.2	169.6	173.8	134.1	123.2
	Trade	13.8	109.6	110.4	124.7	126.5	121.2	108.9	96.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> All Industries		100.0	130.0	129.1	129.8	143.3	127.8	114.4	106.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		38.9	91.9	94.4	115.9	119.0	117.0	108.3	114.8
	Lumber products	10.4	62.2	64.9	83.5	105.3	107.4	103.3	110.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	103.1	105.8	105.3	109.0	98.8	102.4	113.4
	Textile products	1.1	100.5	99.9	106.5	122.9	119.0	94.4	105.2
	Iron and steel	3.9	82.3	82.2	118.3	112.5	110.2	93.7	97.0
	Other manufactures	17.8	125.1	128.7	158.7	141.8	135.9	122.1	128.0
	Logging	3.3	38.9	39.5	54.6	118.6	100.1	102.7	87.0
	Mining	7.9	77.8	76.9	94.2	105.6	101.2	99.6	97.0
	Communications	4.1	124.4	125.7	129.8	128.4	114.2	101.5	103.1
	Transportation	15.0	106.7	104.9	116.2	116.8	112.0	104.1	103.7
	Construction	17.7	130.1	136.8	162.2	149.8	147.0	129.8	123.7
	Services	3.8	112.2	109.4	120.5	125.8	117.0	113.2	108.1
	Trade	9.3	114.7	113.6	121.0	121.5	118.7	110.2	101.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	96.6	98.0	114.6	121.5	115.5	108.7	108.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

21/9/31.EB.





TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept. 1, 1931	Aug. 1, 1931	Sept. 1, 1930	Sept. 1, 1929	Sept. 1, 1928	Sept. 1, 1927	Sept. 1, 1926
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	60.5	96.7	97.1	109.0	114.2	111.6	103.6	103.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	108.2	109.9	118.5	111.1	100.1	102.5	101.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	103.0	105.7	114.7	111.7	104.6	101.0	99.0
Textiles	11.3	86.2	84.6	90.1	93.8	105.1	106.1	99.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	112.0	103.1	120.1	105.2	114.0	106.8	105.8
Iron and steel	11.6	80.7	85.0	101.8	123.3	112.5	97.7	102.3
Other manufactures	23.3	106.7	107.3	119.8	122.8	118.4	106.1	106.2
Communications	3.4	88.4	88.2	99.1	120.9	115.1	108.4	98.4
Transportation	8.3	105.4	108.8	115.5	120.5	130.5	116.2	124.2
Construction	12.8	112.1	111.1	129.6	163.7	175.2	131.7	130.9
Trade	11.5	128.9	128.1	133.7	131.4	122.5	111.0	99.3
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	102.3	102.5	113.2	120.2	115.7	107.8	106.0
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	60.3	119.5	118.4	121.0	124.9	124.4	105.7	101.7
Leather products	22.5	124.7	123.9	102.9	110.4	104.9	110.4	100.3
Other manufactures	37.8	116.6	115.4	129.6	131.9	135.1	103.3	103.0
Transportation	11.4	131.4	130.5	135.8	133.8	122.3	116.7	114.6
Construction	11.3	136.9	134.9	249.1	209.3	141.0	157.7	114.6
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	123.2	122.0	138.5	136.5	132.7	119.9	104.6
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	60.9	99.5	98.0	106.2	117.9	113.0	105.2	102.0
Plant products - edible	6.1	115.8	107.3	119.4	128.6	114.0	112.2	103.8
Printing and publishing	9.1	112.8	115.1	116.9	123.4	113.7	105.1	102.0
Textiles	11.5	91.7	90.4	99.4	104.0	97.1	98.4	101.1
Iron and steel	8.0	79.8	78.3	93.9	127.0	127.5	104.4	102.1
Other manufactures	26.2	103.7	102.2	108.3	116.7	113.6	108.0	102.2
Communications	3.9	89.6	89.5	98.3	123.0	106.1	105.2	101.5
Transportation	5.6	129.0	130.8	139.0	143.5	122.1	106.5	101.2
Construction	5.6	116.7	126.3	179.2	204.7	172.3	192.3	123.3
Trade	19.9	122.1	123.2	122.0	122.3	112.7	107.8	98.0
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	106.6	106.3	114.7	125.0	114.3	109.3	102.0
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	49.7	110.6	112.3	114.7	118.8	124.5	117.4	105.5
Lumber products	9.0	108.2	105.8	111.6	127.8	138.1	137.7	133.6
Pulp and paper	16.3	95.5	98.8	105.6	109.7	107.7	102.2	97.6
Other manufactures	24.4	124.9	126.7	123.9	123.1	134.4	121.0	100.1
Construction	16.8	173.1	179.8	219.8	244.4	292.4	154.9	126.5
Trade	12.9	112.3	110.6	117.9	107.8	108.5	104.6	93.6
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	121.7	122.8	125.6	126.9	124.9	117.7	105.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	75.3	87.5	89.3	98.8	126.6	112.4	102.9	104.5
Textiles	18.0	85.3	85.6	83.0	96.8	92.3	95.7	101.9
Electrical apparatus	11.7	114.2	113.7	115.2	137.9	131.6	104.5	103.8
Iron and steel	22.4	68.2	71.2	91.3	143.0	118.0	101.7	106.7
Other manufactures	23.2	106.0	108.6	117.8	125.4	119.7	111.0	103.8
Construction	8.8	177.2	181.4	199.4	254.7	135.5	101.8	141.8
Trade	7.2	112.6	114.2	129.3	128.3	120.4	101.3	100.6
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	95.8	97.6	105.6	131.1	113.7	103.3	105.6
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	76.5	72.5	69.1	116.5	134.3	192.0	77.8	105.9
Iron and steel	51.2	60.5	55.7	114.0	131.5	205.0	69.0	107.3
Other manufactures	25.3	120.6	122.8	126.5	145.2	145.4	114.3	99.7
Construction	4.5	54.6	61.5	127.9	217.0	193.0	156.3	151.6
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	77.8	75.1	121.2	143.4	175.5	86.2	108.8
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.5	101.9	101.6	118.6	125.3	123.6	112.7	106.7
Animal products - edible	4.6	108.4	106.7	107.2	114.4	118.1	107.8	106.0
Plant products - edible	4.7	102.8	102.7	119.7	117.2	110.8	109.9	105.1
Printing and publishing	7.1	100.9	104.9	110.9	112.6	105.4	112.0	99.1
Textiles	5.8	103.4	96.5	114.3	119.2	124.9	107.5	104.3
Other manufactures	17.3	100.0	100.4	125.8	137.3	135.8	116.9	111.3
Transportation	6.0	90.7	85.4	108.7	111.5	118.8	106.0	100.7
Construction	7.1	80.5	86.2	90.5	78.2	97.9	90.6	140.9
Trade	37.8	97.5	97.3	106.7	113.5	118.7	110.3	94.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	98.2	98.1	110.7	115.5	115.0	109.9	104.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.2	94.5	97.8	114.8	110.3	112.5	99.9	113.1
Lumber products	7.0	55.6	61.9	72.3	84.9	96.2	87.6	108.8
Other manufactures	28.2	114.3	115.9	136.8	123.8	121.8	106.9	115.5
Communications	8.4	115.0	115.8	128.3	124.0	109.7	100.1	103.5
Transportation	16.0	106.6	106.8	110.0	114.2	111.4	102.3	104.3
Construction	13.1	107.2	113.7	83.7	105.6	113.1	99.6	111.1
Services	6.4	104.6	98.9	112.0	120.6	107.9	108.9	102.5
Trade	20.7	117.0	115.7	121.8	122.0	117.3	111.7	101.2
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.5	106.0	114.0	114.7	111.1	102.8	107.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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GOVT. PUBLS.

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
OCTOBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.



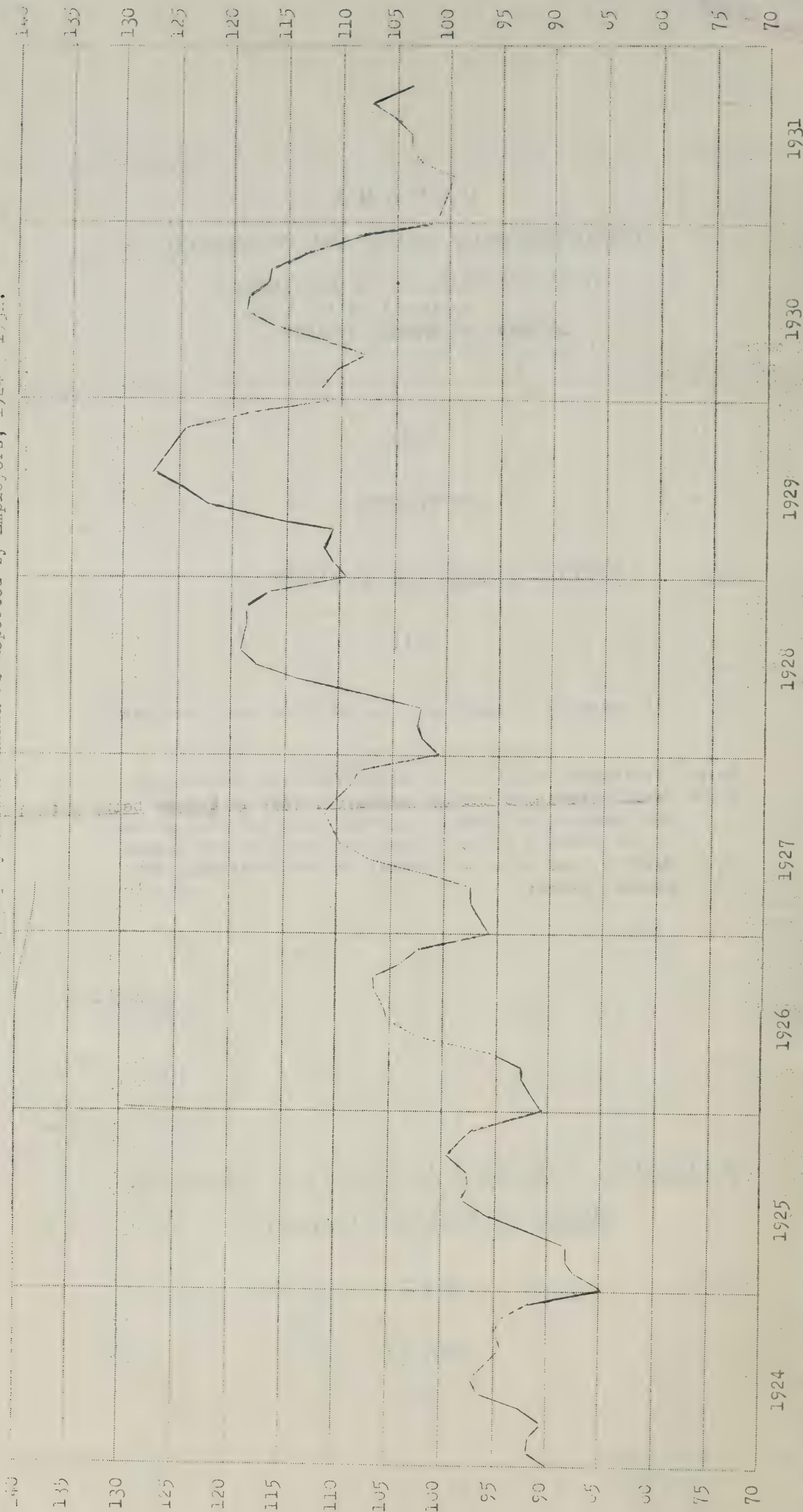
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 27, 1931.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

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There was a decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,862 firms, whose staffs aggregated 945,842 persons, as compared with 974,331 in the preceding month. Employment customarily shows a falling-off in the autumn, but the decrease this year involved the release of a larger number of persons than usual. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 103.9 on Oct. 1, 1931, compared with 107.1 on Sept. 1, 1931, and with 116.2, 125.6, 118.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Employment as reported by the firms making returns was thus lower at the beginning of October than on the same date in any of the years since 1926, but was higher than on Oct. 1 in any of the preceding five years.

The most pronounced contractions since September 1 were in manufacturing, in which the closing of large railway car shops was an important factor; construction also recorded very extensive curtailment, while losses on a smaller scale took place in communications, transportation and services. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and trade were seasonally more active, while, within the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in all provinces showed decreases, that in Quebec being greatest.

Maritime Provinces. - A small decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 565 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 70,358 persons on Sept. 1, to 70,230 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved many fewer workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was, however, higher than on Oct. 1, 1931. Transportation and services reported the bulk of the decrease, but there were important gains in building and highway construction, (largely as a result of the unemployment relief programme), and logging was seasonally more active. Manufacturing showed no general change.

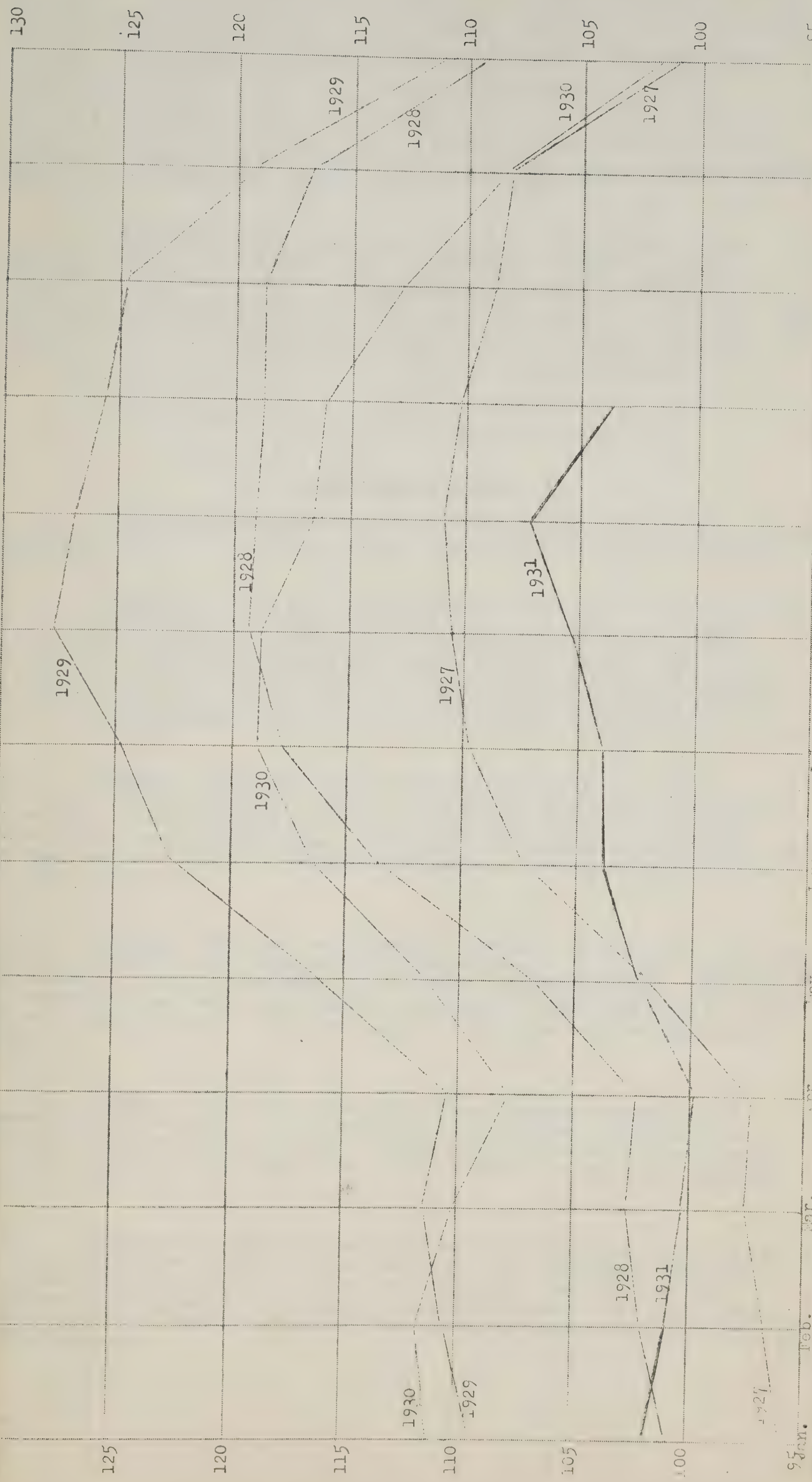
Quebec. - There was a reduction in Quebec; this took place chiefly in construction, owing to the completion of special highway work undertaken during the preceding month. Manufacturing also released a large number of workers, and transportation was slacker. On the other hand, logging and trade showed improvement. Within the manufacturing group, heightened activity was indicated in pulp and paper and textile factories, while practically all the decline occurred in the iron and steel division as a result of the closing of important railway car shops. Statistics were compiled from 1,866 firms with 272,655 workers, compared with 294,761 at the beginning of September. Smaller losses had been noted on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Ontario. - Curtailment was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,510 employers of 369,297 persons, or 4,708 less than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, and employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of lumber and canned products), transportation, mining and services reported contractions, while employment increased in highway construction, logging and trade. Within the manufacturing division, improvement was noted in textiles, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and other plants.





Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



95 Jan. 95  
The curve is 1927 and the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Prairie Provinces. - After five months of increasing activity, there was a slight decrease in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This was mainly due to the closing of large railway car shops, together with losses in building and railway construction and trade. On the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally brisker, and steam railway operation also showed improvement; the greatest gains, however, were those in highway construction work as the unemployment relief programme advanced. Employment has declined on Oct. 1 in most years of the record, but an increase had been reported on that date in 1930, when the index was slightly higher than in October of the present year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,135 firms with an aggregate working force of 155,959 employees, compared with 156,907 on Sept. 1.

British Columbia. - Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing and transportation, while unemployment relief projects provided work for a large number of persons in the highway construction group, and logging and trade also reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 786 employers, whose payrolls declined from 78,300 persons on Sept. 1 to 77,701 at the beginning of October. Losses on a larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1930, but the index then was many points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but upward in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal. - There was a large decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 1,051 co-operating firms employed 132,788 persons, or 6,637 fewer than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment, but there was also a decided falling-off in construction work; within the manufacturing group, textile factories reported considerable improvement, while the closing of large railway car shops accounted for the bulk of the decrease. General improvement had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec. - Activity in Quebec increased slightly at the beginning of October, 128 workers having been taken on since Sept. 1 by the 135 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 13,503 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, but construction showed improvement. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1930, although a reduction was then reported.

Toronto. - Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,133 firms employing 120,462 persons, compared with 119,437 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus and paper products) was much busier, and construction and trade also absorbed more workers. Larger additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1, of a year ago, and conditions then were generally better.

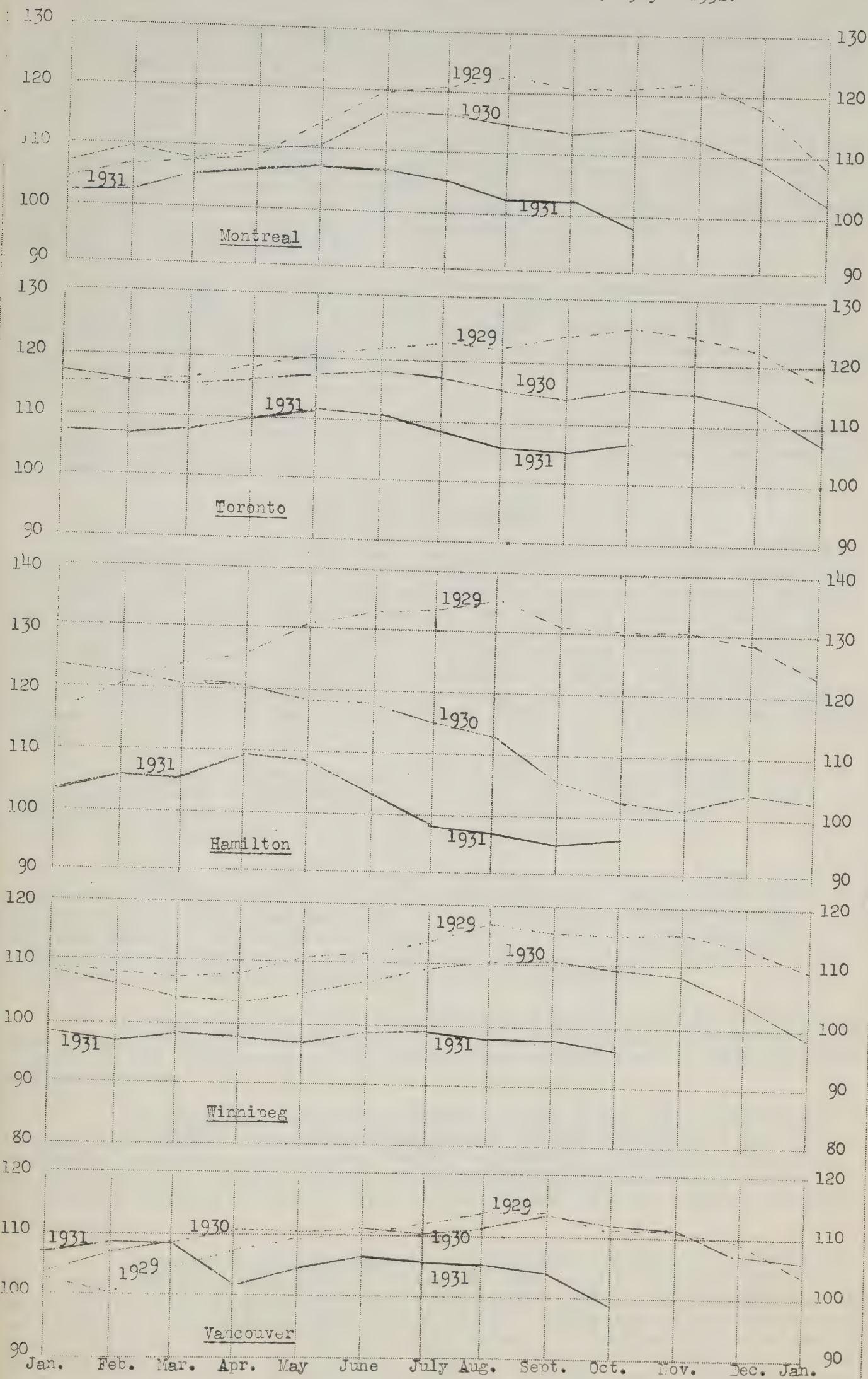
Ottawa. - Construction was more active, while other groups showed comparatively little change. The forces of the 162 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,598 workers, or 329 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was rather lower than on the same date in 1930, although the gains then indicated had been smaller.

Hamilton. - Curtailment was registered in manufacturing, in which iron and steel plants showed the most pronounced loss; on the other hand, construction was considerably more active. Statements were tabulated from 233 firms with 30,236 employees, compared with 30,129 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher, although the trend of employment was then downward.





Chart 3. - Employment by Principal Cities, 1929 - 1931.







Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities. -- There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in the automobile trades and construction. One hundred and thirty-six establishments recorded 9,985 employees, as against 9,577 on Sept. 1. Contractions had been reported on Oct. 1, 1930, but employment was then of greater volume.

Winnipeg. -- Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when the forces of the 363 co-operating firms aggregated 29,311 workers, or 482 fewer than in the preceding month. There were decreases in trade and building construction, while road work reported improvement and other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver. -- There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 324 employers with 28,897 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,283 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, especially metal and canning factories, reported decreases, and there was also a falling-off in transportation and construction. A much smaller reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index stood at 112.1, as compared with 99.7 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing. -- There was a decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,768 of which reported 453,370 operatives, compared with 467,697 in the preceding month. Large gains were recorded in textile and pulp and paper factories, and improvement was also shown in leather, musical instrument, chemical and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, very important declines were indicated in the iron and steel group, chiefly owing to curtailment of activity in railway car shops, and lumber, food, tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral, rubber and building material factories reported reductions, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A smaller decrease in employment had been noted on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was many points higher.

Logging. -- Statements were tabulated from 220 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 3,139 workers to 11,443 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining. -- Continued and greater improvement was recorded in the Western coal-fields, but there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal. The working force of the 219 reporting mine operators aggregated 48,468 persons, compared with 47,328 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in less volume than on Oct. 1, 1930, although the gain then indicated had involved a rather smaller number of workers.

Communications. -- There was a decline in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 27,034 employees, compared with 27,458 on Sept. 1. The index was lower than in the autumn of 1930, when the losses indicated were not so large.

Transportation. -- All three branches of this group--street railways and cartage, steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring--afforded less employment; statistics were received from 347 employers in the transportation group with 110,646 persons on their staffs, as against 113,602 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1930, when the general reduction reported was much smaller.

Construction and Maintenance. -- In spite of the unemployment relief works being widely carried on throughout the Dominion, there was a considerable loss in employment in construction at the beginning of October. The number employed, however, was greater than in any other autumn of the record. Highway and railway construction showed the largest declines on the date under review, but there was also a decrease in building; practically all the shrinkage in highways took place in Quebec as a result of the completion of special works reported in the preceding month. A combined force of 185,439 workers was employed by the 1,124 co-operating contractors, who had 199,109 on their payrolls at the beginning of September.





Services. - The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, accounted for a decrease of 1,579 persons in the staffs of the 287 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,328 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll, and the index was then higher.

Trade. - There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 830 trading establishments reported 86,114 employees, compared with 85,926 in the preceding month. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded on Oct. 1, 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment during August showed a further decline in a number of important industries, but this was offset to a large extent by an improvement in coal-mining. The net decline in industry as a whole was therefore small. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.7 on Aug. 24, 1931, as compared with 22.6 on July 27, 1931, and 17.1 on Aug. 25, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,766,745 persons were out of work on Oct. 12, 1931, a decrease of 24,774 on the week, but an increase of 578,047 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased 0.8 p.c. in September, 1931, as compared with August, but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 47,521 establishments which employed 4,707,018 persons during September. Increased employment was shown in coal-mining, retail trade, food canning and dyeing and cleaning, while manufacturing, metalliferous mining, telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad operation, wholesale trade and laundries reported slight curtailment, and there were larger losses in quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, power, light and water and hotels. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 69.6 in September, 1931, compared with 70.0 in August, and 79.7 in September, 1930. Within this division, there were increases in the food, textile, tobacco, rubber footwear, chemical, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous industries, but the iron and steel, lumber, leather, paper and printing, stone, clay and glass, vehicle, agricultural implement and some other groups recorded reduced activity.

NEW YORK. - According to the State Department of Labor, there was a seasonal increase of almost three p.c. in the factory employment afforded in New York State in September as compared with August. This was the first gain noted since the spring seasonal advances, and was larger than that ordinarily reported at the time of year, but employment was nevertheless lower than any other September on record. Increased activity was shown in clothing, cotton, chemical, food and tobacco, stone, clay and glass, metal and machinery, fur, leather and rubber, printing and paper factories, while wood, pulp and paper and woollen, carpet and felt mills were slacker.

ILLINOIS. - Employment in Illinois declined 2.0 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a decrease of 2.6 p.c. in manufacturing, and of 0.9 p.c. in the non-manufacturing group. The index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 72.3 in September, 1931, compared with 85.4 in September, 1930. Within the manufacturing group, the metal, machinery and conveyance, fur and leather, printing and paper, textile, ~~goods~~, clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups showed reductions, while there was improvement in wood products, chemicals, oils and paints, food, beverages and tobacco and miscellaneous manufactures. Coal-mining was also more active.

WISCONSIN. - According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.6 in August, 1931, as compared with 79.6 in July, and 85.2 in August, 1930. Declines were indicated in the metal, wood, paper and food groups, while rubber, leather, textile and printing and publishing factories showed improvement.







Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1931.

100.0      7.4      28.8      39.1      16.5      8.2



Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct.	1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct.	1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct.	1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct.	1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct.	1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct.	1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Jan.	1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb.	1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar.	1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr.	1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May	1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June	1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July	1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug.	1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept.	1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct.	1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov.	1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec.	1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan.	1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb.	1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar.	1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr.	1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May	1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June	1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July	1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug.	1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept.	1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct.	1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov.	1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec.	1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan.	1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb.	1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar.	1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr.	1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May	1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June	1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July	1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug.	1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.	1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct.	1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov.	1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec.	1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan.	1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb.	1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar.	1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr.	1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May	1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June	1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July	1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug.	1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.	1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct.	1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1931.

14.0      1.4      12.7      1.5      3.2      1.1      3.1      3.1





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct.	1, 1921	91.3	88.0	85.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct.	1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct.	1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	102.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct.	1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct.	1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct.	1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct.	1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.3	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	83.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.2
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.3	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.3	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	110.9	111.3	72.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	113.5	121.0	103.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.3
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug.	1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.	1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.3	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct.	1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1931.

100.0    47.9    1.2    5.1    2.9    11.7    19.6    2.5    9.1





TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	47.9	91.8	94.7	107.8	120.2	115.7	105.4	104.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	102.8	109.3	111.7	117.1	119.6	114.0	106.4
Fur and products	.2	91.2	92.3	107.5	103.1	99.5	104.8	108.6
Leather and products	2.0	93.0	91.3	86.7	97.7	96.4	104.1	103.7
Lumber and products	4.0	72.9	77.5	92.4	116.6	117.6	109.4	116.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	60.6	67.5	83.4	114.7	116.3	110.6	124.5
Furniture	.9	98.2	95.7	110.1	125.4	120.0	109.5	101.7
Other lumber products	1.0	90.6	93.7	106.2	115.8	118.7	103.6	102.2
Musical instruments	.2	66.4	61.9	73.3	101.8	112.6	104.4	110.0
Plant products - edible	3.5	116.5	124.1	143.1	174.8	121.5	120.9	115.1
Pulp and paper products	6.2	96.9	94.3	108.6	114.2	109.0	108.5	103.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	86.6	82.8	104.4	111.9	112.6	111.9	105.8
Paper products	.8	99.5	99.1	109.8	116.3	120.8	108.2	103.5
Printing and publishing	2.6	109.7	107.9	115.9	116.3	110.0	104.6	99.5
Rubber products	1.3	94.4	95.7	107.9	137.2	155.2	112.6	99.7
Textile products	8.5	96.2	93.3	99.3	105.9	105.2	104.3	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	95.3	95.9	92.8	102.2	109.4	111.2	99.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	75.1	76.9	84.3	96.5	101.9	105.8	97.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	99.1	96.9	86.3	98.5	103.7	99.0	105.4
Silk and silk goods	.5	281.4	283.5	239.3	169.6	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	105.7	100.1	104.9	115.4	105.2	97.8	102.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	95.4	92.4	106.9	107.6	106.5	101.7	104.2
Other textile products	.9	86.8	76.9	89.4	105.1	110.5	108.4	101.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	111.6	118.7	128.0	128.2	121.5	109.6	101.8
Tobacco	.8	102.7	108.0	114.9	115.5	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.4	133.8	148.8	148.2	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	97.7	86.8	131.7	177.3	150.2	115.0	95.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	113.9	112.0	116.7	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.0	107.9	127.1	136.7	123.3	106.2	109.0
Electric current	1.7	132.4	133.0	133.6	138.9	127.9	113.2	104.0
Electrical apparatus	1.6	134.5	133.1	158.7	158.2	127.4	110.2	106.1
Iron and steel products	9.8	71.6	79.7	98.2	120.9	116.4	99.5	100.2
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.0	77.8	81.9	102.6	132.6	125.0	103.1	103.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	93.1	92.3	115.5	132.5	127.6	113.2	101.5
Agricultural implements	.2	23.9	25.7	40.8	103.0	98.4	94.6	91.2
Land vehicles	4.0	62.8	77.0	95.3	112.8	115.0	94.8	99.2
Automobiles and parts	.9	59.6	57.6	89.4	126.8	153.6	92.7	105.4
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	.3	66.9	100.8	106.3	146.2	101.9	89.7	92.9
Heating appliances	.5	105.2	103.2	122.4	138.0	123.1	105.8	105.5
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	99.6	109.3	144.3	175.3	145.6	116.0	104.1
Foundry & machine shop products	.4	78.2	79.2	99.8	123.0	119.5	91.1	101.1
Other iron and steel products	1.7	87.8	85.2	98.8	113.7	114.5	104.1	104.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	101.8	107.5	132.5	132.9	122.3	110.2	105.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	124.6	132.2	138.2	149.1	135.4	104.7	103.0
Miscellaneous	.4	103.2	106.5	115.1	116.6	109.6	98.2	101.4
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.2	42.2	30.5	70.8	117.1	98.5	96.8	82.9
<b>MINING</b>	5.1	108.2	105.6	118.9	126.6	117.1	111.5	105.0
Coal	2.7	98.1	91.3	107.1	110.0	103.1	105.9	104.0
Metallic ores	1.7	138.3	142.1	143.0	149.7	134.2	120.5	105.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	95.5	98.9	123.3	151.6	141.8	119.6	109.6
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.9	104.2	105.8	119.5	128.1	115.1	107.2	103.4
Telegraphs	.6	107.5	108.6	129.7	135.7	126.4	111.1	108.5
Telephones	2.3	103.4	105.1	117.0	126.0	112.1	106.2	102.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.7	95.2	97.8	110.1	114.3	111.8	106.5	107.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	120.4	121.6	128.8	132.9	118.3	107.9	102.3
Steam railways	7.5	90.3	90.9	104.4	109.6	111.5	104.8	107.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	87.6	100.9	114.2	113.8	104.5	114.0	117.9
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	19.6	164.5	176.8	163.0	162.4	147.3	139.8	126.9
Building	4.7	112.2	117.5	156.9	169.7	138.2	133.7	122.4
Highway	11.3	314.8	337.0	277.7	240.7	212.7	215.4	169.5
Railway	3.6	87.7	98.3	115.9	119.7	130.5	115.7	115.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.5	125.5	134.8	136.7	141.0	127.7	115.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	125.9	140.5	141.5	149.4	125.8	114.9	107.4
Professional	.3	125.8	123.7	124.8	113.4	119.5	113.1	103.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	125.0	129.6	132.6	133.9	133.2	116.0	104.1
<b>TRADE</b>	9.1	120.8	120.5	127.9	128.2	120.1	109.4	101.0
Retail	6.6	126.1	125.7	130.8	130.6	122.4	109.5	99.7
Wholesale	2.5	108.8	108.9	121.4	122.9	115.1	109.4	103.6
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	103.9	107.1	116.2	125.6	113.8	112.3	106.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

[The body of the document contains several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text. The text appears to be organized into sections, possibly separated by headings or subheadings, but the specific content cannot be discerned due to the low contrast and quality of the scan.]



TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		30.1	83.6	83.5	99.2	115.9	110.0	105.4	108.6
	Lumber products	3.1	54.3	50.8	78.3	118.3	109.7	118.3	141.5
	Pulp and paper	5.2	138.9	138.6	162.8	118.8	112.8	112.9	100.6
	Textile products	3.8	72.7	65.0	73.8	87.3	92.7	104.5	100.2
	Iron and steel	9.3	82.4	83.8	95.9	130.2	116.8	97.3	99.3
	Other manufactures	8.7	86.5	86.2	104.4	111.5	105.7	103.2	106.0
	Logging	.8	27.7	22.3	36.5	76.6	28.9	22.7	82.3
	Mining	22.5	106.6	106.2	111.9	112.2	110.8	108.7	106.3
	Communications	3.5	117.1	118.2	141.8	123.3	116.6	107.7	104.7
	Transportation	12.6	77.7	85.0	86.4	89.9	84.0	78.7	78.7
	Construction	22.5	190.5	179.2	223.5	224.0	204.8	175.4	147.1
	Services	1.6	182.2	232.6	167.2	150.2	97.3	95.3	94.4
	Trade	6.4	115.1	114.8	122.9	124.7	110.6	100.6	98.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	102.6	102.7	116.2	123.7	114.9	108.1	105.8
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		54.9	94.0	97.4	108.4	117.6	113.5	106.3	102.8
	Lumber products	7.4	88.3	88.0	98.7	122.9	120.7	111.0	119.8
	Pulp and paper	7.3	87.0	83.7	101.5	111.9	112.8	107.0	105.3
	Textile products	13.8	98.6	95.8	100.7	104.6	110.0	110.3	99.4
	Iron and steel	8.2	68.9	88.3	102.6	119.2	107.7	99.5	95.2
	Other manufactures	22.2	109.7	111.4	122.2	126.7	118.4	107.1	105.0
	Logging	2.1	70.5	39.4	113.6	116.0	129.1	101.8	76.6
	Mining	1.7	110.9	111.7	135.9	158.2	135.1	127.7	110.9
	Communications	2.4	97.6	99.3	112.3	121.7	113.7	107.0	103.3
	Transportation	11.8	96.6	98.5	108.2	110.5	112.3	114.0	116.5
	Construction	18.2	131.8	180.4	128.3	134.6	128.4	123.3	133.9
	Services	2.1	110.0	114.1	112.9	115.6	109.0	112.8	106.8
	Trade	6.8	132.3	130.2	135.2	133.5	124.8	110.6	103.4
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries		100.0	101.6	109.8	113.0	120.2	114.3	110.0	107.8
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		59.9	92.4	94.0	106.9	122.4	118.6	106.0	104.8
	Lumber products	4.6	78.0	84.3	100.0	120.3	123.3	108.1	115.4
	Pulp and paper	7.2	99.8	96.9	108.8	116.0	113.7	109.8	101.4
	Textile products	10.1	95.4	93.2	99.7	110.6	104.8	99.7	103.4
	Iron and steel	13.6	72.1	73.5	94.1	122.5	122.6	99.5	102.2
	Other manufactures	24.4	109.5	113.7	122.7	130.5	121.8	113.1	106.3
	Logging	.6	25.6	21.5	55.2	137.0	94.5	107.3	78.4
	Mining	3.4	131.8	137.7	142.1	148.7	141.9	120.3	106.8
	Communications	2.9	98.6	99.9	112.7	130.8	111.9	107.8	102.2
	Transportation	9.1	95.0	98.1	111.2	116.0	114.0	109.1	105.8
	Construction	12.1	133.5	131.6	170.8	175.1	167.4	157.2	120.5
	Services	2.5	142.0	150.3	158.0	161.8	127.2	118.0	103.1
	Trade	9.5	126.1	125.5	129.4	130.3	120.9	110.0	99.0
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries		100.0	99.3	100.7	114.6	128.4	120.4	111.1	105.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		21.0	89.4	97.8	114.1	123.3	124.6	107.1	104.3
	Lumber products	1.3	73.3	82.3	108.4	137.8	140.3	121.0	108.9
	Pulp and paper	2.4	101.7	98.8	110.0	111.2	124.1	112.9	99.1
	Textile products	1.4	103.1	99.1	109.0	109.8	135.5	117.9	106.3
	Iron and steel	6.9	67.8	86.7	102.8	113.9	115.4	100.2	102.9
	Other manufactures	9.0	114.7	115.0	132.3	137.9	131.8	109.9	106.3
	Logging	.1	7.2	5.5	24.9	29.5	28.3	18.5	23.4
	Mining	5.8	110.5	90.8	120.4	130.7	116.2	111.1	104.2
	Communications	2.7	112.6	114.4	133.1	131.9	121.9	109.9	106.1
	Transportation	16.4	100.8	98.3	119.4	128.2	122.3	107.6	114.2
	Construction	38.0	261.0	257.7	182.7	173.9	165.2	132.2	123.6
	Services	2.7	122.5	135.8	146.7	157.0	155.2	125.1	114.7
	Trade	13.3	107.2	109.6	122.3	123.9	123.7	110.3	102.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries		100.0	129.1	130.0	130.0	134.2	126.4	111.7	109.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		36.8	86.5	91.9	111.3	115.9	113.9	108.5	108.9
	Lumber products	9.7	57.6	62.2	75.6	100.6	104.2	104.6	109.5
	Pulp and paper	5.7	102.3	103.1	110.9	114.4	99.4	103.3	107.4
	Textile products	1.1	108.0	100.5	111.5	117.8	130.9	96.3	105.4
	Iron and steel	3.8	79.6	82.3	123.1	116.4	111.2	98.5	97.8
	Other manufactures	16.5	114.9	125.1	149.3	134.6	128.8	118.6	112.7
	Logging	3.6	41.4	38.9	57.2	120.1	113.7	105.5	102.1
	Mining	8.0	78.6	77.8	93.6	108.1	100.7	98.3	98.5
	Communications	4.0	121.2	124.4	128.1	123.1	113.7	100.5	103.0
	Transportation	13.7	96.9	106.7	115.6	113.6	109.3	105.5	101.3
	Construction	20.7	151.5	130.1	155.8	133.9	134.2	120.5	113.8
	Services	3.7	105.9	112.2	113.6	117.9	109.5	105.6	103.2
	Trade	9.5	116.5	114.7	125.8	122.8	122.7	110.5	101.6
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	95.9	96.5	112.1	118.2	114.0	107.3	105.3

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative							
	Weight	Oct.1 1931	Sept.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	60.4	91.4	96.7	109.8	115.9	110.7	103.8	100.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	109.4	108.2	122.8	110.6	102.3	102.5	103.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	104.2	103.0	113.3	114.2	105.8	102.0	100.9
Textiles	13.3	91.1	86.2	92.7	93.9	102.3	108.6	99.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	108.9	112.0	127.0	120.8	113.9	106.6	104.1
Iron and steel	8.3	55.6	80.7	101.9	123.3	108.9	98.7	91.8
Other manufactures	23.9	105.2	106.7	118.3	123.9	119.4	105.4	106.1
Communications	3.4	87.2	88.4	98.4	118.8	112.6	107.1	99.9
Transportation	8.5	104.4	105.4	117.8	116.5	128.4	125.3	133.3
Construction	12.1	100.6	112.1	131.2	154.3	167.8	133.0	130.8
Trade	12.0	128.6	128.9	135.1	134.0	125.6	111.1	103.4
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	97.3	102.3	114.1	120.5	114.3	108.6	105.7
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	59.7	119.4	119.5	123.1	126.7	123.4	106.6	105.7
Leather products	22.8	128.3	124.7	106.6	114.5	106.7	110.2	108.9
Other manufactures	36.9	114.6	116.6	131.0	132.5	132.8	104.9	104.0
Transportation	11.0	130.2	131.4	133.7	125.2	106.1	113.9	111.0
Construction	13.6	162.6	136.9	251.5	174.6	133.5	162.7	109.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.2	123.2	138.3	131.7	131.0	121.8	106.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	61.2	100.4	99.5	108.0	119.0	114.7	106.6	103.3
Plant products - edible	6.1	116.5	115.8	121.0	130.3	119.9	114.8	110.2
Printing and publishing	9.1	114.4	112.8	117.2	124.7	115.0	107.0	100.0
Textiles	12.2	94.5	91.7	104.5	110.0	103.2	101.4	106.4
Iron and steel	7.7	78.6	79.8	95.5	125.4	121.6	104.9	99.2
Other manufactures	26.1	104.1	103.7	109.1	116.2	116.0	107.9	103.1
Communications	3.8	88.7	89.6	96.2	122.1	108.5	108.4	102.4
Transportation	5.4	126.3	129.0	141.3	142.2	123.3	105.8	101.8
Construction	5.8	122.0	116.7	181.3	214.9	182.0	181.1	118.4
Trade	19.7	122.6	122.1	124.1	123.5	116.3	109.8	98.6
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	107.3	106.6	116.2	126.3	117.0	110.2	102.9
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	48.3	110.4	110.6	117.0	120.6	123.6	118.0	106.7
Lumber products	8.9	109.0	108.2	119.4	128.1	137.2	135.7	133.0
Pulp and paper	15.7	94.4	95.5	105.8	107.6	109.7	104.1	98.9
Other manufactures	23.7	125.0	124.9	126.0	129.0	131.8	123.6	101.8
Construction	19.4	202.7	173.1	215.8	242.9	217.6	148.7	116.7
Trade	13.1	114.6	112.3	122.3	111.3	112.2	108.3	100.7
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	124.5	121.7	127.5	127.9	119.8	117.8	106.0
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	73.9	86.6	87.5	97.6	125.7	110.4	102.9	103.3
Textiles	17.6	84.1	85.3	84.5	102.0	91.7	95.7	100.2
Electrical apparatus	11.5	113.7	114.2	115.4	140.3	129.1	106.9	114.9
Iron and steel	21.5	65.7	68.2	87.8	135.1	114.0	102.5	101.2
Other manufactures	23.3	107.7	106.0	116.9	127.7	119.5	108.3	104.4
Construction	9.9	199.5	177.2	173.9	269.4	184.2	110.8	150.2
Trade	7.2	111.6	112.6	130.1	129.5	120.9	106.3	100.5
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.1	95.8	103.7	130.5	112.7	103.5	104.9
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	76.5	75.5	72.5	107.1	130.6	190.4	76.0	100.0
Iron and steel	51.8	64.0	60.5	103.4	127.1	202.1	66.8	99.3
Other manufactures	24.7	121.6	120.6	122.4	144.6	149.4	114.6	102.5
Construction	5.5	69.4	54.6	142.3	206.8	176.0	147.9	144.9
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	80.9	77.8	113.9	138.4	174.8	83.0	103.3
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	39.9	100.7	101.9	118.2	124.5	123.5	110.5	105.7
Animal products - edible	4.6	106.0	108.4	107.9	115.5	115.4	106.5	109.6
Plant products - edible	4.9	104.2	102.8	115.9	112.4	118.4	108.0	106.4
Printing and publishing	7.5	104.6	100.9	117.2	118.4	110.1	103.3	97.6
Textiles	6.3	107.2	103.4	116.7	117.4	131.9	114.9	108.9
Other manufactures	16.6	94.6	100.0	122.4	134.9	130.2	114.2	107.0
Transportation	6.2	93.1	90.7	104.2	123.0	119.9	104.0	103.0
Construction	6.8	76.5	80.5	80.0	69.4	91.3	87.2	135.6
Trade	37.4	94.7	97.5	107.0	112.3	122.3	111.3	104.2
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.4	98.2	109.5	115.1	115.8	108.7	107.4
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.6	91.4	94.5	108.9	108.8	110.6	100.3	105.3
Lumber products	7.3	55.8	55.6	68.7	83.9	93.1	91.2	108.2
Other manufactures	28.3	109.4	114.3	129.3	121.8	120.8	105.8	103.5
Communications	8.5	110.5	115.0	126.5	123.7	108.9	99.3	103.4
Transportation	16.0	100.8	106.6	110.2	111.8	108.5	104.9	100.6
Construction	11.9	93.8	107.2	93.4	102.8	103.9	99.8	111.2
Services	6.7	101.4	104.6	107.8	100.9	105.3	102.8	102.3
Trade	21.2	115.5	117.0	124.1	119.9	121.2	111.8	100.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	99.7	104.5	112.1	111.7	110.6	103.0	103.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

23/10/31.EB.





CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
NOVEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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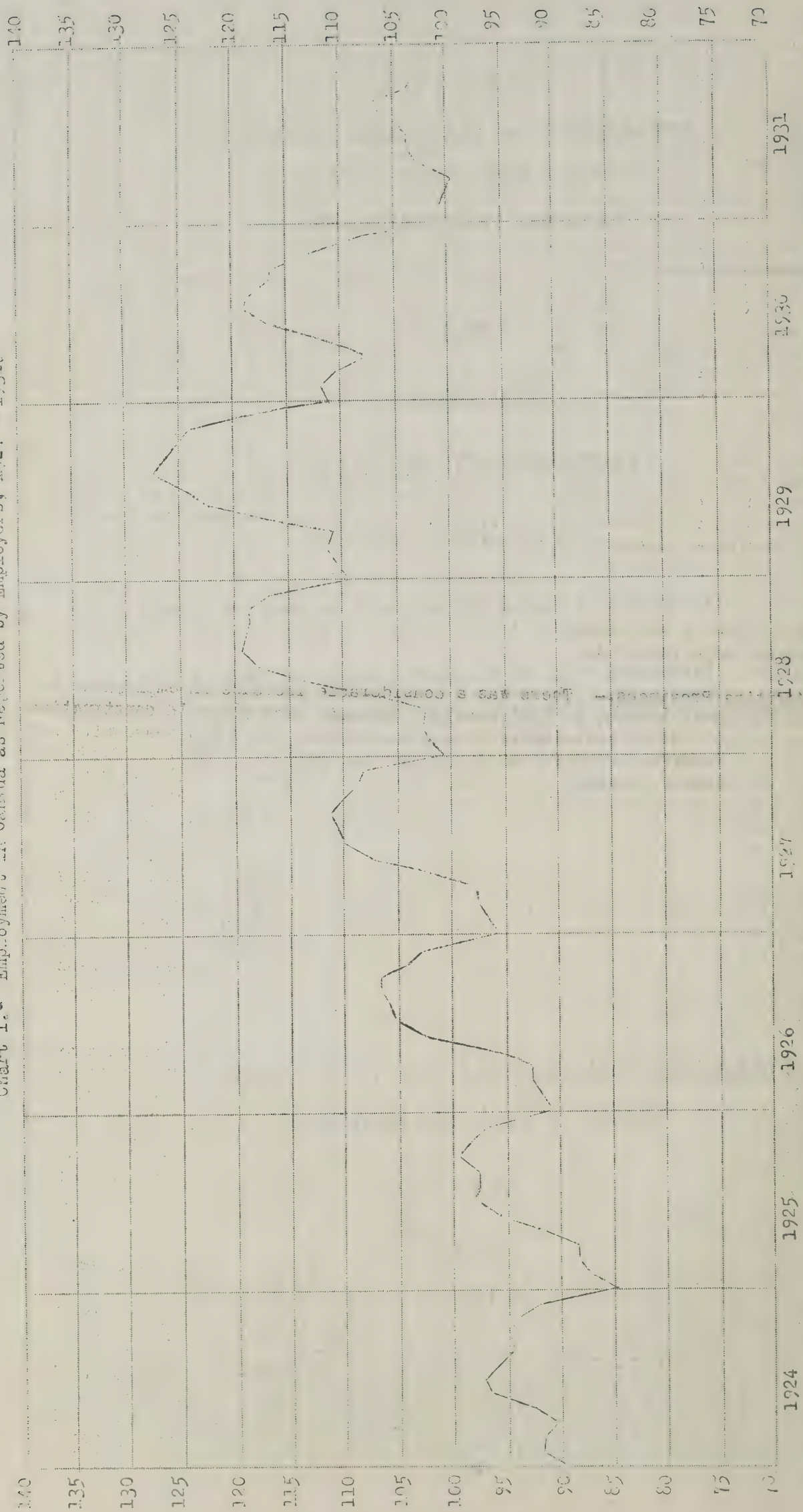
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as reported by Employers, 1924 - 1931.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 26, 1931.

T H E       N O V E M B E R       E M P L O Y M E N T       S I T U A T I O N .

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Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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There was the customary seasonal contraction in industrial activity at the beginning of November, when the 7,880 firms furnishing employment returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 938,524 workers, compared with 946,700 on Oct. 1. Reflecting the reduction, the index number declined from 103.9 in the preceding month to 103.0 on the date under review, as compared with 112.9, 124.6, 118.9, 108.8, 104.0, 98.3, 94.1, 100.0, 97.0 and 91.3 on Nov. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on Nov. 1, 1931, was lower than on the same date in the preceding five years, but was higher than at the beginning of November in the period, 1921-25. The recession on the date under review was smaller than that reported on Nov. 1 of last year, and was also slightly less than the average decrease indicated during the last ten years.

Pronounced curtailment took place in manufacturing (notably of lumber, iron and steel and food products), and there were also losses in communications and services. On the other hand, logging and trade reported considerable improvement of a seasonal character, and highway construction absorbed many additional workers, as the unemployment relief programmes advanced in a number of provinces.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1931; most of the gain took place in construction (due to unemployment relief undertakings), and in logging, which was seasonally active. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel and lumber products) was slacker, and mining and transportation also showed a falling-off. Returns were received from 575 employers, with 80,103 workers on their payrolls, or 9,695 more than at the beginning of October. A decline had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1930, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- There was a further large reduction in Quebec, where the 1,851 co-operating firms reduced their staffs by 14,668 employees, bringing them to 257,430. Logging, shipping, pulp and paper and rubber factories reported improvement; while construction and manufacturing registered pronounced curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and leather divisions showed most contractions. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the reported decreases were not so extensive.

Ontario.- Employment declined in Ontario, but the losses were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on Oct. 1, 1930, when the index was nevertheless higher. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature in building and railway construction, steam railway transportation, canning, pulp and paper, saw-milling and iron and steel plants, while tobacco factories, logging and retail trade were seasonally busier, and many additional men were engaged on road work under the unemployment relief scheme. A combined working force of 365,237 persons was reported by the 3,518 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 370,245 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- As is usually the case at the time of year, there was a decrease in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1931. The decline involved a much smaller number of workers than that noted in the autumn of 1930; the index at the beginning of November of the current year was a few points higher, largely owing to the unemployment relief programme being carried out on the highways. Returns were compiled from 1,154 firms having 155,544 employees as against 156,399 on Oct. 1, 1931. Coal mining, railway transportation, highway construction and retail trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building and railway construction and services showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, lumber, pulp and paper, building material and electric current plants reported the largest



1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

losses, while improvement was indicated in iron and steel factories.

British Columbia.- Increased employment was recorded by the 782 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 80,210 workers, compared with 77,550 in the preceding month. The gain occurred very largely in highway construction work in connection with the unemployment relief measures, but transportation and trade were also busier. On the other hand, manufacturing (notably of food, lumber and metal products), logging and railway construction showed curtailment. Employment was in smaller volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, although the movement was then unfavourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Montreal, Quebec city, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, and Winnipeg there were reductions.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was downward, 2,652 persons having been let out from the staffs of the 1,051 co-operating firms, who employed 130,321. Manufactures, construction and services reported reduced activity, while there were gains in shipping; within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, building material, electrical apparatus and other plants. Decreases had also been noted on Nov. 1, 1930, but the index was then several points higher.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a falling-off in Quebec, according to 135 employers of 13,131 persons, compared with 13,614 on Oct. 1. Services and manufacturing indicated contractions, while other industries recorded only slight changes. Employment as reported by employers was in smaller volume than on the same date of last year, when losses had also been noted.

Toronto.- There was a reduction in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,135 firms in Toronto, who had 118,675 persons in their employ, or 2,055 fewer than in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, textile and printing and publishing establishments), and in building and services, while trade was seasonally busier. A much smaller loss had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index was then higher.

Ottawa.- Almost all the curtailment in Ottawa was in manufacturing, in which lumber mills showed the greatest shrinkage in personnel; the changes in the other groups were slight. The 154 employers furnishing data reported 13,903 workers, as against 14,565 on Oct. 1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date in 1930, when the contractions indicated had involved a smaller proportion of the payroll.

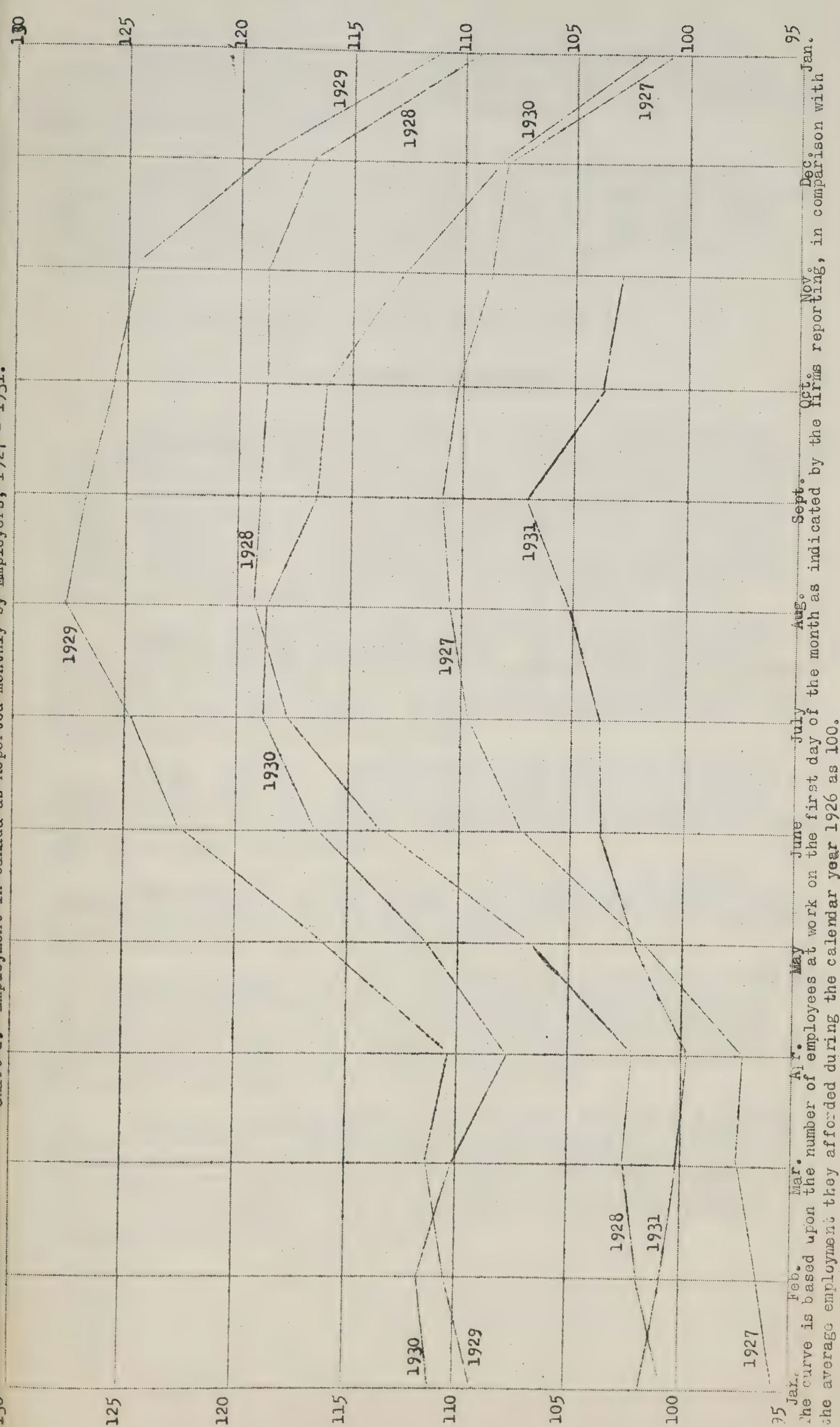
Hamilton.- Employment continued to increase slightly in Hamilton, where the 233 co-operating firms employed 30,193 persons, or 31 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and building also afforded less employment, but highway construction was more active as the unemployment relief programme advanced. A decrease had been reported on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then higher.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a decline; 140 employers reported 8,368 persons on their payrolls, compared with 10,014 at the beginning of October. Curtailment was noted in all industries, that in automobile plants being most extensive. Improvement had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when employment was much better than during this autumn.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported monthly by Employers, 1927 - 1931.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 376 firms employing 28,704 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 29,633 in their last report. Trade reported seasonal advances, but manufacturing and construction released help. Reductions had also been recorded on Nov. 1, 1930, when employment was at a higher level.

Vancouver.- There was an upward movement in Vancouver, where 326 employers had 29,523 persons on their staffs, or 683 more than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed a slight reduction, while trade, transportation and highway construction were more active. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of November of last year, although losses had then been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the iron and steel, lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper, textile, leather, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, beverage factories registered considerable advances, and there were also gains in rubber works. The 4,778 co-operating manufacturers reported 438,353 operatives, as against 453,338 at the beginning of October. This decline involved rather fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of last year, but the index was then many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were received from 223 firms employing 17,293 men, or 5,887 more than in the preceding month. This advance was somewhat greater than that recorded on Nov. 1, 1930; but employment was then more active than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, at a lower level than on Nov. 1 in any other year on record. The greatest increases at the beginning of November occurred in the Maritime Provinces.

Mining.- There was a small increase in coal mining, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were seasonally slacker. The forces of the 224 operators furnishing returns totalled 48,404 persons, compared with 48,557 on Oct. 1. A larger gain had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1930, and the index was then higher.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a decrease in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 26,560 workers in their employ, or 452 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1930.

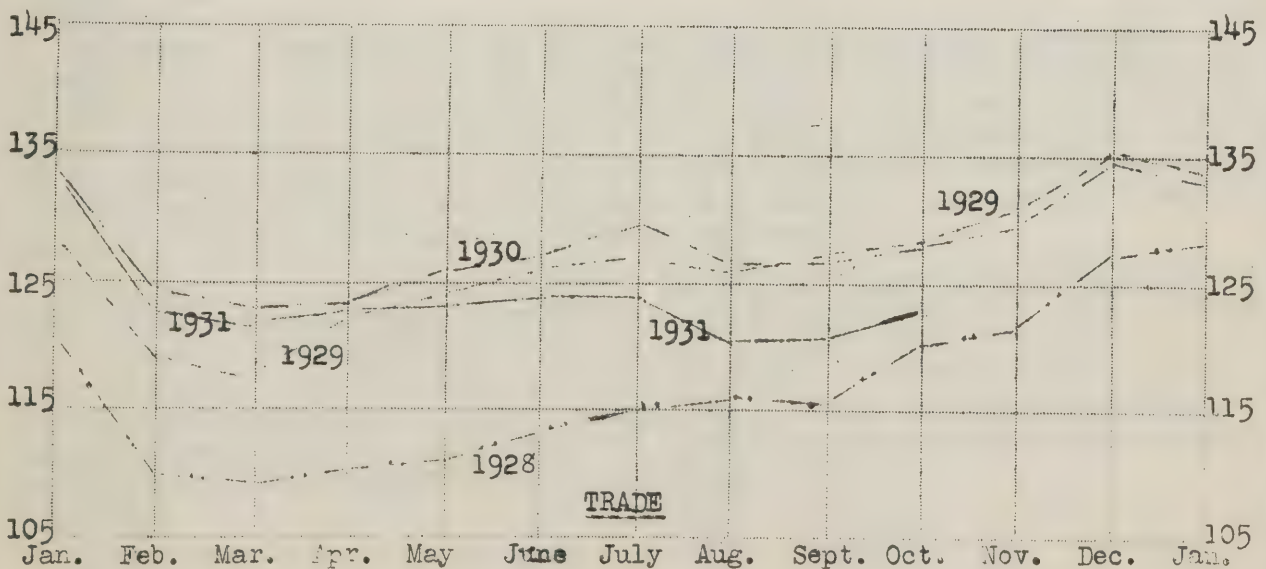
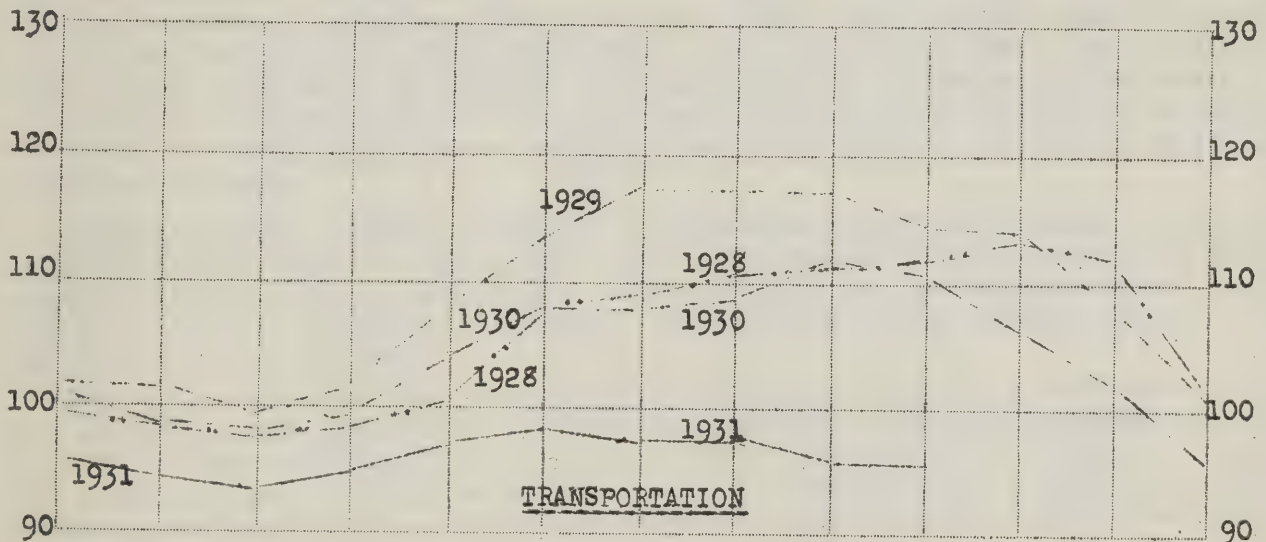
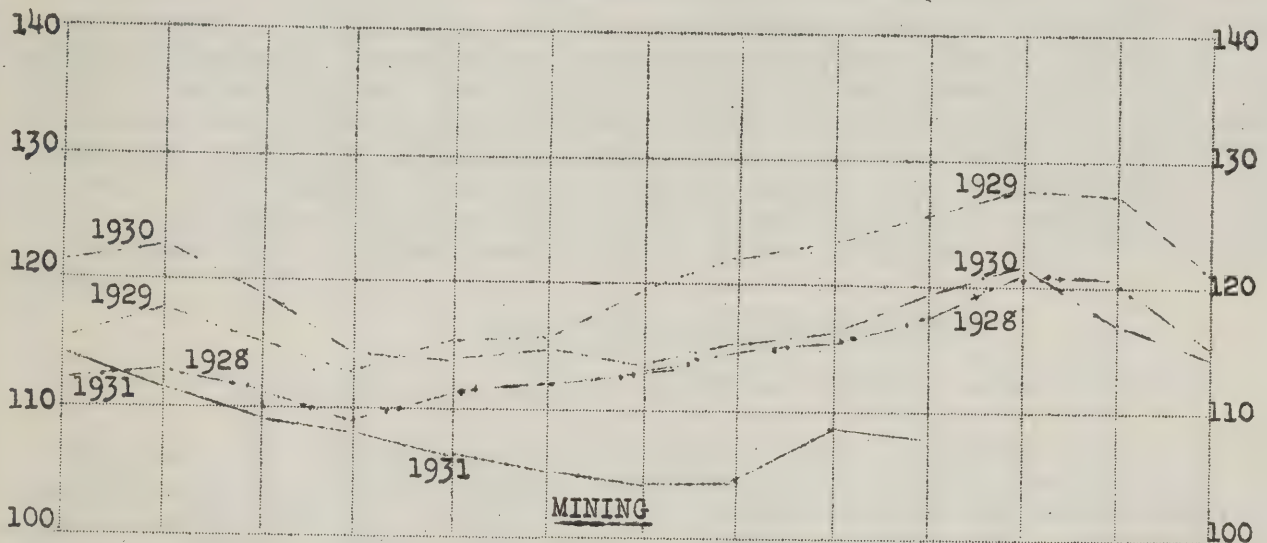
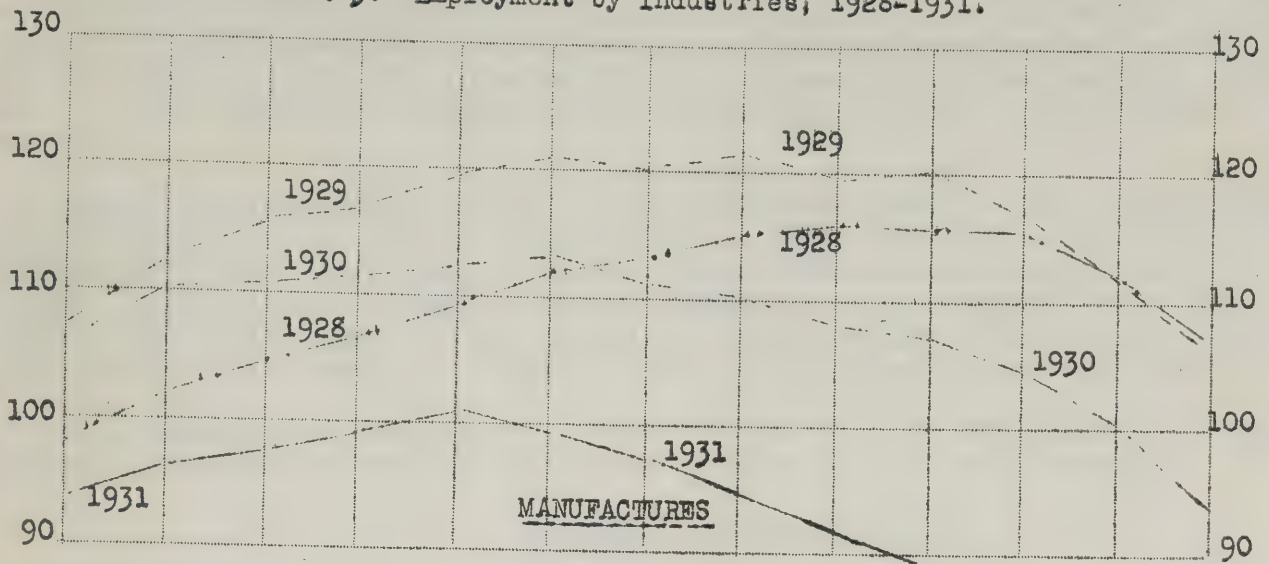
Transportation.- There was an increase of 279 persons in the staffs of the 351 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 110,956 employees. Steam railway transportation reported losses; local transportation was practically unchanged, while shipping showed improvement. A general decrease had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in building and railway construction, but employment on highways increased as additional men were placed on relief work. Statements were received from 1,119 employers who reported 187,480 workers, compared with 186,050 at the beginning of October. Contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in previous years of the record, in all of which employment was lower than on the date under review.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.



•

222

10

1952

283

22

52

571

371

52



Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed, while activity in laundries and dry cleaning establishments also declined; 283 firms in the service division employed 21,782 persons, as against 23,275 at the beginning of October. The index was lower than on Nov. 1, 1930, although the losses then indicated had involved a larger number of workers.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,311 workers being added to the forces of the 836 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 87,696. The advance occurred wholly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry, though lower than in 1930 and 1929, was higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record; further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in some of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed, on the whole, a further decline in September, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.2 on Sept. 21, 1931, as compared with 22.7 on Aug. 24, 1931, and 17.6 on Sept. 22, 1930. The latest press reports state that 2,648,429 workers were unemployed on Nov. 16, 1931, a decrease of 35,495 on the week, but an increase of 362,442 on the year. This was the seventh consecutive week in which a reduction in unemployment had been shown, the decline since Sept. 28 in the number out of work aggregating 177,343.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 2.7 p.c. in October as compared with September, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 48,434 establishments employing 4,603,617 persons. The index for the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 67.3 in October, 1931, as compared with 69.6 in September, 1931, and 78.6 in October, 1930. There were small increases in the tobacco and paper and printing groups, and also in coal mining and retail trade, while losses were noted in textile, iron and steel and other metals, automobile and other vehicle, lumber, stone, clay and glass and leather factories and in public utilities, hotels, metalliferous mining, quarrying, canning, wholesale trade and crude petroleum refining.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,058 factories show that they employed 161,356 persons in October as compared with 175,506 in September. The boot and shoe, cotton and woollen industries reported the most pronounced decreases; the declines in the textile group were partly due to industrial disputes.

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported a decrease of over three p.c. in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. This was the largest reduction so far recorded in any month of 1931. There were losses in all industries except pulp and paper and paper goods, those in the metals, machinery, fur, leather, textile, clothing, millinery, food and tobacco groups being especially pronounced.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed a loss of 2.6 p.c. during October as compared with September, while the index, at 70.1, was very much lower than in October, 1930, when it had stood at 83.4. The average for 1925-6-7 is the base equal to 100 used in calculating these indexes. Most of the decline in October of the current year occurred in the manufacturing industries, in which metal, machinery and conveyance, boot and shoe, textile and clothing and food factories reported the greatest losses in employment.

Wisconsin.- The factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 1.7 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 75.2 in September, compared with 75.6 in August, 1931, and 83.1 in September, 1930. The metal, wood, leather, paper and food industries showed large declines, while among the non-manufacturing industries, construction, light and power, hotels and restaurant and laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments also reported curtailment.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.1	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1931.

100.0      8.5      27.4      38.9      16.6      8.6





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.-- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.2	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	113.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	121.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	113.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1931.

13.9      1.4      12.7      1.5      3.2      .9      3.1      3.1





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov.	1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov.	1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov.	1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov.	1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov.	1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov.	1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov.	1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.3	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug.	1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.	1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.9
Oct.	1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov.	1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1931.

100.0      46.7      1.8      5.2      2.8      11.8      20.0      2.3      9.4





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TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1931	Oct.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	46.7	88.8	91.8	104.6	117.2	115.1	104.9	102.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	101.0	102.8	107.9	115.2	116.1	112.0	101.5
Fur and products	.2	84.5	91.2	105.8	102.5	94.4	100.8	112.2
Leather and products	1.9	89.0	93.0	82.1	95.5	97.1	104.6	104.6
Lumber and products	3.7	66.5	72.9	84.7	106.1	109.2	97.9	105.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	51.7	60.6	72.0	97.1	105.2	92.4	107.8
Furniture	.9	98.0	98.2	111.7	128.1	120.6	112.1	102.6
Other lumber products	1.0	86.8	90.6	101.9	116.6	100.0	103.5	97.9
Musical instruments	.2	66.7	66.4	83.1	102.8	121.7	109.6	109.3
Plant products - edible	3.3	109.4	116.5	118.7	122.7	116.2	109.7	107.8
Pulp and paper products	6.0	94.0	96.9	106.1	114.1	110.5	107.3	102.7
Pulp and paper	2.6	83.1	86.6	99.4	110.2	108.1	108.4	104.4
Paper products	.8	99.4	99.5	107.8	116.6	112.5	110.0	103.9
Printing and publishing	2.6	106.7	109.7	114.5	118.6	112.2	105.5	100.1
Rubber products	1.3	95.9	94.4	105.8	136.3	145.6	120.8	97.4
Textile products	8.4	94.6	96.2	101.7	107.4	107.9	106.8	101.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	94.9	95.3	99.2	105.5	109.0	112.0	101.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	74.1	75.1	85.1	96.2	104.2	106.6	100.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.6	99.1	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0	99.7	103.2
Silk and silk goods	.5	273.8	281.4	249.2	167.8	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	106.6	105.7	111.3	117.1	108.5	103.4	101.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	92.8	95.4	104.2	104.5	107.8	103.9	103.8
Other textile products	.9	80.8	86.8	87.3	104.6	105.2	105.4	99.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	114.6	111.6	127.1	130.0	120.1	111.6	103.8
Tobacco	.9	102.9	102.7	116.8	118.7	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	132.3	124.4	143.0	147.7	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	98.3	97.7	144.4	186.3	161.5	117.4	105.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	112.8	113.9	118.8	122.3	111.6	105.8	102.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	96.8	106.0	122.9	133.8	118.4	108.1	108.9
Electric current	1.7	129.8	132.4	130.6	132.1	128.1	113.7	103.5
Electrical apparatus	1.6	132.6	134.5	155.6	164.1	130.0	112.0	110.8
Iron and steel products	9.5	68.8	71.6	97.0	117.1	115.5	99.3	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	67.6	77.8	100.4	129.0	126.7	103.3	102.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	84.3	93.1	114.1	133.2	125.2	110.9	101.2
Agricultural implements	.2	22.9	23.9	36.0	96.8	103.4	96.1	101.6
Land vehicles	3.9	61.6	62.8	98.3	106.2	109.1	93.1	96.7
Automobiles and parts	.8	51.2	59.6	89.1	115.2	132.3	87.4	98.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	71.2	66.9	109.7	133.7	103.0	88.7	96.8
Heating appliances	.5	100.4	105.2	123.4	139.4	124.9	110.7	106.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	93.4	99.6	142.3	185.2	150.2	121.1	102.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	76.3	78.2	100.4	115.4	120.4	92.6	99.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	86.8	87.8	98.2	114.6	117.6	104.8	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	98.7	101.8	130.6	135.7	123.6	110.2	106.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	123.2	124.6	135.6	149.4	133.7	105.0	100.9
Miscellaneous	.5	105.8	103.2	113.2	113.7	111.9	100.1	104.6
<b>LOGGING</b>	1.8	63.7	42.2	90.9	173.3	139.3	136.3	99.6
<b>MINING</b>	5.2	107.9	108.2	121.9	128.0	121.2	111.4	106.5
Coal	2.8	98.9	98.1	110.5	112.0	110.6	105.8	106.5
Metallic ores	1.7	137.1	138.3	148.5	152.7	135.0	121.5	106.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.2	95.5	120.8	149.7	138.8	118.1	106.9
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	2.8	102.4	104.2	119.9	125.8	114.1	106.2	102.2
Telegraphs	.5	104.3	107.5	130.7	132.5	124.5	108.5	105.0
Telephones	2.3	102.0	103.4	117.2	124.0	111.4	105.5	101.5
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.8	95.4	95.2	106.0	113.8	113.4	106.5	105.2
Street railways and cartage	2.6	120.6	120.4	126.0	131.7	121.5	106.5	101.8
Steam railways	7.5	89.6	90.3	99.9	108.4	112.6	105.3	104.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	92.0	87.6	110.2	117.4	106.9	113.1	115.4
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	20.0	165.4	164.5	148.8	153.6	137.4	122.1	111.2
Building	4.5	106.4	112.2	145.3	173.7	136.0	117.7	111.7
Highway	12.2	334.0	314.8	242.3	214.8	166.2	193.4	131.0
Railway	3.3	77.7	87.7	109.2	106.0	127.4	101.2	103.9
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	117.5	125.5	126.9	131.6	120.8	107.9	99.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	113.8	125.9	126.2	132.4	114.9	102.6	95.5
Professional	.2	123.9	125.8	121.4	119.8	121.5	114.3	101.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	121.3	125.0	129.8	134.1	129.5	113.6	103.4
<b>TRADE</b>	9.4	122.8	120.8	129.2	130.7	121.3	111.9	103.9
Retail	6.8	129.1	126.1	133.5	134.6	124.8	113.0	104.0
Wholesale	2.6	108.6	108.8	119.3	121.8	113.8	109.9	103.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	103.0	103.9	112.9	124.6	118.9	108.8	104.0

The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)									
Areas and Industries	Weight	1/Relative	Nov.1	Oct.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1	Nov.1
		1931	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	
<b>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</b>									
	25.4	80.6	83.6	95.0	111.4	102.7	98.4	102.6	
Lumber products	2.3	45.8	54.3	60.5	95.3	108.3	81.4	109.1	
Pulp and paper	4.3	132.1	138.9	153.7	120.9	116.6	108.7	104.2	
Textile products	3.4	74.2	72.7	75.0	89.6	94.9	104.0	101.5	
Iron and steel	7.4	75.1	82.4	98.2	129.4	115.9	100.4	96.9	
Other manufactures	8.0	90.5	86.5	100.1	108.1	106.1	99.6	104.3	
Logging	4.6	180.5	27.7	18.2	179.4	67.7	114.0	48.3	
Mining	19.5	105.3	106.6	110.7	111.9	110.4	107.2	107.3	
Communications	3.1	116.6	117.1	150.1	127.9	112.4	106.3	102.3	
Transportation	10.7	75.0	77.7	83.9	92.0	87.5	76.5	78.9	
Construction	29.8	279.0	190.5	194.8	223.7	147.7	125.4	91.8	
Services	1.3	165.9	182.2	159.1	150.2	93.4	88.5	88.7	
Trade	5.6	115.3	115.1	123.5	122.6	112.6	100.4	100.3	
<b>Maritime Provinces -All Industries</b>									
	100.0	116.6	102.6	110.1	124.6	109.5	100.1	97.2	
<b>Quebec</b>									
Manufacturing	56.3	91.3	94.0	106.8	117.0	110.9	106.5	102.0	
Lumber products	3.2	78.4	88.3	91.9	112.7	99.2	101.5	110.8	
Pulp and paper	7.8	87.3	87.0	97.9	111.0	109.4	105.6	103.0	
Textile products	14.1	95.5	98.6	103.7	105.1	106.7	110.8	101.1	
Iron and steel	8.5	68.0	68.9	100.7	117.6	107.5	99.1	94.3	
Other manufactures	22.7	106.4	109.7	119.4	127.7	118.7	109.9	105.1	
Logging	2.9	93.4	70.5	149.0	206.9	164.0	142.8	80.9	
Mining	1.8	110.3	110.3	133.5	158.8	141.7	128.3	111.4	
Communications	2.5	96.8	97.6	112.8	119.1	113.6	107.1	103.3	
Transportation	12.5	96.6	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5	113.3	115.6	
Construction	14.7	100.3	131.8	120.9	133.7	117.6	114.6	116.6	
Services	2.1	105.4	110.0	111.7	107.3	108.4	105.7	101.9	
Trade	7.2	132.6	132.3	138.7	135.9	127.5	113.6	107.8	
<b>Quebec</b>									
All Industries	100.0	96.2	101.6	111.9	122.8	114.8	110.2	105.4	
<b>Ontario</b>									
Manufacturing	58.6	89.3	92.4	103.6	118.6	116.8	104.5	102.9	
Lumber products	4.5	73.7	78.0	92.7	109.2	117.7	99.9	104.3	
Pulp and paper	6.9	94.7	99.8	107.1	116.7	111.9	108.6	102.1	
Textile products	10.1	94.7	95.4	101.8	110.9	109.1	103.2	101.6	
Iron and steel	12.9	67.8	72.1	93.1	117.9	119.1	98.8	101.4	
Other manufactures	24.2	107.5	109.5	115.3	125.8	119.2	110.2	104.6	
Logging	1.0	43.4	25.6	90.0	208.9	149.0	170.7	111.6	
Mining	3.5	130.2	131.8	140.8	151.6	134.6	118.8	107.3	
Communications	2.9	97.4	98.6	111.1	128.8	112.7	107.0	101.3	
Transportation	9.0	93.5	95.0	106.1	113.2	116.6	107.7	102.5	
Construction	12.6	137.1	133.5	157.4	163.4	151.3	134.9	113.7	
Services	2.5	136.1	142.0	151.5	157.0	129.7	116.0	100.1	
Trade	9.9	129.4	126.1	129.9	132.9	119.8	113.4	101.7	
<b>Ontario</b>									
All Industries	100.0	98.1	99.3	111.6	126.5	121.1	109.8	103.7	
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
Manufacturing	20.9	88.4	89.4	109.8	118.2	121.3	107.0	104.2	
Lumber products	1.1	62.2	73.3	99.0	117.1	123.8	111.5	97.8	
Pulp and paper	2.2	95.0	101.7	108.1	112.0	106.8	114.6	96.2	
Textile products	1.4	106.4	103.1	108.4	110.2	137.0	111.6	111.6	
Iron and steel	7.3	70.7	67.8	99.8	105.9	115.1	101.3	104.5	
Other manufactures	8.9	112.0	114.7	125.5	137.9	130.9	110.9	106.1	
Logging	.1	7.1	7.2	23.9	66.0	114.5	62.9	88.1	
Mining	6.0	114.0	110.5	143.0	131.7	133.9	112.1	108.6	
Communications	2.7	109.9	112.6	133.1	128.8	121.1	107.4	103.3	
Transportation	17.1	104.4	100.8	115.1	126.2	126.2	112.4	110.0	
Construction	37.2	253.9	261.0	167.6	157.2	153.6	118.0	112.4	
Services	2.3	102.8	122.5	114.4	130.8	129.3	99.4	91.8	
Trade	13.7	109.9	107.2	123.7	127.9	123.1	112.6	105.1	
<b>Prairie Provinces</b>									
All Industries	100.0	128.2	129.1	125.8	129.5	128.6	110.7	106.9	
<b>British Columbia</b>									
Manufacturing	32.8	79.5	86.5	103.8	112.1	111.6	102.3	103.2	
Lumber products	8.4	51.3	57.6	70.2	97.0	100.4	95.0	102.5	
Pulp and paper	5.5	101.5	102.3	113.0	112.1	101.9	102.9	109.1	
Textile products	1.1	106.4	108.0	112.2	118.3	111.7	102.0	109.8	
Iron and steel	3.4	73.8	79.6	123.7	117.4	106.2	91.6	98.1	
Other manufactures	14.4	103.8	114.9	132.8	128.4	131.6	112.8	102.9	
Logging	2.7	31.1	41.4	56.1	108.9	125.8	110.5	111.6	
Mining	7.7	77.7	78.6	92.5	111.3	104.0	101.3	99.4	
Communications	3.7	115.6	121.2	130.7	125.6	109.4	98.2	101.1	
Transportation	13.5	98.7	96.9	110.8	111.6	108.2	102.1	100.6	
Construction	27.2	204.6	151.5	131.6	119.4	110.2	109.9	101.4	
Services	3.4	102.4	105.9	107.8	116.1	110.0	104.4	100.1	
Trade	9.0	116.0	116.5	124.9	122.9	121.3	110.8	104.4	
<b>British Columbia</b>									
All Industries	100.0	98.9	95.9	105.4	113.9	112.1	104.2	102.9	

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.







TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	59.9	88.8	91.4	108.7	116.4	109.1	104.8	100.9
Plant products -edible	4.7	112.1	109.4	122.9	118.9	110.3	103.1	107.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.0	104.2	114.1	116.1	109.4	102.6	100.7
Textiles	12.8	86.0	91.1	94.1	94.5	102.6	108.2	101.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	107.3	108.9	125.4	122.1	106.9	109.4	106.8
Iron and steel	8.4	54.9	55.6	98.4	122.3	107.3	98.7	91.2
Other manufactures	23.5	101.3	105.2	116.9	123.2	114.1	107.2	105.1
Communications	3.5	86.4	87.2	97.4	117.0	110.6	107.0	102.6
Transportation	9.1	109.7	104.4	116.6	121.6	130.5	129.1	129.5
Construction	11.9	96.9	100.6	119.0	163.3	140.6	130.7	109.5
Trade	12.2	128.7	128.6	138.8	135.5	127.5	114.5	108.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	95.4	97.3	112.6	121.8	115.1	109.4	104.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.8	114.4	119.4	120.6	124.9	123.4	106.9	103.5
Leather products	21.5	116.3	128.3	103.6	112.1	106.1	108.3	108.0
Other manufactures	38.3	113.4	114.6	128.9	131.0	133.0	106.4	101.4
Transportation	11.5	129.4	130.2	127.3	120.3	107.9	121.1	106.8
Construction	14.1	164.4	162.6	256.2	220.6	114.6	172.8	110.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.0	124.2	135.3	133.6	126.6	123.9	104.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.7	98.0	100.4	108.4	117.3	115.3	107.1	104.1
Plant products - edible	6.1	114.8	116.5	121.4	127.3	119.3	113.9	109.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	110.1	114.4	117.8	125.8	120.4	108.1	100.7
Textiles	11.9	92.1	94.5	106.1	112.7	108.8	103.0	104.1
Iron and steel	7.1	71.0	78.6	94.5	112.0	118.8	105.2	103.4
Other manufactures	26.7	104.3	104.1	109.4	116.5	114.1	107.9	105.0
Communications	3.8	88.7	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4	108.2	102.6
Transportation	5.4	124.3	126.3	136.4	137.2	138.3	103.8	99.4
Construction	5.3	109.2	122.0	163.8	205.2	188.2	157.9	116.8
Trade	21.0	127.2	122.6	124.4	126.9	116.7	108.5	99.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	107.3	115.5	125.0	119.3	109.5	103.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.5	99.5	110.4	114.6	111.9	120.5	110.8	106.0
Lumber products	5.8	67.8	109.0	114.9	80.9	138.6	97.7	132.1
Pulp and paper	15.8	91.8	94.4	104.8	110.9	109.1	104.9	99.2
Other manufactures	23.9	119.8	125.0	123.1	125.8	123.0	122.4	100.2
Construction	20.2	201.9	202.7	203.2	249.7	170.5	145.4	102.8
Trade	14.5	119.5	114.6	122.9	120.9	113.9	113.8	101.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	118.6	124.5	124.6	125.0	118.9	113.1	103.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	73.4	85.8	86.6	96.3	126.0	114.4	103.8	101.9
Textiles	17.6	83.4	84.1	89.8	100.6	95.1	98.5	95.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	112.6	113.7	112.1	144.6	131.3	110.3	113.4
Iron and steel	20.8	63.6	65.7	82.3	137.4	121.0	104.4	100.6
Other manufactures	23.6	109.0	107.7	116.2	124.7	113.4	104.8	105.0
Construction	10.7	217.5	199.5	170.1	269.6	186.4	105.4	128.9
Trade	7.4	112.6	111.6	124.7	131.6	106.4	128.0	114.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.3	96.1	102.0	130.4	115.7	106.3	103.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	74.6	61.8	75.5	110.7	126.4	154.5	74.0	92.6
Iron and steel	46.8	48.5	64.0	108.3	122.8	156.7	63.4	89.7
Other manufactures	27.8	114.5	121.6	120.8	140.8	146.0	119.0	104.6
Construction	4.4	45.2	69.4	148.7	196.0	161.6	119.4	134.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	67.7	80.9	116.5	134.9	155.9	81.4	96.8
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.4	95.9	100.7	113.4	123.2	123.5	109.5	105.5
Animal products - edible	4.6	104.5	106.0	110.6	127.3	124.1	114.3	107.6
Plant products - edible	5.2	107.8	104.2	107.7	113.3	114.2	107.4	106.1
Printing and publishing	6.9	93.7	104.6	113.6	120.0	113.5	104.3	98.3
Textiles	6.4	109.9	107.2	114.1	114.8	134.6	110.3	108.4
Other manufactures	16.3	87.4	94.6	115.2	129.0	126.5	110.8	107.1
Transportation	6.1	87.5	93.1	97.1	108.6	115.6	96.2	100.4
Construction	5.0	54.9	76.5	92.7	69.1	69.6	80.8	123.2
Trade	39.8	97.9	94.7	107.8	118.2	121.8	114.3	105.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.5	96.4	108.6	115.8	115.4	108.2	106.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	34.5	90.4	91.4	105.1	106.9	101.1	99.2	103.5
Lumber products	7.2	56.5	55.8	65.5	83.8	78.6	85.8	106.8
Other manufactures	27.3	107.5	109.4	125.6	119.1	112.8	107.0	101.9
Communications	8.1	107.7	110.5	128.5	123.1	105.4	97.0	101.0
Transportation	15.9	103.1	100.8	105.6	112.0	106.2	97.9	98.0
Construction	13.8	110.3	93.8	94.3	91.3	89.3	84.9	95.3
Services	6.4	99.4	101.4	104.5	113.7	110.1	104.0	101.7
Trade	21.1	117.6	115.5	126.4	123.9	120.3	111.0	104.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	99.7	110.4	111.6	106.6	99.7	101.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1931	Oct. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1930	Nov. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1928	Nov. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	59.9	88.8	91.4	108.7	116.4	109.1	104.8	100.9
Plant products -edible	41.7	112.1	109.4	122.9	118.9	110.3	103.1	107.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	104.0	104.2	114.1	116.1	109.4	102.6	100.7
Textiles	12.8	86.0	91.1	94.1	94.5	102.6	108.2	101.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	107.3	108.9	125.4	122.1	106.9	109.4	106.8
Iron and steel	8.4	54.9	55.6	98.4	122.3	107.3	98.7	91.2
Other manufactures	23.5	101.3	105.2	116.9	123.2	114.1	107.2	105.1
Communications	3.5	86.4	87.2	97.4	117.0	110.6	107.0	102.6
Transportation	9.1	109.7	104.4	116.6	121.6	130.5	129.1	129.5
Construction	11.9	96.9	100.6	119.0	163.3	140.6	130.7	109.5
Trade	12.2	128.7	128.6	138.8	135.5	127.5	114.5	108.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	95.4	97.3	112.6	121.8	115.1	109.4	104.7
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.8	114.4	119.4	120.6	124.9	123.4	106.9	103.5
Leather products	21.5	116.3	128.3	103.6	112.1	106.1	108.3	108.0
Other manufactures	38.3	113.4	114.6	128.9	131.0	133.0	106.4	101.4
Transportation	11.5	129.4	130.2	127.3	120.3	107.9	121.1	106.8
Construction	14.1	164.4	162.6	256.2	220.6	114.6	172.8	110.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.0	124.2	135.3	133.6	126.6	123.9	104.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	60.7	98.0	100.4	108.4	117.3	115.3	107.1	104.1
Plant products - edible	6.1	114.8	116.5	121.4	127.3	119.3	113.9	109.0
Printing and publishing	8.9	110.1	114.4	117.8	125.8	120.4	108.1	100.7
Textiles	11.9	92.1	94.5	106.1	112.7	108.8	103.0	104.1
Iron and steel	7.1	71.0	78.6	94.5	112.0	118.8	105.2	103.4
Other manufactures	26.7	104.3	104.1	109.4	116.5	114.1	107.9	105.0
Communications	3.8	88.7	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4	108.2	102.6
Transportation	5.4	124.3	126.3	136.4	137.2	138.3	103.8	99.4
Construction	5.3	109.2	122.0	163.8	205.2	188.2	157.9	116.8
Trade	21.0	127.2	122.6	124.4	126.9	116.7	108.5	99.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	105.6	107.3	115.5	125.0	119.3	109.5	103.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	45.5	99.5	110.4	114.6	111.9	120.5	110.8	106.0
Lumber products	5.8	67.8	109.0	114.9	80.9	138.6	97.7	132.1
Pulp and paper	15.8	91.8	94.4	104.8	110.9	109.1	104.9	99.2
Other manufactures	23.9	119.8	125.0	123.1	125.8	123.0	122.4	100.2
Construction	20.2	201.9	202.7	203.2	249.7	170.5	145.4	102.8
Trade	14.5	119.5	114.6	122.9	120.9	113.9	113.8	101.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	118.6	124.5	124.6	125.0	118.9	113.1	103.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	73.4	85.8	86.6	96.3	126.0	114.4	103.8	101.9
Textiles	17.6	83.4	84.1	89.8	100.6	95.1	98.5	95.3
Electrical apparatus	11.4	112.6	113.7	112.1	144.6	131.3	110.3	113.4
Iron and steel	20.8	63.6	65.7	82.3	137.4	121.0	104.4	100.6
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Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	96.3	96.1	102.0	130.4	115.7	106.3	103.6
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	74.6	61.8	75.5	110.7	126.4	154.5	74.0	92.6
Iron and steel	46.8	48.5	64.0	108.3	122.8	156.7	63.4	89.7
Other manufactures	27.8	114.5	121.6	120.8	140.8	146.0	119.0	104.6
Construction	4.4	45.2	69.4	148.7	196.0	161.6	119.4	134.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	67.7	80.9	116.5	134.9	155.9	81.4	96.8
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.4	95.9	100.7	113.4	123.2	123.5	109.5	105.5
Animal products - edible	4.6	104.5	106.0	110.6	127.3	124.1	114.3	107.6
Plant products - edible	5.2	107.8	104.2	107.7	113.3	114.2	107.4	106.1
Printing and publishing	6.9	93.7	104.6	113.6	120.0	113.5	104.3	98.3
Textiles	6.4	109.9	107.2	114.1	114.8	134.6	110.3	108.4
Other manufactures	16.3	87.4	94.6	115.2	129.0	126.5	110.8	107.1
Transportation	6.1	87.5	93.1	97.1	108.6	115.6	96.2	100.4
Construction	5.0	54.9	76.5	92.7	69.1	69.6	80.8	123.2
Trade	39.8	97.9	94.7	107.8	118.2	121.8	114.3	105.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	93.5	96.4	108.6	115.8	115.4	108.2	106.1
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	34.5	90.4	91.4	105.1	106.9	101.1	99.2	103.5
Lumber products	7.2	56.5	55.8	65.5	83.8	78.6	85.8	106.8
Other manufactures	27.3	107.5	109.4	125.6	119.1	112.8	107.0	101.9
Communications	8.1	107.7	110.5	128.5	123.1	105.4	97.0	101.0
Transportation	15.9	103.1	100.8	105.6	112.0	106.2	97.9	98.0
Construction	13.8	110.3	93.8	94.3	91.3	89.3	84.9	95.3
Services	6.4	99.4	101.4	104.5	113.7	110.1	104.0	101.7
Trade	21.1	117.6	115.5	126.4	123.9	120.3	111.0	104.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	99.7	110.4	111.6	106.6	99.7	101.6

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.





72-002

CANADA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
DECEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

NOTE: - STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY  
TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOY-  
MENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS  
OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR  
GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
LABOUR, CANADA.

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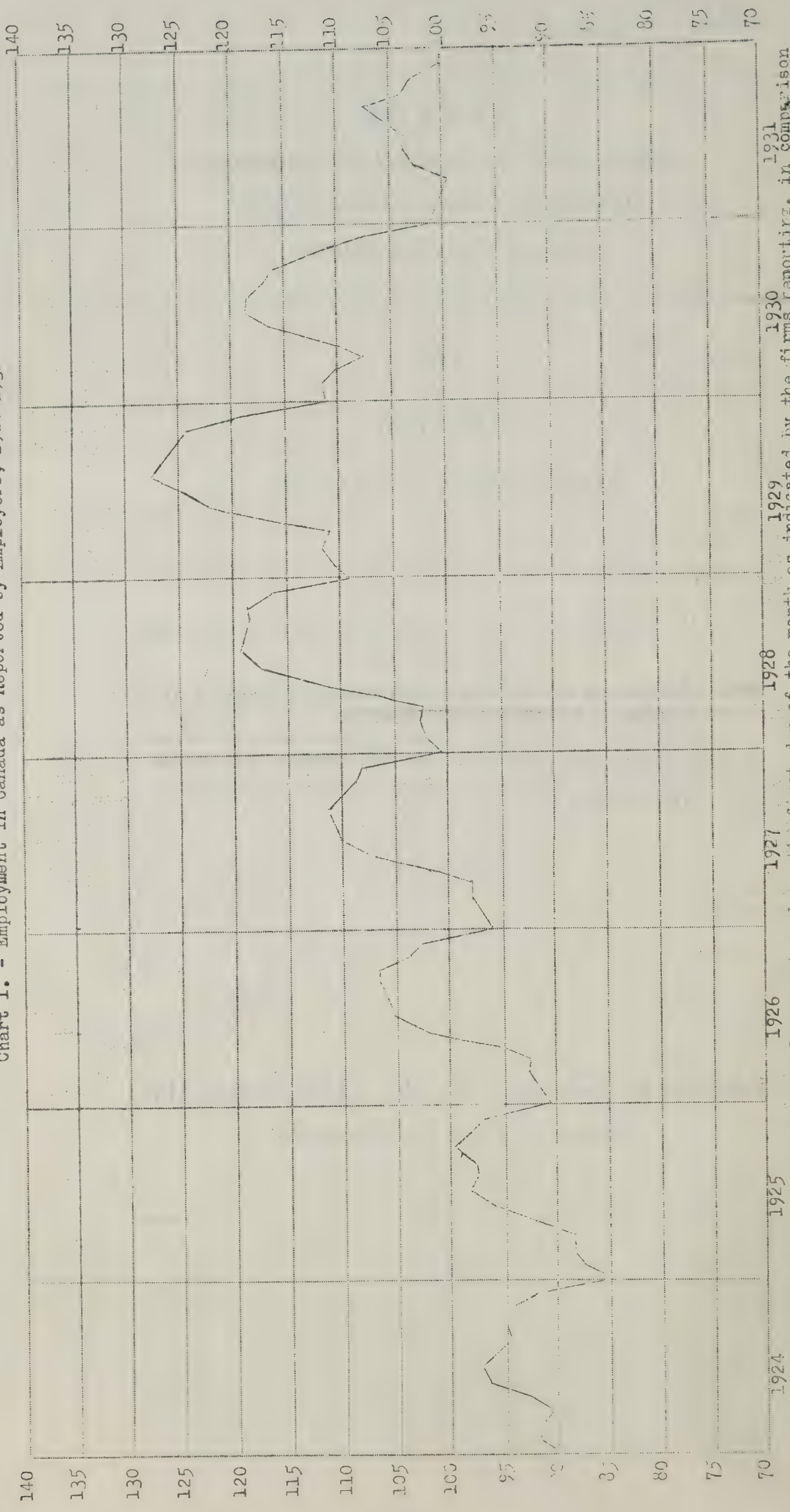
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 24, 1931.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The seasonal falling-off in employment recorded on Dec. 1, 1931, was on a rather smaller scale than on the the same date of last year, although it exceeded the average decline recorded at the beginning of December in the last ten years. The 7,813 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employed 901,854 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 937,494 in the preceding month. Reflecting this decrease of nearly four p.c., the index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.1, compared with 103.0 on Nov. 1, 1931, and 108.5, 119.1, 116.7, 108.1, 102.3, 96.5, 91.9, 96.9, 96.3 and 88.3 on Dec. 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus, employment as reported by employers was not so active as on the same date in the years 1926-1930, but was in greater volume than on Dec. 1 in the five years, 1921-1925.

Especially noteworthy losses were indicated in construction, and there were smaller reductions in transportation, communications, services and metallic ore mining. On the other hand considerable seasonal improvement was reported in logging and trade, and manufacturing reported greater activity, mainly due to the resumption of work in large railway car shops.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except Ontario registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.— The seasonal reductions noted in the Maritime Provinces were on a much greater scale than on Dec. 1, 1930, but the index of employment on the date under review was higher, largely owing to the considerable volume of unemployment relief work being afforded. Most of the decline this year took place in construction, although mining and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, logging, manufacturing (notably of iron and steel products) and trade reported improvement. Data were received from 572 firms employing 77,344 persons, as against 79,788 on Nov. 1.

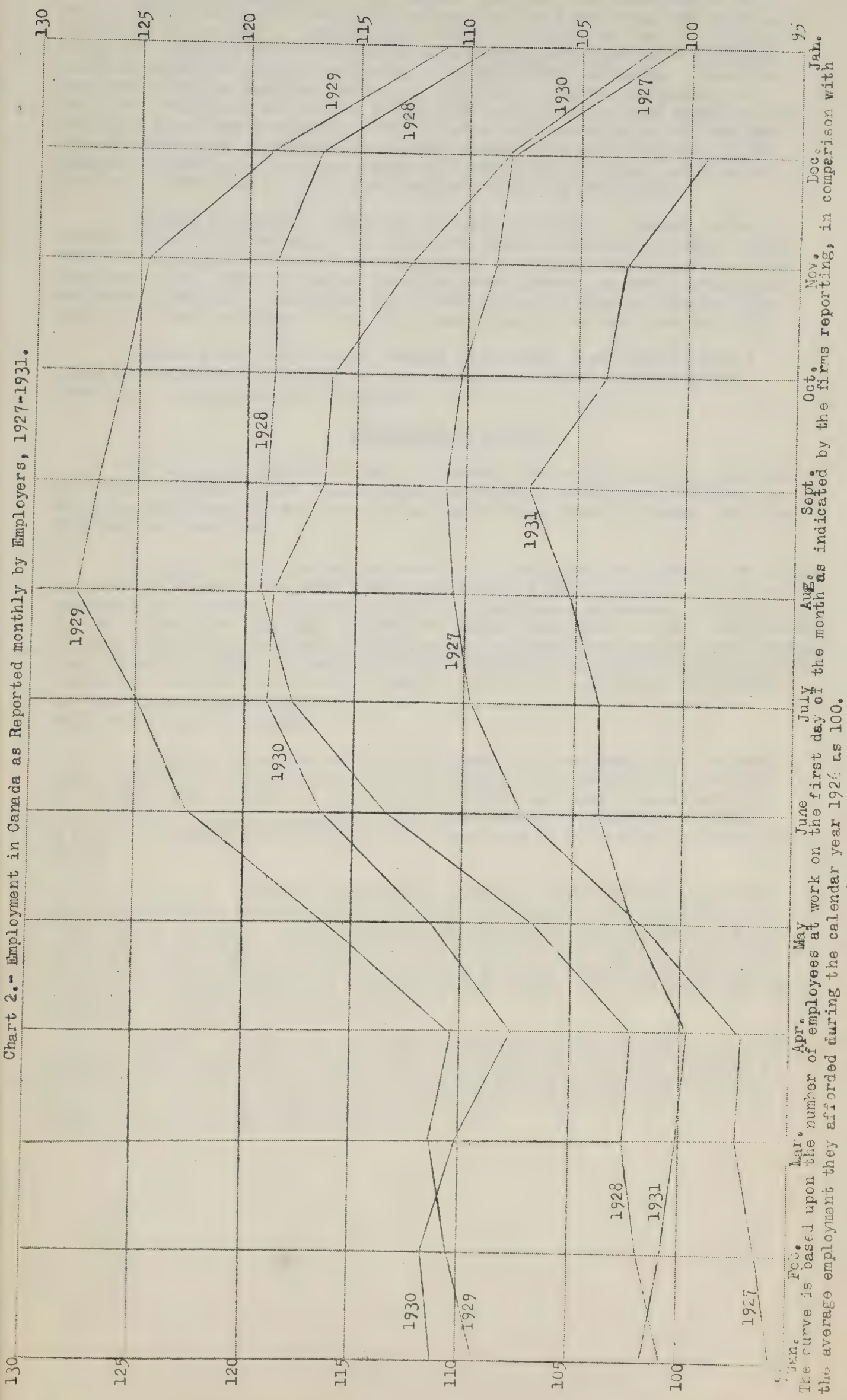
Quebec.— There was a further falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,835 employers of 253,035 persons, or 3,801 less than in the preceding month. Construction work declined, but important improvement was shown in manufacturing, logging, shipping and trade. Most of the gain in factory employment was due to the resumption of operations in large railway car shops closed some weeks previously, but tobacco and musical instrument plants were also more active; on the other hand, there were pronounced losses in leather, lumber and pulp and paper plants. Much larger decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1930, when employment was, however, in decidedly greater volume.

Ontario.— Employment in Ontario showed a moderate increase, 4,460 workers being taken on during November by the 3,516 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 369,987 on their payrolls. Retail trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was indicated in iron and steel and pulp and paper factories, while the extension of unemployment relief undertakings provided work on the highways for a large number of extra persons. The lumber, food, textile, clay, glass and stone, transportation and building and railway construction industries, however, showed curtailment. The index was lower than in the same month of last year, although the movement had then been downward.





Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.





Prairie Provinces.-- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,133 reporting employers had let out 26,999 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,384 on Dec. 1. Retail trade and coal mining were seasonally more active, and large gains were also noted in manufacturing; the reopening of large railway car shops, closed for some weeks, was an important factor in this gain in factory employment, but food, pulp and paper and leather plants also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, communications, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, the losses in highway construction being especially pronounced. Employment at the beginning of December was at a much lower level than on the same date in 1930, when smaller reductions were noted.

British Columbia.-- Continued shrinkage involving a greater number of workers than that noted on Dec. 1, 1930, was shown in British Columbia, where the 757 reporting firms had 73,104 employees, as compared with 79,960 in their last statement. Food and lumber factories were slacker, as were construction and transportation; on the other hand, coal mining and logging recorded more activity. The situation was not so favourable as on the same date in 1930.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1928; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal and Windsor and the Border Cities showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1, while lessened activity was reported in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.-- There was an increase in the employment afforded by the 1,031 co-operating firms, whose staffs were enlarged by 2,225 persons to 134,902 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed heightened employment, largely owing to the reopening of important railway car shops closed down for some weeks, although tobacco and musical instrument factories also reported improvement; retail trade was seasonally active, and employment increased about the port in preparation for the winter shutdown. On the other hand, construction registered considerable losses. General reductions were noted on the same date of last year, but employment then was brisker.

Quebec.-- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 1,306 workers being laid off by the 137 employers whose returns were received, and who had 12,675 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction, transportation and manufacturing, while trade showed seasonal improvement. A smaller recession was indicated on the same date in 1930, when the index was higher.

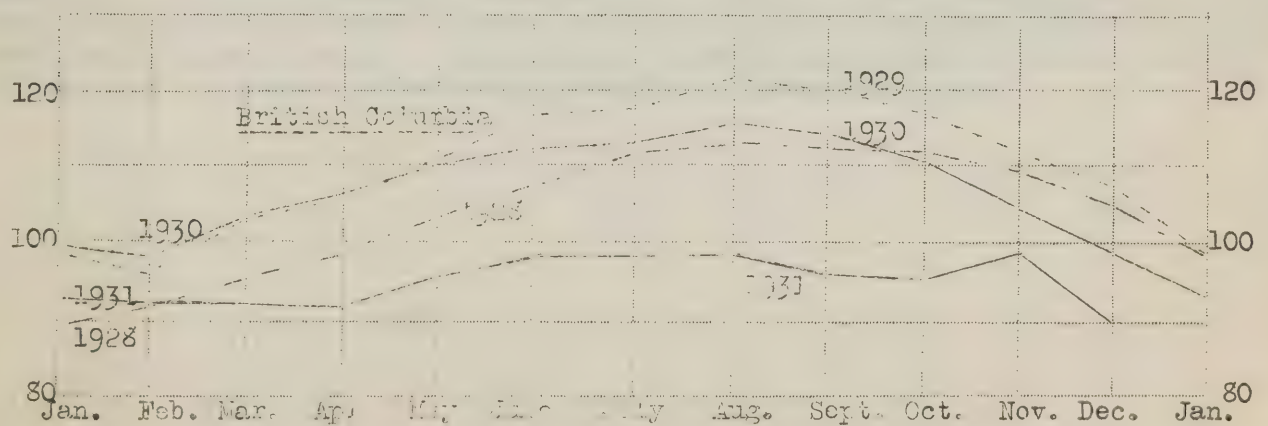
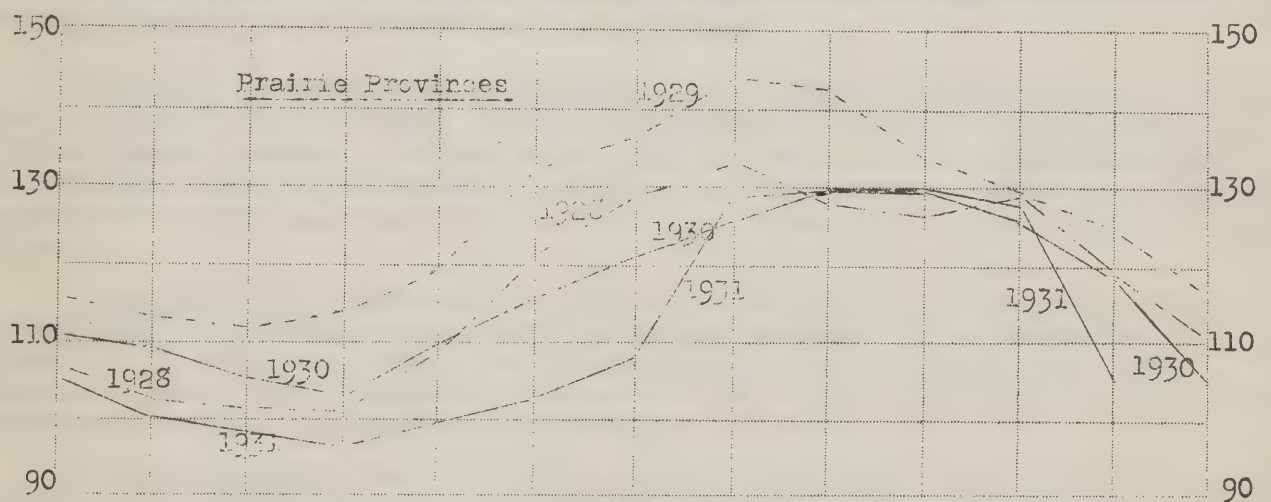
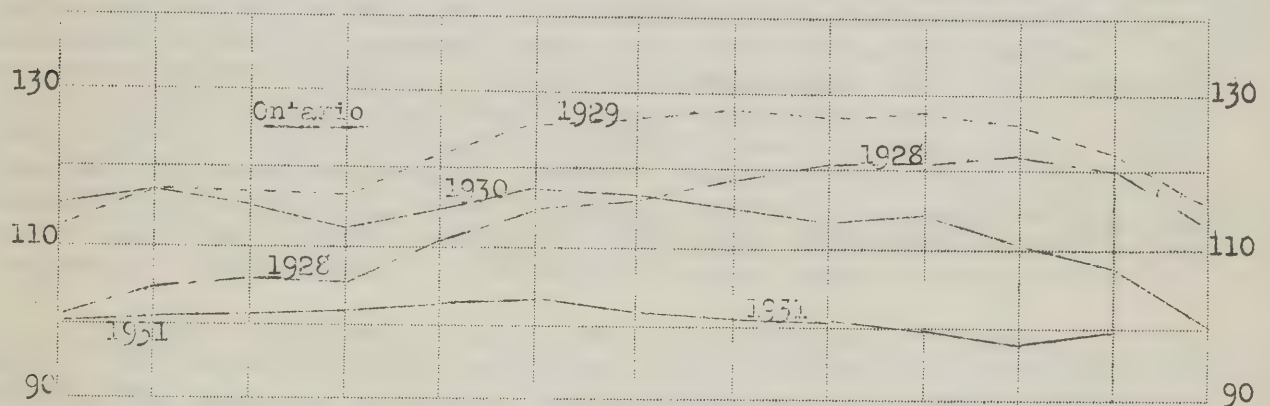
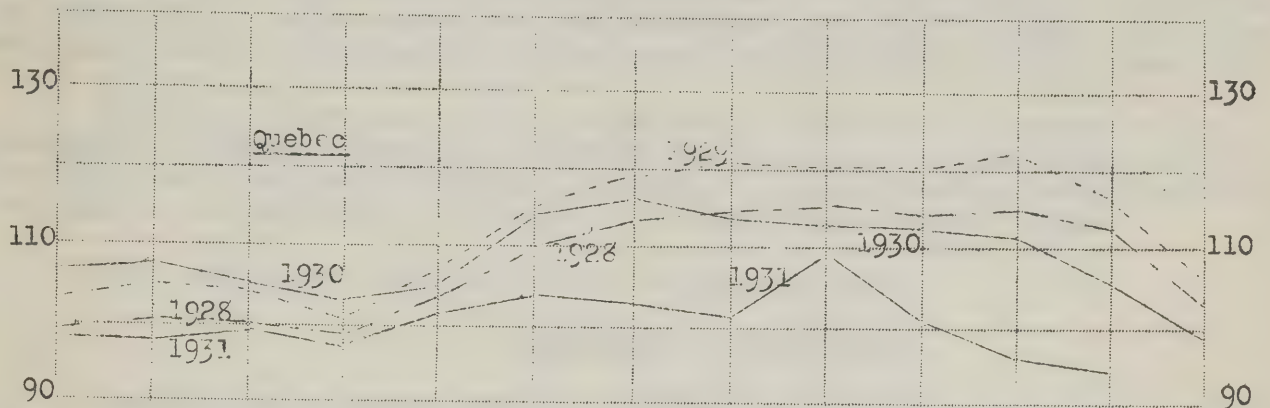
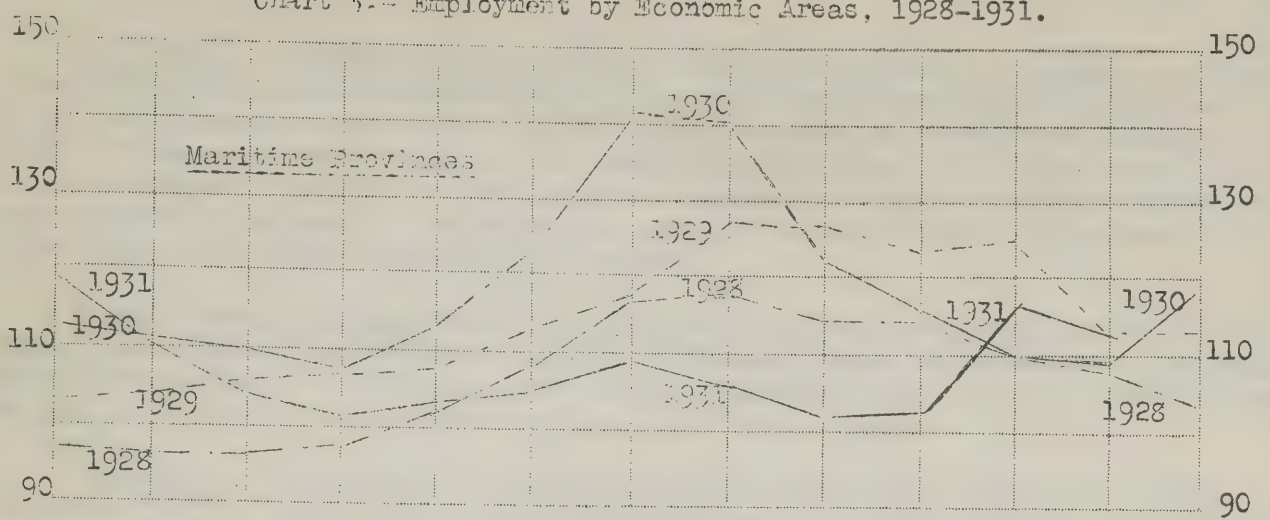
Toronto.-- Continued decreases in personnel were reported in Toronto by 1,141 firms who employed 119,476 persons, as compared with 120,392 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and work on the roads and in printing establishments also increased, but textile, lumber and building material plants, transportation and building construction reported reductions. Larger losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then greater.

Ottawa.-- Curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures and construction, while trade afforded more employment; 155 employers recorded a combined payroll of 13,455 workers, as against 14,127 in their last report. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of December, 1930, although larger losses had then been indicated.





Chart 3.—Employment by Economic Areas, 1928-1931.







Hamilton.-- A decline was reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 29,681 persons was employed by the 236 firms furnishing data, who had 30,365 employees on their Nov. 1 staff. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, in spite of gains in textile mills; the losses in clay, glass and stone works were most pronounced. In the non-manufacturing group, building and highway construction also showed curtailment. The index was many points lower than on the same date of a year ago, when improvement had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.-- There was an increase in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 130 employers with 9,088 workers, or 655 more than in the preceding month. Losses were indicated on Dec. 1, 1930, but employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.-- Employment decreased slightly in Winnipeg, according to data received from 367 firms employing 32,896 persons. A small reduction was reported in manufacturing, while other groups also showed only slight changes. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when shrinkage had also been noted.

Vancouver.-- There was also a contraction in Vancouver, according to 323 employers of 28,752 workers, or 973 fewer than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment. A rather smaller reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1930, when the index was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- An increase in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 4,734 of which employed 441,601 operatives, compared with 437,138 on Nov. 1. This advance compared favourably with the decline ordinarily reported in factory employment at the beginning of December; it was largely due to the reopening of important railway car shops which had been closed down in September. Tobacco, non-ferrous metal, musical instrument and printing and publishing plants, however, also recorded heightened employment. Losses on the whole were reported in other manufacturing establishments, those in lumber, leather, clay, glass and stone, electric current and food factories being most pronounced. Considerable reductions had been indicated at the beginning of December of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Logging.-- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 229 companies with 19,849 persons in their employ, or 2,640 more than in the preceding month. This increase was much less extensive than that reported in the same month of last year, when employment was in decidedly greater volume.

Mining.-- The extraction of metallic ores seasonally declined, while a slight gain occurred in coal mining, and other non-metallic mineral mines reported very little general change. Returns were compiled from 219 mine operators whose forces were reduced from 48,387 workers on Nov. 1, to 48,229 at the beginning of December. A larger loss had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Communications.-- Decreases in personnel were noted on both telephones and telegraphs; 510 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 26,050 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1930, although the losses then indicated had exceeded those recorded on Dec. 1, 1931.

Transportation.-- Transportation continued dull, according to returns from 356 employers of 109,146 persons, compared with 111,448 in the preceding month. Curtailment on a larger scale was reported at the beginning of December, 1930, but employment was then in greater volume. Shipping and stevedoring showed heightened activity, while local and steam railway transportation released employees.





Construction and Maintenance.— Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 41,633 persons being released from the forces of the 1,094 contractors furnishing data, who had 146,425 employees. This aggregate of workers was rather higher than on Dec. 1, 1930, and greatly exceeded that reported in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted; the high level of employment this year was chiefly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last named being most pronounced.

Services.— Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 287 establishments with 20,798 persons on their payrolls, or 359 less than at the beginning of November. Greater losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was above its level on the date under review.

Trade.— Important additions to staffs were recorded on the whole in this division at the beginning of December, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those noted on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was higher. The 828 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 89,756 persons in their employ, or 2,219 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Within a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on Sept. 21, there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout October, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1931, compared with 22.6 (revised figure) on Sept. 21, 1931, and 18.5 on Oct. 27, 1930. The latest press reports state that 2,572,602 workers were unemployed on Dec. 12, 1931, a decrease of 54,722 on the week, but an increase of 273,010 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 2.4 p.c. in November, 1931, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 50,200 establishments which had 4,551,410 employees in November. Increased employment was reported in retail trade, but all other groups showed reduced activity. Within the manufacturing division, large losses occurred in food, textile, metal, lumber, leather, chemicals and allied products, stone, clay and glass products, and vehicle factories, while improvement was shown in agricultural implement, rubber footwear and shipbuilding plants. The index of employment in the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.4 in November, compared with 67.3 in October, and 76.5 in November, 1930. In the non-manufacturing industries, declines were recorded in mining, wholesale trade, power, light and water, electric railroad, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, crude petroleum producing and canning and preserving.

New York.— According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed large seasonal losses in November as compared with October, and was at a much lower level than in November, 1930. The index of factory employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined to 69 in November. The greatest decreases took place in the food, clothing, footwear, rubber and wood industries, while metals and machinery and paper goods showed slight improvement.

Wisconsin.— The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 70.7 in October, as compared with 75.0 in September, 1931, and 81.3 in October, 1930. The largest losses took place in the metal, textile, food, wood and leather industries. Apart from manufacturing, there were also important declines in construction, communications, light and power, wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants and laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Illinois.— Industrial employment decreased 3.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,410 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labour. Most of the decline occurred in manufacturing establishments; the metal, wood, leather, textile, food, beverage and tobacco groups showed especially large losses.







Construction and Maintenance. Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 41,555 persons being released from the forces of the 1,094 contractors furnishing data, who had 146,425 employees. This aggregate of workers was rather higher than on Dec. 1, 1930, and greatly exceeded that reported in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment had also been noted; the high level of employment this year was chiefly due to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last named being most pronounced.

Services. Moderate reductions were indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 284 establishments with 20,798 persons on their payrolls, or 359 less than at the beginning of November. Greater losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was above its level on the date under review.

Trade. Important additions to staffs were recorded on the whole in this division at the beginning of December, but these gains were on a smaller scale than those noted on Dec. 1, 1930, when the index was higher. The 328 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 89,756 persons in their employ, or 2,219 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Within a fortnight of the departure of sterling from the gold standard on Sept. 21, there was an improvement in employment, which continued throughout October, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1931, compared with 22.6 (revised figure) on Sept. 21, 1931, and 18.5 on Oct. 27, 1930. The latest press reports state that 2,572,602 workers were unemployed on Dec. 12, 1931, a decrease of 54,722 on the week, but an increase of 273,010 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

Employment in the United States decreased 2.4 p.c. in November, 1931, as compared with October, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 50,200 establishments which had 4,551,410 employees in November. Increased employment was reported in retail trade, but all other groups showed reduced activity. Within the manufacturing division, large losses occurred in food, textile, metal, lumber, leather, chemicals and allied products, stone, clay and glass products, and vehicle factories, while improvement was shown in agricultural implement, rubber footwear and shipbuilding plants. The index of employment in the manufacturing group, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.4 in November, compared with 67.3 in October, and 76.5 in November, 1930. In the non-manufacturing industries, declines were recorded in mining, wholesale trade, power, light and water, electric railroad, hotels, laundries, dyeing and cleaning establishments, crude petroleum producing and canning and preserving.

New York. According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed large seasonal losses in November as compared with October, and was at a much lower level than in November, 1930. The index of factory employment, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined to 69 in November. The greatest decreases took place in the food, clothing, footwear, rubber and wood industries, while metals and machinery and paper goods showed slight improvement.

Wisconsin. The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 70.7 in October, as compared with 75.0 in September, 1931, and 81.3 in October, 1930. The largest losses took place in the metal, textile, food, wood and leather industries. Apart from manufacturing, there were also important declines in construction, communications, light and power, wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants and laundering, cleaning and dyeing establishments.

Illinois. Industrial employment decreased 3.3 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,440 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labour. Most of the decline occurred in manufacturing establishments; the metal, wood, leather, textile, food, beverage and tobacco groups showed especially large losses.





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 1. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1931.

100.0      8.6      28.1      41.0      14.2      8.1





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	170.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931.

15.0 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.3 1.0 3.6 3.2





Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,  
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

		All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec.	1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec.	1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec.	1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec.	1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec.	1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.2	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec.	1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec.	1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Jan.	1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb.	1	102.0	102.3	169.5	115.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar.	1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr.	1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May	1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June	1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July	1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug.	1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept.	1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct.	1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.3	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov.	1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec.	1	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan.	1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb.	1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar.	1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr.	1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May	1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June	1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July	1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug.	1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept.	1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct.	1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov.	1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec.	1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan.	1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb.	1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar.	1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr.	1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May	1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June	1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July	1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug.	1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.	1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct.	1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov.	1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec.	1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	104.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan.	1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb.	1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar.	1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr.	1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May	1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June	1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July	1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug.	1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.	1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	107.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct.	1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov.	1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec.	1	99.4	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1931.

100.0      49.0      2.2      5.3      2.9      12.1      16.2      2.3      10.0





TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1931	Nov. 1 1931	Dec. 1 1930	Dec. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926
MANUFACTURING	49.0	89.6	88.8	100.6	112.8	112.9	104.3	101.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.0	101.0	102.9	110.1	112.2	109.6	101.4
Fur and products	.2	82.5	84.5	101.2	90.2	90.8	103.2	103.6
Leather and products	1.9	84.6	89.0	81.5	94.3	93.9	105.8	106.1
Lumber and products	3.6	62.3	66.5	74.9	93.6	95.4	89.5	90.0
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	45.9	51.7	58.5	79.6	84.9	79.1	83.4
Furniture	.9	97.6	98.0	110.0	124.3	121.4	114.0	105.2
Other lumber products	1.0	84.9	86.8	96.9	112.0	108.6	103.6	99.3
Musical instruments	.3	74.4	66.7	81.9	100.0	116.4	108.7	112.2
Plant products - edible	3.4	107.7	109.4	111.6	115.8	111.8	107.5	108.0
Pulp and paper products	6.3	94.2	94.0	102.7	113.4	110.0	107.5	103.9
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.1	83.1	92.7	108.4	106.1	106.3	103.8
Paper products	.9	100.2	99.4	104.9	115.3	115.3	112.5	105.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	109.9	106.7	115.2	119.6	113.7	108.0	103.5
Rubber products	1.4	95.3	95.9	108.5	135.0	145.0	121.5	103.4
Textile products	8.7	94.3	94.6	98.8	105.8	108.8	106.5	101.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	99.4	94.9	100.5	104.9	110.6	113.1	102.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.7	79.6	74.1	84.1	85.7	106.8	107.8	103.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	103.2	99.1	93.0	99.3	110.5	99.3	101.6
Silk and silk goods	.5	277.5	273.8	264.0	176.9	-	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	108.5	106.6	111.2	117.2	113.5	104.5	103.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	87.0	92.8	94.7	101.6	103.9	99.5	98.4
Other textile products	.9	78.1	80.8	85.4	101.1	107.8	108.6	102.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	119.4	114.6	123.9	130.3	125.6	112.5	105.1
Tobacco	1.0	113.8	102.9	113.4	119.7	117.9	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	127.3	132.3	139.9	147.0	137.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	102.9	98.3	137.3	189.4	159.4	129.7	98.0
Chemicals and allied products	.9	114.1	112.8	118.8	122.6	114.0	105.8	102.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	88.8	96.8	111.4	129.1	120.1	105.2	102.7
Electric current	1.7	126.6	129.8	131.9	129.7	123.9	111.4	101.4
Electrical apparatus	1.6	132.4	132.6	149.7	161.7	128.9	112.9	110.8
Iron and steel products	10.8	75.3	68.8	94.5	110.9	116.3	100.6	100.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	73.3	67.6	97.8	118.0	125.8	112.3	104.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	89.6	84.3	109.8	131.3	124.2	112.4	102.9
Agricultural implements	.2	27.3	22.9	33.4	96.7	111.6	94.2	108.4
Land vehicles	5.1	76.5	61.6	94.3	98.4	108.8	93.9	96.8
Automobiles and parts	1.0	62.8	51.2	90.8	94.0	122.7	85.3	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	64.5	71.2	109.1	124.8	108.7	100.6	98.7
Heating appliances	.4	86.9	100.4	114.8	133.5	122.9	111.0	104.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	85.2	93.4	131.3	174.3	154.5	120.3	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	74.1	76.3	96.5	116.0	121.3	91.7	100.5
Other iron and steel products	1.7	83.2	86.8	92.4	111.4	117.5	104.9	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	101.7	98.7	120.9	132.7	126.1	114.8	106.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	120.8	123.2	133.9	148.4	131.5	103.6	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	98.2	105.8	107.6	110.7	109.1	97.6	103.9
LOGGING	2.2	73.1	63.7	106.5	212.3	178.1	182.7	139.2
MINING	5.3	107.5	107.9	117.8	127.2	121.0	113.1	109.0
Coal	2.9	99.3	98.9	109.4	112.7	113.4	110.8	113.0
Metallic ores	1.7	134.9	137.1	138.8	154.8	130.2	121.1	104.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	92.1	92.2	114.1	136.9	134.4	108.7	101.6
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	100.5	102.4	115.3	127.5	114.7	104.6	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	100.8	104.3	116.0	129.7	122.8	106.1	104.6
Telephones	2.3	100.4	102.0	115.2	127.0	112.6	104.3	101.6
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	93.5	95.4	102.5	108.4	112.2	107.1	101.5
Street railways and cartage	2.6	117.0	120.6	122.0	127.5	118.2	106.0	99.5
Steam railways	7.6	86.7	89.6	97.4	102.2	111.0	105.5	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	96.9	92.0	102.9	114.4	111.0	116.7	95.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	16.2	128.8	165.4	127.3	119.0	113.2	99.5	91.3
Building	3.8	86.8	106.4	123.3	150.8	125.0	107.4	104.4
Highway	9.4	244.2	334.0	197.9	125.7	111.8	113.9	83.2
Railway	3.0	68.7	77.7	91.5	84.3	102.5	85.5	83.8
SERVICES	2.3	116.1	117.5	123.9	125.3	117.2	106.9	97.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	112.0	113.8	123.6	123.8	112.9	100.6	93.3
Professional	.3	123.6	123.9	122.1	117.1	116.1	107.6	104.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	119.5	121.3	124.9	130.7	124.2	115.9	102.3
TRADE	10.0	125.6	122.8	134.8	135.4	127.4	121.2	108.9
Retail	7.4	133.7	129.1	143.4	143.2	133.7	127.0	112.3
Wholesale	2.6	107.5	108.6	115.8	117.7	113.8	110.0	102.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.1	103.0	108.5	119.1	116.7	108.1	102.3

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.





# CANADIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1931	Nov.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		26.7	81.8	80.5	92.5	101.3	105.9	97.2	98.5
	Lumber products	2.4	47.6	45.8	57.8	65.7	80.1	65.8	70.3
	Pulp and paper	4.3	129.8	132.1	138.0	116.4	117.6	105.9	108.4
	Textile products	3.6	75.9	74.2	75.4	89.5	98.8	102.9	100.1
	Iron and steel	8.3	80.4	75.1	96.4	119.5	118.4	103.2	103.1
	Other manufactures	8.1	88.1	90.5	100.0	101.2	105.9	103.2	105.8
	Logging	5.4	207.7	180.5	144.9	226.1	113.5	220.7	154.3
	Mining	19.9	103.4	105.3	110.6	111.2	111.6	110.0	109.6
	Communications	3.1	115.1	116.6	146.7	130.9	112.3	107.6	100.9
	Transportation	10.7	73.0	75.0	83.9	91.0	86.4	78.9	81.4
	Construction	27.0	244.1	279.0	163.7	143.9	128.4	94.7	65.5
	Services	1.2	163.4	165.9	158.3	131.2	134.0	89.2	87.0
	Trade	6.0	118.0	115.3	130.0	133.2	122.1	109.8	107.8
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	112.7	116.6	109.3	113.3	108.1	99.1	95.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing		57.7	92.2	91.3	103.0	113.8	109.9	105.6	101.2
	Lumber products	2.9	71.7	78.4	82.2	99.0	90.3	92.3	89.5
	Pulp and paper	7.6	84.2	87.3	94.9	109.8	107.1	103.5	102.7
	Textile products	14.3	95.5	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9	109.2	100.9
	Iron and steel	10.1	78.7	68.0	97.2	112.4	109.3	101.2	97.7
	Other manufactures	22.8	105.0	106.4	116.5	125.2	117.3	109.3	105.0
	Logging	3.4	106.0	93.4	149.2	250.1	212.9	231.7	130.6
	Mining	1.8	109.1	110.3	128.5	158.5	141.4	127.8	107.0
	Communications	2.5	96.1	96.8	110.2	118.1	116.2	106.2	102.4
	Transportation	13.2	98.9	96.6	102.5	109.4	112.0	115.0	104.9
	Construction	11.9	80.3	100.3	97.2	105.1	90.0	93.2	100.2
	Services	1.9	105.0	105.4	110.1	101.0	105.5	104.2	96.7
	Trade	7.6	136.6	132.6	145.1	138.0	130.4	119.7	109.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries		100.0	94.7	96.2	106.7	118.4	112.6	110.1	102.7
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing		57.9	89.5	89.3	100.0	114.1	115.4	104.4	101.8
	Lumber products	4.1	69.4	73.7	80.8	95.4	98.7	91.6	89.9
	Pulp and paper	7.0	97.3	94.7	103.2	116.2	113.2	110.5	103.4
	Textile products	9.9	93.8	94.7	99.8	108.3	110.0	103.9	101.9
	Iron and steel	13.3	70.6	67.8	91.1	111.8	119.2	100.1	101.1
	Other manufactures	23.6	106.3	107.5	112.0	123.2	119.6	109.8	105.2
	Logging	1.3	52.6	43.4	106.6	267.9	196.2	197.0	159.5
	Mining	3.4	129.4	130.2	131.9	150.1	130.8	116.1	105.7
	Communications	2.8	96.2	97.4	107.3	131.0	113.2	104.9	102.7
	Transportation	8.6	90.7	93.5	102.9	108.8	113.7	105.9	102.4
	Construction	13.4	145.6	137.1	137.1	140.0	132.0	115.0	96.0
	Services	2.4	134.4	136.1	146.0	152.5	125.5	115.3	100.8
	Trade	10.2	134.3	129.4	139.9	137.4	126.2	124.8	106.2
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries		100.0	99.3	98.1	108.2	123.1	119.7	109.1	103.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		27.4	95.9	88.4	107.0	113.7	121.2	109.1	104.3
	Lumber products	1.3	64.3	62.2	85.6	113.7	126.7	102.3	90.7
	Pulp and paper	2.9	101.5	95.0	109.1	113.1	107.5	120.9	107.1
	Textile products	1.7	109.6	106.4	101.2	98.8	137.6	114.1	109.3
	Iron and steel	10.9	87.1	70.7	99.4	99.9	114.9	103.0	102.6
	Other manufactures	10.6	110.5	112.0	121.9	134.7	130.0	114.9	108.3
	Logging	.1	4.8	7.1	35.0	170.7	207.7	224.8	201.7
	Mining	7.4	116.5	114.0	137.1	131.5	136.2	121.6	125.6
	Communications	3.1	104.7	109.9	124.8	134.7	121.9	104.5	102.6
	Transportation	19.7	99.5	104.4	108.1	114.8	124.6	114.2	107.4
	Construction	23.0	129.2	253.9	143.3	108.4	121.3	90.3	83.8
	Services	2.7	100.2	102.8	109.4	121.4	123.4	99.5	93.5
	Trade	16.6	110.3	109.9	123.8	134.3	128.9	123.5	110.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	106.0	128.2	118.6	119.0	125.3	110.8	104.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		35.0	77.2	79.5	93.2	106.7	104.9	98.2	99.0
	Lumber products	8.4	46.9	51.3	62.3	90.8	92.9	90.0	97.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	101.6	101.5	114.5	113.9	102.4	100.5	108.0
	Textile products	1.2	103.2	106.4	106.8	114.3	112.0	100.9	99.3
	Iron and steel	3.6	71.7	73.8	111.5	110.2	108.8	90.0	97.8
	Other manufactures	15.8	103.1	103.8	114.8	121.2	119.0	108.0	97.6
	Logging	3.1	33.8	31.1	58.8	100.3	128.8	111.1	116.4
	Mining	8.4	78.0	77.7	88.8	110.0	103.1	100.0	97.9
	Communications	3.9	111.5	115.6	120.9	124.8	107.6	97.5	100.8
	Transportation	14.1	93.2	98.7	107.3	106.6	105.4	101.9	96.8
	Construction	22.2	153.0	204.6	125.3	103.9	97.8	94.8	86.6
	Services	3.6	98.8	102.4	109.6	110.4	109.8	103.1	99.3
	Trade	9.7	114.3	116.0	126.8	125.5	124.4	114.3	112.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	90.5	98.9	100.0	108.3	107.9	101.0	100.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.







TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926-100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1931	Nov.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	62.3	91.8	88.8	104.4	113.0	108.3	103.9	101.6
Plant products - edible	4.7	112.5	112.1	120.6	120.8	111.5	101.7	107.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	105.4	104.0	115.0	117.1	109.9	103.8	103.7
Textiles	11.7	82.1	86.0	89.2	92.5	98.9	102.5	97.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	113.6	107.3	118.3	118.5	117.1	109.7	108.5
Iron and steel	13.5	76.2	54.9	93.8	113.5	108.5	101.7	96.0
Other manufactures	22.0	98.9	101.3	112.4	121.2	110.3	105.8	104.5
Communications	3.3	85.5	86.4	95.2	115.5	113.8	106.8	102.2
Transportation	9.5	117.8	109.7	110.4	118.8	122.1	132.4	97.1
Construction	10.3	87.4	96.9	101.2	131.6	125.6	117.5	99.8
Trade	11.9	130.7	128.7	146.4	138.0	130.1	120.1	110.1
<b>Montreal - All Industries</b>	100.0	96.7	95.4	108.6	117.1	113.0	108.7	101.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	64.2	108.2	114.4	116.7	122.5	120.9	105.6	104.5
Leather products	20.5	109.0	116.3	101.4	108.3	101.2	109.3	106.4
Other manufactures	43.7	107.9	113.4	123.8	129.9	131.8	103.8	103.6
Transportation	10.2	111.4	129.4	105.8	111.8	106.7	111.7	100.1
Construction	9.2	103.8	164.4	234.9	190.9	89.0	156.9	95.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	100.0	108.7	120.0	128.0	127.1	122.1	119.9	102.3
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	60.5	96.3	98.0	105.0	114.5	115.5	107.4	104.3
Plant products - edible	6.1	114.8	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2	113.8	108.1
Printing and publishing	9.2	114.6	110.1	116.7	126.2	123.0	111.6	103.5
Textiles	11.2	87.8	92.1	98.0	106.8	107.3	102.2	100.7
Iron and steel	8.1	70.4	71.0	90.2	109.8	121.5	103.3	104.4
Other manufactures	25.9	102.5	104.3	108.0	114.3	113.5	108.4	105.5
Communications	3.7	86.8	88.7	95.6	114.7	109.3	104.4	103.2
Transportation	5.2	120.2	124.3	134.7	132.8	136.8	101.7	98.9
Construction	5.1	108.4	109.2	138.3	190.8	178.7	145.7	101.0
Trade	21.5	131.5	127.2	134.8	131.8	124.2	117.7	104.4
<b>Toronto - All Industries</b>	100.0	104.8	105.6	113.8	122.9	120.5	110.5	103.8
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	45.8	93.3	99.5	103.5	107.0	112.7	108.2	98.5
Lumber products	4.7	54.1	67.8	60.0	67.5	96.0	79.9	88.2
Pulp and paper	16.7	92.9	91.8	103.9	110.4	110.1	105.4	98.7
Other manufactures	24.4	108.9	119.8	121.5	120.4	122.6	123.7	103.4
Construction	18.3	180.0	201.9	170.5	183.4	138.3	105.2	89.3
Trade	15.6	124.9	119.5	128.0	120.9	116.5	117.3	110.3
<b>Ottawa - All Industries</b>	100.0	112.7	118.6	116.0	121.8	115.1	108.3	99.9
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	73.5	83.9	85.8	95.2	123.3	117.0	104.6	101.6
Textiles	18.5	86.9	83.4	92.9	98.9	96.8	98.8	98.0
Electrical apparatus	11.3	109.7	112.6	109.5	145.6	133.4	110.0	113.4
Iron and steel	21.7	63.9	63.6	78.6	132.8	114.3	105.1	100.3
Other manufactures	22.0	99.8	109.0	115.8	122.2	117.2	106.8	101.2
Construction	10.0	196.9	217.5	203.0	277.5	184.2	101.6	90.2
Trade	7.6	115.8	112.6	130.0	131.5	119.5	125.3	107.2
<b>Hamilton - All Industries</b>	100.0	94.0	96.3	104.6	128.7	118.0	107.3	101.7
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	76.9	68.1	61.8	109.9	114.1	141.3	78.4	96.5
Iron and steel	52.9	58.3	48.5	108.2	107.9	140.8	66.7	93.8
Other manufactures	24.0	108.8	124.5	116.8	138.8	143.3	126.0	107.4
Construction	3.5	40.5	45.2	115.8	182.4	148.4	119.8	119.0
<b>Windsor - All Industries</b>	100.0	72.3	67.7	113.6	123.5	142.5	84.2	98.7
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	47.8	95.5	95.9	107.9	116.1	121.1	109.7	104.7
Animal products - edible	4.2	110.6	104.5	108.2	121.0	120.4	124.9	112.4
Plant products - edible	4.4	106.8	107.3	103.1	108.4	113.1	110.8	106.4
Printing and publishing	6.5	104.5	93.7	115.6	121.5	116.3	111.1	107.1
Textiles	5.6	113.3	109.9	105.6	107.0	131.2	111.8	106.4
Other manufactures	27.1	87.5	87.4	106.6	117.7	122.2	104.0	99.3
Transportation	5.2	86.4	87.5	92.2	95.7	111.8	105.9	100.6
Construction	4.3	54.3	54.9	68.9	54.8	63.9	53.0	106.7
Trade	34.5	97.6	97.9	109.1	123.5	127.8	126.4	113.9
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries</b>	100.0	93.2	93.5	104.3	113.8	116.8	111.5	107.9
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	35.5	88.0	90.4	97.7	103.9	94.3	96.7	100.1
Lumber products	6.8	51.6	56.5	58.7	80.0	74.6	88.6	103.1
Other manufactures	28.7	105.6	107.5	118.0	116.4	104.5	101.7	98.6
Communications	8.1	105.6	107.7	122.3	123.1	104.7	98.7	101.0
Transportation	15.7	98.8	103.1	105.6	109.9	102.1	97.5	96.2
Construction	12.8	99.9	110.3	96.1	79.2	83.2	74.7	90.0
Services	6.4	97.5	99.4	104.5	108.8	111.2	105.4	101.4
Trade	21.5	116.4	117.6	130.8	128.4	125.6	115.0	112.9
<b>Vancouver - All Industries</b>	100.0	98.3	101.9	107.4	109.4	102.8	98.7	101.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.















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